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KURANARI CONFIRMS DELAY OF GORBACHEV VISIT

OW050221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Friday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not visit Japan next January. Kuranari said acting Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Yuriy Kuznetsov told Takehiko Nishiyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, that "Gorbachev's Tokyo visit by the end of next January has not yet been formally decided." Nishiyama said the Japanese Government cannot leave Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's itinerary for January open, confirming Kuznetsov's statement that Gorbachev will not visit Japan by that time.

Nishiyama expressed regret that the January visit was dropped but he said the Japanese Government is still hoping for an early visit and requested that the Kremlin inform Japan of the date of the visit, taking consideration of Japan's preparations. He repeated the agreement between Kuranari and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in New York last September that both nations will decide the date first before going into details on the agenda for the Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting and place no preconditions for the visit.

Kuznetsov said Kremlin leaders are studying Gorbachev's itinerary from a broad point of view. Gorbachev remains unchanged in his hope for visiting Japan, he added but did not touch on when Gorbachev can come.

Kuranari said he believed Gorbachev cannot visit here in January due to developments following the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik which had failed to meet Soviet expectations. The Soviets are reviewing their foreign policy at present, Kuranari suggested. Asked to comment on the issue, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters he hopes Gorbachev will come to Japan in February or later, but Japan will not set a date this time. "Next time around, it will be their turn (to set the date)," he said.

USSR OFFICIALLY SAYS GORBACHEV JAN VISIT DELAYED

OW050005 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2337 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Japan has requested that Mikhail Gorbachev visit Japan by January next year. The USSR has not given any concrete reply to this request. In this connection, the Foreign Ministry has tried once again to request a reply from the USSR through diplomatic channels, and at around 0730 [Japan time, 2230 GMT] this morning, Kuznetsov, interim charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy, called on Director Nishiytama of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry and presented an official reply. The details of the reply have not been made known. However, Interim Charge d'Affaires Kuznetsov reportedly has officially given notice that General Secretary Gorbachev will not be able to pay a visit to Japan by January next year as requested by Japan.

ENVOY TO U.S. MEETS NAKASONE 4 DECEMBER

OW041423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 4 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday that Japan should open its market wider and seek expanding and balanced trade relations with the United States.

In a 30-minute meeting with Nakasone to brief him on recent developments in the U.S. and U.S.-Japan relations, Matsunaga, who returned here to attend an ambassador's meeting, said protectionist moves will grow stronger in the U.S. Congress next year. Japan will have no choice but to open its market wider and achieve balanced expansion of trade with the U.S. Matsunaga told Nakasone. He also said Japan should support U.S. President Ronald Reagan who is promoting free trade.

ROK MINISTERS ARRIVE IN TOKYO FOR CONFERENCE

OW050423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- Six South Korean Cabinet ministers arrived in Tokyo Friday to attend a two-day ministerial conference to open in Tokyo later in the day. The South Korean officials will first pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and then proceed to the Foreign Ministry for the first plenary session of the conference.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES SECURITY PROBLEM

OW050943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Affairs Minister Choe Kwang-sy told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday that the recent North Korean broadcast reporting the death of President Kim Il-song, later disproved, left a great problem for South Korea's security. Choe, here to attend the 14th Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting, made the comment when he paid a courtesy call on Nakasone at his official residence before the start of the meeting, according to a Foreign Ministry official who briefed reporters. The South Korean Defense Ministry announced on November 17 that the North Koreans broadcast Kim died in a shooting.

Choe said his ministry could not confirm whether Kim died or not but disclosed that there were three ways of thinking about the broadcast then, including that it aimed at shaking South Korea militarily or indicated a power struggle in North Korea, the third was that it aimed at damaging South Korea's credibility and generating a security crisis, Choe was quoted as saying. "At any rate, the incident left a big problem security-wise," the official said Choe told Nakasone. Nakasone said outsiders could not understand the incident.

Choe also said North Korea is building a dam on the Pukhan River which he said poses a threat to South Korea economically, environmentally as well as from the defense point of view. Choe said South Korea is also planning a dam construction to counter North Korea.

Choe delivered a letter from President Chon to Nakasone in which Chon requested Japan's cooperation to redress South Korea's trade deficit with Japan and in establishing peace and stability on Korean peninsula.

JNR PRIVATIZATION BILLS PASSED BY DIET

OW280517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- A package of eight bills to break up and privatize the financially troubled Japanese National Railways (JNR) next April received final Diet approval Friday, when they were passed by the House of Councillors. The upper house plenary session approved the bills by a majority vote, with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Shinsei Club voting in favor and the Japan Socialist and Japan Communist Parties against.

The vote in the plenary session came immediately after an upper house ad hoc committee on JNR reform had approved the bills at the end of final interpellations by the opposition which lasted for two-and-a-half hours. In the committee meeting, Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the government will report to the Diet on liquidation of JNR's accumulated debts, which will not be passed on to the private companies. The bills, the focus of interest in the current extraordinary Diet session which had been scheduled to end Saturday, have taken just two months to complete their passage through both houses.

The government will now set up a special committee to make full-scale preparations to divide and privatize JNR by April 1. The privatization of the public corporation will follow that of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) and the Japan Tobacco Inc. The aim is to divide JNR into six regional railway corporations, a nationwide freight company and a Shinkansen bullet train service company. The workforce will be cut by 61,000 to 215,000. Surplus JNR workers will get help in moving to new jobs.

S. KOREA BIGGEST NUCLEAR BASE IN FAR EAST

SK031018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists, attaching greater importance to Asia in their aggressive global strategy, are hard at work to extensively reinforce nuclear arms in this region and step up the scheme to knock into shape a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, having revived Japanese militarism.

In particular, they are further converting South Korea into their military base for aggression, clamouring that the Korean peninsula is the "frontline bridgehead" for the execution of their global strategy. NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article titled "Biggest Nuclear Forward Base in the Far East."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists recently decided to deploy "Lance" missiles in South Korea and are now pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 special depots of nuclear weapons in Kunsan, the paper says:

The danger of nuclear war is daily increasing and peace is gravely threatened on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are pursuing their unchangeable design to invade the northern half of the Republic and other socialist countries by means of nuclear war, by deploying more nuclear weapons in South Korea.

It was in 1975 that the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear wapons was published by the enemy. The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea newly developed nuclear weapons and means of delivery over the past 10 odd years.

Nuclear bases in South Korea are being constantly perfected.

As a result, South Korea has become a comprehensive nuclear armoury, the largest in the Far East stacked with ultra-small tactical nuclear weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, ground, naval and air nuclear weapons, all kinds of nuclear warheads and means of nuclear delivery.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up preparations to massively and concentrically introduce nuclear armed forces in case of a nuclear war in Korea, by readjusting and reinforcing nuclear bases around the Korean peninsula.

They frequently stage large-scale nuclear war rehearsals with South Korea and the Japan as main theatre, and perfect a nuclear war strategic and tactical system through "Team Spirit" military exercises.

They openly cry that the use of nuclear weapons is easier in South Korea than in any other part of the world.

The U.S. imperialists must put an end at once to their reckless nuclear war moves and withdraw all their nuclear weapons and aggression forces from the Korean peninsula.

USSR ARMY-NAVY GROUP LED BY LIZICHEV VISITS DPRK

Received by Kim Il-song

SK041028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on December 4 received the political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR headed by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, and Yi Pong-won, colonel general of the KPA.

Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy Gennadiy Bulanov were also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Receives Gift

SK041042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the head and members of the political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the delegation General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR.

Radio Reports Rally

SK050600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1225 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Excerpt] A mass rally was held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the afternoon of 4 December to welcome the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet. Respectfully placed in front of the rally site were portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hung at the rally site. Also hung at the rally site were the slogans reading "We warmly welcome the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet!" and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

The members of the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet led by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet were invited to the rally. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country; Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy; staffers of the Soviet Embassy, and other Soviet guests were also invited to the rally.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the KPA General Staff; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Yi Pong-won, colonel general of the KPA; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other functionaries concerned were present at the rally along with KPA soldiers and working people of Pyongyang City.

When the Soviet guests entered the rally site, the participants of the rally warmly welcomed them and female soldiers presented bouquets to them. The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country. At the rally, KPA Colonel General Yi Pong-won spoke first. [passage omitted]

KSDP, CCP JOINT LETTER CONDEMNS ROK SUPPRESSION

SK050452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu party held an emergency joint meeting on December 4 in connection with the fact that Chon Tu-hwan group, engineered by the United States, are suppressing legitimate political activities of democratic political parties by force and has created a de facto "martial law" state in South Korean society of late, and adopted a letter to the socialist international and international organizations.

Recalling that the South Korean authorities committed a fascist action of thwarting by violence, with the mobilization of nearly 100,000 men of the police and "reserve forces", an all-people Seoul rally planned for November 29 by the "New Korea Democratic Party" seeking to promote constitutional amendements for direct "presidential" elections and crush the plot for long-term office, the letter says: This was a most barbarous suppression of an opposition political party ever known in the world history of political parties and a most heinous and tyrannical fascist challenge to human rights and democracy.

As for the rally planned by the "New Korea Democratic Party", it had been prepared as a rally of one million supported by the people of broad strata and opposition democratic organizations in South Korea.

It was a legitimate political activity and a normal political party activity which offered no problem at all for the "New Korea Democratic Party", the leading opposition party in South Korea, to organize such a rally.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean military fascist authorities threateningly branded this rally as an "illegal one" from the outset and, finally, committed the mean act of checking it by force.

The Chon Tu-hwan group had arrested a "national assemblyman" from the "New Korea Democratic Party" when he held at the "National Assembly" that the "state policy" should be national reunification, and followed up this arrest with a heinous suppression of the legitimate activity of this party. This tells how deadly his group is afraid of democracy and that his group is now unable to stay in power without recourse to barbarous violence.

All the developments in South Korea nothing short of a state of "martial law" in fact show that the United States and the South Korean fascist clique which are undergoing a serious political crisis within and without, are scheming to find a way out of it by staging one more bloodbath like the Kwangju massacre.

It goes on:

We express the hope that the socialist international and international organizations which fight for the progress of mankind and in defence of peace and human rights would pay due attention to the brutal suppression of opposition parties and human rights by the South Korean authorities encouraged by the United States and would take appropriate steps to check it.

We call upon the socialist international and international organizations to lift up louder voices of support and solidarity for the anti-fascist struggle for democracy waged by the South Korean democratic political parties, organizations and people.

At the same time, we take this opportunity of expressing the belief that the socialist international and international organizations will intensify the international solidarity movement against the criminal moves of the United States which, illegally occupying South Korea for nearly half a century, is encouraging the South Korean authorities to the violation of human rights and anti-communist confrontation, and for the termination of the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of South Korea and colonial occupation policy there, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

CPRF DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

SK040422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should immediately withdraw their anti-communist "state policy" against unity and reunification and promptly discontinue their confrontation and war moves, drawing a proper lesson from the tragic end of the preceding dictators who met their ignominious destruction while seeking fascism and division under the slogan of anti-communism at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in information No 364 of its secretariat published on December 3 in denunciation of the anti-communist campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The information says:

The South Korean puppet minister of Territorial Unification Board, at a Seoul symposium on November 28, cried that "the top priority of politics should be laid on North-South confrontation" under the present situation where the "ideology and political system" of his clique was "harassed by the united front tactics of the leftist force." Earlier, the puppet prime minister blared at the "National Assembly" that the "state policy" is "unification under the liberal democratic system."

These outcries of the South Korean fascist clique make it self-evident that "dialogue" and "peaceful unification" advertised by them are all sham and lie and what they really seek is confrontation and war.

The utterances of the Chon Tu-hwan group that they would "put top priority" of their "politics" to "North-South confrontation" under the motto of anti-communism, ignoring all the sincere efforts of ours, is an anti-unification declaration that they would oppose national unity and peaceful reunification pointblank and is little short of a declaration of war against our republic at any cost.

The heinous purpose of the frantic anti-communist confronation row of the Chon Tu-hwan group lies in suppressing the sentiments of independence, democracy and reunification daily growing among the students and people in South Korea, perpetuating the division of the country and realising its plot to stay long in power.

ROK-JAPANESE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS TRADE ISSUES

SK040247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP) -- Japanese and Korean officials are expected to wrangle over Korea's plan to reduce its dependency on Japan for imports at the 14th annual ministerial conference between the two neighboring countries, to be held Friday and Saturday in Tokyo, a diplomatic source said Thursday. In response to the Korean Government's plan to shift import sources of 235 times from Japan to the United States and Europe, Japan recently began using its generalized system of preferences (GSP) for Korean products as a means of pressuring Korea. By shifting its import sources, Korea hopes to reduce its mounting trade deficit with Japan and to alleviate U.S. pressure stemming from Korea's growing trade surplus with that country.

In a meeting of working-level officials here last week, Japan asserted that Korea's import diversification plan was a "violation of the basic principal of the general agreement on tariffs and trade," threatening to retaliate by reducing or scrapping its GSP favors for Korean goods. Under the GSP system, advanced countries exempt or reduce tariffs on goods imported from developing countries in order to promote economic development in those countries.

By calling for "fair bilateral trade" at the Tokyo conference, Japan apparently plans to take advantage of the fact that Korea depends heavily on Japan for the supply of major raw and secondary materials and that 25 percent of Korea's exports to Japan benefit from the GSP system, [the] source said. From 1965 to 1986, Korea incurred a cumulative deficit of nearly 33 billion dollars in its trade with Japan, representing 86.6 percent of Korea's total trade deficit. This year alone, Korea is expected to register an annual deficit of 5.5 billion in its trade with Japan.

Led by Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, the Korean delegation to the Tokyo conference will demand that Japan reduce tariffs on 60 Korean-made goods to the level of 3-8 percent; that it abolish tariffs on three items, including white ginseng; that it completely liberalize its market for five items, including raw and thrown silk; and that it allow Korean builders to take part in the construction of Kansai airport. Among other items on the agenda for the Tokyo meeting are recent international developments in Northeast Asia, and the international division of production between Korea and Japan, allowing Korea to specialize in the steel, shipbuilding and electronic industries and Japan to focus on the aerospace, genetic engineering and other high-tech industries, the source said.

DJP, GOVERNMENT AGREE TO BLOCK NKDP RALLIES

SK050050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling party yesterday renewed their resolve to get tough with "unlawful and violent assemblies designed to touch off popular uprising."

The stringent position is necessary to safeguard national security and maintain social stability, a spokesman said.

The ruling camp's determination was reconfimred during an administration-Democratic Justice Party consultation session, which focused on the main opposition party's plan to hold mass anti-government rallies across the nation next week.

Emerging from the final joint session of 1986, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "The government and party leaders decided to cope with the planned rallies of the New Korea Democratic Party wisely so as to protect people's property and to maintain social order, while minimizing possible incoveniences to citizens."

"The government and the party, however, will continue to persuade the NDP throught dialogues to call off the rallies voluntarily," he said.

The joint session was attended, unusually, by Minister Yi Yang-u of the Government Legislation Administration, Kim Yun-hwan, first senior presidential secretary for political affairs and others.

The ruling camp leaders also agreed to "double efforts to eliminate radical leftleaning and extreme leftist adventurists attempting to overthrow the democratic system by means of violence," according to the spokesman.

In particular, they decided to devote themselves to preventing next year's freshmen from being contaminated by parents and leading figures from all walks of life, Sim said.

In the session, ministers concerned briefed DJP officials on the construction of a "peace dam" to counter North Korea's Kumgangsan Dam and other current issues.

The DJP officials asked the government to place major emphasis on improving people's welfare in executing next year's budget.

Ways to help reduce debts of farmers and fishermen were also intensively discussed at the meeting.

Party chairman No Tae-u particularly asked the government to "prepare for the revision of various laws in connection with the implementation of the parliamentary cabinet system."

Participants from the party included Chairman No, Central Committee Chairman Yim Pang-hyon, floor leader Yi Chun-ku, and floor leader Yi Han-tong.

Among those from the administration were Prime Minister No Sin-young, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, Home Minister Kim Chong-ho and Justice Minister Kim Song-ki.

DJP TO CONVENE CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE

SK040816 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party Thursday decided to call a meeting of the National Assembly's special constitutional revision committee on Monday to discuss the operations of the panel, which is scheduled to be disbanded on Dec. 18. The ruling party also decided to hold a public hearing in Seoul in the near future to discuss its version of a draft to revise the Constitution, which would establish a parliamentary system headed by a prime minister.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, a member of the ruling party as well as the constitutional revision committee, said that the ruling and opposition parties would be able to discuss the possibility of extending the panel's duration in the proposed meeting. He urged the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to participate in committee activities in order to meet the committee's orginal goal -- to revise the Constitution through bipartisan agreement.

The opposition party opposes the ruling party's proposal for the creation of parliamentary system and supports the formation of a presidential system ensuring the direct election of the president through popular vote instead of an electoral college. The date and place of the proposed hearing will be decided later, he added.

Yi said that his party worked out a draft to amend the Constitution after listening to opinions from various people at public hearings in 10 major cities across Korea. He said that the ruling party decided to hold the hearing in order to collect fresh opinions, because its draft is not perfect, and to publicize the party's version. All the lawmakers, including those from the opposition parties, will be invited to the hearing, in which scholars will discuss the draft article by article, he added.

DJP MAY UNILATERALLY REVISE CONSTITUTION

SK041338 Seoul YONHAP in English 1320 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is expected to pass its constitutional revision bill for a parliamentary cabinet system unilaterally in the National Assembly, leaving no room for a compromise with the opposition, a ruling party source said Thursday. The source said that the government party is expected to complete the whole process of the constitutional amendment by early next year, possibly until February. The process includes submission and passage of the ruling party's amendment bill in the National Assembly, and confirmation of the bill through referendum.

The ruling party has proposed a parliamentary form of government under a strong prime minister and a president, while the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) remained adamant in its demand for a direct presidential election system through the constitutional revision.

"The timetable for the constitutional revision has not been decided yet," the source said. "But, the DJP probably seems to fix such timetable under the judgement that the special assembly committee for the amendment is unlikely to be reconvened," he said. The duration of the ad hoc committee is due to expire on Dec. 18. He also pointed out, as a backdrop of the DJP plan for earlier Constitution revision, that the political situation will further deteriorate with the continuation of the opposition's outdoor campaign for a direct presidential election system.

The NKDP has branded the parliamentary cabinet system the DJP proposed as a scheme to prolong the rule by the incumbent government and organized several mass rallies in support for its campaign for a direct, popular election of the president. The opposition party organized an aborted Seoul rally on Nov. 29 and plans similar rallies at nine big cities throughout the country on Dec. 13-14, as an angry reaction to the DJP's unilateral passage of the 1987 budget bill on Tuesday.

The source emphasized that the DJP had made great efforts so far to produce a negotiated formula for the proposed constitutional revision with the opposition. "But we can't wait further," he added.

5 Dec KOREA TIMES

SK050041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has formalized a plan to push its constitutional amendment formula for the parliamentary cabinet system through a vote showdown as "the possibility is slim that the rival parties can produce a compromise version."

The plan was bared yesterday by its chairman No Tae-u during an emergency meeting of leading party officials.

No said that the DJP "has to work out the best way to realize the introduction of the parliamentary cabinet formula" if the opposition party refused to normalize the assembly's special committee to make a compromise amendment.

The special committee on amendment was created last June but the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which favors the presidential system based on direct election, has boycotted it complaining of the "lack of sincerity" on the part of the ruling party.

No's remarks mean that the DJP will be moving to garner support of the more than 36 lawmakers of other parties for the passage of its draft amendment in the Assembly.

The party, which has 148 lawmakers in the 275-member Assembly, runs short of 36 lawmakers from the two-thirds majority required for the passage of a constitutional revision bill.

There are 37 legislators who do not belong to the DJP or the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. They break down to 21 in the second opposition Korea National Party, 12 in the People's Democratic Party, three in the Democratic Korea Party, and one independent.

No said, "An amendment by the decision of the majority through a vote, the principle of parliamentary democracy, can be regarded as an amendment by agreement."

In connection with the party's policy, spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the party will not put its amendment formula to a vote this year. He did not elaborate.

He also said that the DJP may modify its draft amendment within the basic framework of the parliamentary cabinet system.

This position is believed to have been manifested to indicate the possibility of negotiations with splinter parties in order to secure their support.

During the emergency meeting, chairman No said further, "I am convinced that the people will evaluate our parliamentary cabinet formula affirmatively as a result of our intensive publicity acitivity."

The DJP's hardline policy to push ahead with its amendment formula is based on a judgment that the special committee on constitutional amemdment is "already dead."

The panel is originally scheduled to produce a compromise version by Dec. 18, but there is little likelihood that it will start meaningful work soon.

The DJP, in the meantime, reconfirmed during the meeting its stern policy against "any violent unlawful mass rallies of the NDP."

No said, "The opposition party is attempting to organize violent rallies across the nation on Dec. 13, forcing the political situation into a serious phase which may escalate to a catastrophe."

"We have continued efforts to have dialogue with the opposition party, urging it to restrain itself from holding such unlawful rallies. Talk seems to be futile," he said.

NKDP: Disband Assembly

SK050841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP) -- The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party Friday requested that the ruling party agree to disband the current National Assembly and to hold general elections to resolve the mounting confrontation between the rival parties.

The proposal came in a meeting of ranking officials from the opposition party. In the meeting, they discussed countermeasures in response to the ruling Democratic Justice Party's plan to push through its own version of a constitutional amendment setting up a parliamentary system.

The opposition party, reacting to the ruling party's plan to pass the version by teaming up with minor parties, decided to wage its battle on new fronts by utilizing its own powers, as well as those of dissident democratic forces, to promote the formation of a presidential system.

The ruling party needed a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly to pass its bill to amend the Constitution, but it controls less than two-thirds of the assembly seats. It holds 148 seats in the 276-member unicameral assembly, compared with 90 held by the NKDP and 21 by the Korea National Party.

The major opposition party called the government party's plan to introduce a parliamentary system a "pseudo-cabinet system" or a "dictatorship by prime minister," asserting that its purpose is to extend the dictatorship and to perpetuate the rule.

Last June, the rival parties established a special committee in the National Assembly to deal with the proposed revision of the Constitution. The committee has remained deadlocked, however, since the two parties were unable to iron out basic differences over how to revise the Constitution.

The opposition party opposes the ruling party's proposal to create a parliamentary system and supports the formation of a presidential system ensuring the direct election of the president through popular vote instead of through an electoral college.

Despite the ruling party's repeated pleas that it return to the National Assembly, the opposition party has tried to gain support for its version of a constitutional amendment, by appealing directly to the people.

An opposition rally planned for last Saturday in downtown Seoul was blocked by the government and ruling party.

The opposition party plans to hold simultaneous rallies next weekend in major cities and provincial capitals to promote its version.

In response to the opposition's proposal to disband the Assembly to pave the way for general elections, ruling party Chairman No Tae-u said he was unable to grasp the "real intention" of the opposition party members, who said just a few days ago they would never give up the National Assembly.

Sim Myong-po, spokesman of the ruling party, asserted that the opposition's proposal was a new tactic in its drive to hold a national plebiscite on the matter of revising the Constitution.

Members of the New Korea Democratic Party have threatened to resign en bloc from the National Assembly. All 90 lawmakers from the main opposition party submitted letters of resignation to Party President Yi Min-u after the ruling party passed the 1987 national budget bill Tuesday in the absence of the opposition members.

A ruling party source said that his party is working on a plan to enact its version of the revision bill, establishing a cabinet system, either alone or in concert with minor parties next January, and to hold a national referendum on the issue by the end of February.

Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the ruling party, said that the Constitution should be revised through participation of a majority, based on the principles of democracy if all parties are unable to take part in the process.

NKDP SUFFERS INTERNAL DISPUTE OVER SEOUL RALLY

SK050045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] was embroiled yesterday in an internal dispute over whether or not an anti-government rally has to be held in the capital city of Seoul next weekend.

The confusion came when one of the NDP's two major factions, which is led by Kim Tae-Chung, and some junior Assemblymen raised a strong objection to a decision by the executive body of the party to sponsor rallies simultaneously in major provincial cities, except Seoul, on Dec. 13-14.

Party president Yi Min-u has bared the decision not to hold a rally in Seoul till the end of the year when he met reporters yesterday morning.

In their weekly meeting at their office in Mapo, followers of Kim Tae-chung agreed that the NDP should hold a rally in Seoul on Dec. 13 rather than having minor ones in eight provincial cities.

Kim Tae-chung and 29 lawmakers of his faction attended the meeting.

Those attending maintained that it will be difficult to gather people and invite speakers if the rallies are held in many cities across the nation simultaneously.

They also asserted that the Seoul rally should be pushed ahead "in order to show the firm will of the opposition party fighting for the democratization of the nation undaunted by the blocking of a rally in Seoul on Nov. 29 by the strong police intervention.

They also are strongly opposed to Yi Min-u's opinion that the rally should be held indoors.

On top of this, the Chongmin-hoe, a fraternity group of 15 first-term lawmakers of the NDP, clarified their objection to the decision of party president and vice presidents. "We do not know why the party leaders have made such a decision," a spokesman said.

Vice president Yi Ki-taek, a minor factional boss, who was not present at the meeting of the executive body, also said that "it is meaningless to hold the rallies in provincial cities alone, without one in the capital city."

He went on, "We had decided to hold the rallies in Seoul and nine other provincial cities simultaneously in a bid to divide the power of the police. I will take issue with the decision in a formal party meeting."

On Wednesday, key officers of the NDP decided to sponsor the rallies in the capital city and nine other major cities across the nation and the decision was endorsed by a conference of the Executive Council, the top decision-making body, which was chaired by NDP head Yi.

Abruptly, however, the decision was reversed in a meeting of party president and vice presidents to exclude Seoul from the original plan.

DISSIDENT ALLEGING SEXUAL TORTURE SENTENCED

SK050057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Inchon (YONHAP) -- Miss Kwon In-suk, 22, who was involved in a case of alleged sexual abuse by a police officer in June, was sentenced to an 18-month prison term yesterday on conviction of forging documents for "disguised employment."

The prison term was given 181 days after the defendant, an expellee of Seoul National University when she was senior, was arrested for forging documents to disguise her academic background and identity for employment in a small company in Puchon as a production-line worker.

The prosecution demanded, in an earlier trial, a three-year prison term for her.

She claimed early in June that she was sexually abused by a police officer interrogating her for the "disguised employment."

Judge Yun Kyu-han remarked that Miss Kwon pleaded guilty to the charges lodged against her. He said that forging documents cannot be justified. The judge also said the defendant never showed any signs of repentance during the trial.

Miss Kwon's lawyers said they will appeal the ruling to an appellate court.

The trial was attended by about 150 people, including her lawyers, Mrs Yi Tae-yong and Hwang San-song.

Also included were Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu, Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Kim Pyong-o, chief secretary of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and Rev. Kim Tong-wan of the National Council of Churches.

MINTONGNYON VOLUNTARILY CLOSES SEOUL OFFICE

SK290616 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Nov 86

[Text] The United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification voluntarily closed yesterday its Seoul branch office in a building in downtown Seoul by cancelling the office lease contract with the building's owner.

The organization, commonly known as Mintongnyon, also sold tables and other pieces of furniture of the branch office on the fifth floor of the Shinae Building in Kyonam-dong, Chongno-gu, to a nearby hardware shop for 16,000 won.

The dissident organization had operated the branch office with a monthly rent of 200,000 won since last February.

Police forcibly closed down the organization's headquarters and its four regional branch offices earlier this month.

CHEJU UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ATTACK DJP OFFICE

SK030102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] CHEJU -- Seven students of Cheju National University here attacked the local chapter of the Democratic Justice Party with fire bombs Monday night while staging a brief street rally.

They started the rally around 9:30 p.m. in front of the city hall and hurled three fire bombs toward the office located close to the city hall, chanting antigovernment slogans.

Police nabbed all of them on the spot in about 10 minutes.

During the rally, the students scattered some 200 fliers.

BATMONH, SODNOM CONGRATULATE LAO LEADERS

OW030145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 December (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and D. Sodnom, Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram today to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and acting president of the LPDR, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of founding of the LPDR.

The telegram notes that the founding of the LPDR crowned the many years of heroic struggle of the Lao people for their freedom and independence, and opened for them a historical prospect for constructing a new society on the ancient Lao land.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice at the growing successes of the fraternal Lao people in the cause of creating bases for socialism [words indistinct] LPDR and wide cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The position of the LPDR in the international arena is continuously strengthening. The recent Fourth LPRP Congress convincingly demonstrated the united will of the party and the people to strive for new boundaries in the cause of construction of socialism in the LPDR.

The peace-loving foreign political activity of the LPDR and constructive initiatives of the three fraternal Indochinese countries toward guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia make a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the countries of the socialist community, and all progressive forces, to defend and strengthen universal peace and security of the peoples, the telegram notes.

It expresses deep satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have successfully widened and deepened in the spirit of the 1979 MPR-LPDR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

AUXILIARY FARM PRODUCE PROCUREMENT ADOPTED

OW040027 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 December (MONTSAME) -- In accordance with a resolution of the MPR Council of Ministers, the MPR Ministry of Trade and Procurement has approved the procedure for procuring and selling excess produce from citizens' auxiliary farms. Prices for produce from auxiliary farms are set according to mutual agreements between trade organizations and citizens.

In recent years, auxiliary farming has speedily developed nationwide and made a contribution to the implementation of the MPR agricultural and special food programs. The new procedure is directed at stimulating the working people's interest in this matter.

BCP REPORT ON LIST OF DEMANDS TO AGITATE PEOPLE

BK301301 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 29 Nov 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committe presented at the Third National BCP Congress"]

[Text] We must make the following immediate demands in order to organize and agitate various classes and social strata in the enemy's territory.

1. Termination of civil war and establishment of internal peace.

2. Abrogation of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] single party dictatorship and the establishment of a multi-party democratic system.

3. Return of the people's freedom following the abrogation of reactionary laws and acts: reinstitution of freedom of expression, speech, publication, distribution, congregation, formation of organizations, and worship. Release of all political prisoners. Mutual agreement for a cease-fire aimed at bringing about negotiations between the parties concerned on the termination of the civil war.

4. Opposition to national discord, and establishment of national unity. Immediate cessation of all forms of oppression, attack, and killing of indigenous nationals. Granting the ethnic minorities genuine national right to administer states.

5. Upgrading of the people's standard of living. Introducing measures to bring down prices of commodities through plans, and providing information to the people on the economy and trade without concealing facts and figures. Reforming economic policy of genuinely improve the national economy.

6. Inform the people on foreign relations without secrecy.

7. Upgrade and improve the standard of living of workers and raise wages. Guarantee job security and provide assistance for unemployed workers. Guarantee (?the right to partake in politics at work). Provide equal pay for equal work for men and women, and grant the right to form trade unions headed by the workers themselves.

8. Implementation of agrarian reforms aimed at genuinely developing agricultural production. Imposing measures to completely get rid of the farm rental practice. Nonimposition of controls on peasants in agricultural activities and production; (?ensure stability of work); provide the right to freely trade in agricultural produce; agricultural loans with low interest rates to poor peasants; Writing off agricultural loans in cases where peasants genuinely are unable to repay; reforming the government's paddy procurement system which is affecting the peasants subsistence; raising paddy prices; and freedom to form peasants trade unions which protect the rights and interests of farm workers and the peasantry.

9. Abrogation of the existing educational system and establishment of a social education and culture which reflect the national character and which are scientific. Granting permission to establish student unions which represent the interests of the students. Raising the standard of living of teachers and the teaching staff and protecting their academic freedom.

10. Introducing measures to provide job security and ensuring the standard of living of clerical workers, lawyers, doctors, artists, and technicians.

11. Improving the standard of living of the urban poor. Guaranteeing the right to engage in any legal income-generating work. Putting a halt to interference and harrassment in the homes and quarters of the urban poor by the administrative organs, including the military and the police.

12. Providing assistance to the industrial trade of mill and factory owners, small entrepreneurs, traders, and brokers. Extending capital loans, and facilitating the acquisition of raw materials and the sale of finished goods. Permitting big traders, industrialists, and entrepreneurs to freely establish their associations.

We do not believe that the immediate demands stated above are final and complete. Our party is always ready to discuss and negotiate with forces as well as individuals opposing the BSP single party dictatorship so as to make these demands even more complete. Our objective is to keep the military task as the central pillar and integrate it with all other forms of task; to strongly build up the party, the army, the cadre force, and the base areas; to build up guerrilla base areas and extend the guerrilla war in territories behind the enemy; to bring the revolutionary and the patriotic forces all over the country together in iron-clad unity; and to score even greater victories in the fight against the common enemy -- the military government.

PARTY SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR ON FRONT ANNIVERSARY

BK291001 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 86

[26 November circular on celebrating the KUFNCD's 8th anniversary, signed by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin]

[Text] The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, now known as the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], was founded on 2 December. The Third National Front Congress declared 2 December the day of solidarity of the entire people. Every year, we mark the front's anniversary with a broad sense of close solidarity, joy, and satisfaction and link it to the rebirth of our Cambodian fatherland and people. This year is the 8th time that the entire party, armed forces, and people will celebrate this historical day. This year's front anniversary takes place at a time when socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving peoples in the world are observing the 1986 international year of peace and when our Cambodian people are vigorously promoting all revolutionary activities aimed at realizing the three revolutionary objectives set by the Fifth National Party Congress, which, for the immediate future, call for the accomplishment of the 1986-87 revolutionary requirements.

Therefore, the celebration of the KUFNCD's founding anniversary this year is aimed at meeting the following desires and purposes:

1. To whip up and keep permanently seething the indignation of our people against the genocidal regime and traitorous reactionary Khmer groups and expose their perfidious maneuvers and schemes aimed at invading and toppling our PRK; at the same time, to lay bare their dark, perfidious designs and clearly stress that they will not escape becoming weakened and deteriorated nor will they avoid being defeated.

2. To more clearly bring up the considerable successes won during the past 8 years of Cambodian revolution under the correct leadership of the KPRP through appeals and the mobilization of the front's effective forces for the construction and defense of a devastated Cambodian society which has been continually attacked and damaged by the enemy, has recovered from destruction, and has developed and is developing constantly from a position of strength and victory.

3. To constantly develop the sense of national unity, heighten the spirit of being the masters of the country, enhance the sense of patriotism and love for the new regime of the masses, vigorously promote the triple revolutionary movement, be determined to fight and ready to fight, and constantly strive for the cause of defending the fatherland and revolutionary gains. For the immediate future, to whip up a campaign to attack the enemy, in all fields, repeatedly during the current dry season, accelerate the work of proselytizing the misled persons, and make all efforts to strengthen villages and communes.

4. To increase the militant solidarity among the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- which is the key factor guaranteeing the victory of the Cambodian revolution and the revolution of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula.

In order to realize these desires and purposes, party, state, and front institutions and mass organizations must fulfill a number of tasks as follows:

Organizational Forms and Measures for Implementation:

1. The front must cooperate with various mass organizations under its authority with the moral and material support of the authorities at all levels in broadly spreading news about and information on the victories of the Cambodian revolution in all fields during the past 8 years and immediate objectives for the Cambodian revolution.

2. The front must enccurage the masses in all localities to conduct the patriotic emulation campaign aimed to create achievements welcoming the 8th founding anniversary of the front and the 8th anniversary of the 7 January victory.

In particular, encourage the workers to gradually implement the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee dealing with building the Cambodian working class into a genuine vanguard class in Cambodia's revolutionary cause; correctly conduct productive activities at factories, enterprises, work sites, and various sectors serving the people's livelihood; especially, see to it that our working class gradually becomes a genuine vanguard working class; encourage solidarity groups for production to vigorously accelerate the movement to take good care of the monsoon rice, promote the movement to grow dry-season rice, harvest and store grain without loss, sell rice to the state as needed, and contribute to the defense of the fatherland and revolutionary gains; encourage the youths to voluntarily fulfill their army service; encourage women to continue proselytizing the misled persons to win them back to the national society and their families and continue promoting movements in the rear, especially in the production sector; encourage monks to become better aware of the duty of Buddhist monks under the new regime, to implement the 6-point policy on proselytizing misled persons, to practice thrift, to support social action and construction efforts, and to properly and logically solve the problem arising from illegal and clandestine ordainment; encourage and develop the role played by the revolutionary intelligentsia according to the spirit of the policy toward intellectuals adopted by the Third Plenum of the party Central Committee by creating conditions for them to fulfill and carry out job according to their vocation and to grow up politically so as to become genuine socialist intellectuals; pay attention to implementing the policy toward the ethnic groups in order to expand to the highest degree the sense of solidarity, unity, patriotism, and fighting tradition of the nationalities in the cause of national construction and defense.

3. Pay attention to providing support for the families of combatants, families of workers joining the K-5 national defense labor, and families of dead, disabled, wounded, or old combatants, and especially promote the movement to take care of disabled combatants and families of dead soldiers from the front; pay attention to localities experiencing shortages and needs in food at the end of the season as the harvest has not yet been done.

4. Organize meetings in Phnom Penh, the provinces, and the cities by ensuring both their correct forms and contents.

5. After implementing the spirit of this circular, front committees at all levels must draw up reports and forward them to the National Council to sum up results and submit a final report to the Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans:

1. Hail the 8th founding anniversary of the KUFNCD!

2. Long live the spirit of 2 December!

3. The entire people united as one strive to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth National Party Congress!

4. Long live the long-lasting bonds of solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and socialist countries!

5. Long live the KUFNCD!

6. Long live the PRK!

7. Long live the glorious KPRP!

8. Strive to emulate in vigorously accelerating the work of attacking the enemy, winning back the misled persons, and successfully implementing the 1986-87 dry season rice growing campaign.

[dated] Phnom Penh, 26 November 1986

For the Party Central Committee Secretariat

[signed] General Secretary Heng Samrin

ARMY PAPER ON 8TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF KUFNCD

BK030929 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Dec 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Editorial: "United, We Will Always Stand" -- date not given]

[Text] Holding aloft the banner of national unity and international solidarity is an important factor for victory among the six factors for victory of our Cambodian revolution. Eight years ago, on 2 December 1978, the annals of our Cambodian people's revolution for national liberation recorded brilliant victory under the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and with the sincere, wholehearted assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese party and people. This was the turning point for an era in which the people from all strata and nationalities were united as one and rose up to completely topple the genocidal Pol Pot regime, creating a power that truly belongs to the people on our beautiful land of Angkor, bringing the havoc to a total end, and taking the Cambodian fatherland back to a glorious life. The Cambodian people have since then become the genuine masters of their country and their destiny, advancing toward building the living conditions as well as new political, cultural, social lives that are progressive with independence, peace, freedom, and development in all fields and sectors.

Today, the entire party, people, and Army are extremely happy to join hands in enthusiastically celebrating the Front's founding day, and pledge to always treasure and hold loft this banner of national unity and international solidarity as well as to further broaden it in order to achieve more and greater successes, particularly under the correct and enlightened leadership of our party.

Under the beacon of the fourth and fifth party congresses, we have secured revolutionary gains from all departments, localities, and activities. The socioeconomic, agricultural, and industrial sectors are presently making rapid headway, the people's lives are gradually being stabilized, and the national independence is being firmly developed and consolidated. However, although our Cambodian revolution has experienced an all-round growth during the past 8 years, we must continue to wage a persistent, protracted and more resolute struggle, for the reactionary Khmer groups of all stripes have not given up their dark, perfidious, and savage schemes against our revolution: They intend to return and massacre our Cambodian people once again with the support and assistance of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists from sanctuaries provided by the Thai reactionaries. Therefore, the heavy task of the current stage calls for the entire party, the entire people, and the entire Army to further uphold the spirit of being determined to fight and to win, overcoming all difficulties and complications in order to help our revolution to advance steadily and relentlessly.

Over the past 8 years, we have mobilized the ethnic peoples in all strata and whipped up a wonderfully strong movement in the attacks to win resounding victories with a resolute sense of love for and attachment to the revolution. For the time being, we continue to intensify the bonds of solidarity within the whole nations, among all ethnic groups, between the people, between the Army and people, and between the higher authorities and their subordinates, and to firmly treasure solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as with all progressive peace-loving organizations and movements the world over. Solidarity has brought us strong and perennial source of force for the recruitment of genuine revolutionary forces. Therefore, in order to build these genuine revolutionary forces, we must build them from the grass-roots level up. Therefore, in order to ensure quality in this endeavor, we must enhance solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance in building both the solidarity groups for production in villages, communes, factories, enterprises, schools, and so on and the local units in general.

It is imperative to see to it that the people grasp the significance of their duty and actively participate in the national defense and construction movement, successfully implementing the slogan: A citizen is a combatant and a policeman combined. Moreover, we must heighten the sense of resolutely opposing all negative actions, all illusions, and wishful thinking about peace and neutrality a la Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan. We must resolutely pledge to temper the spirit of lofty revolutionary vigilance to frustrate all actions and forms of the enemy's psychological warfare, vigorously participate in the emulation movement to carry out the national defense and construction tasks and the work of proselytizing the misguided persons. We must maintain a clear distinction between friend and foe under all circumstances.

On this historic 2 December anniversary, the whole party, people, and Army pledge to further intensify the implementation of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions and to correctly carry out the directives and policies formulated by the KUFNCD.

FOURTH LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

BK041505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Dec 86

[4 December "press release" on the second plenary session of the Fourth LPRP Central Committee]

[Text] The second plenary session of the Fourth LPRP Central Committee was convened in Vientiane on 3 and 4 December 1986. The plenary session reviewed, assessed, and drew experience from the convening of the fourth party congress and, at the same time, outlined a plan to implement the resolution adopted at the congress.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan presented his views on the political responsibility and work regulations of the party Central Committee, which were subsequently studied, discussed, and unanimously endorsed by the session. During the session, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also noted certain new developments in the world situation. With regard to this, the comrade pointed out that the Reagan administration continues to pursue the warmongering policy of creating tension in many parts of the world by blatantly undermining the SALT II treaty and clandestinely selling arms to Iran with a view to prolonging the Iran-Iraq war and using the money acquired from the arms sales to help the reactionaries opposing the Nicaraguan people, the UNITA reactionaries opposing the Angolan people, and the Afghan reactionaries opposing the DRA -- the evil case which has been solemnly condemned by public opinion.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed our party's and state's overwhelming support for the 27 November 1986 New Delhi joint statement signed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, regarding it of utmost importance in advancing a far-reaching peace initiative covering all regions, thus conforming to the urgent aspirations of the world's people during the present era. This statement once again clearly shows the correct principle and good-intentioned posture of the Soviet Union and India, aimed at saving mankind from the danger of destruction by nuclear war and allowing all nations to live in peace, durable and lasting security, and mutual friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also noted that by implementing the foreign policy of our party and state, our government has carried out and will continue to carry out the negotiations between our country and the Kingdom of Thailand and between our country and the PRC so as to normalize relations between our country and the two countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Vientane, 4 December 1986.

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee

PASASON CALLS FOR FULFILLMENT OF RESOLUTIONS

BK281150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Nov 86

[PASASON editorial: "Take Initiative in Putting Into Actual Practice the Success of the Fourth Party Congress" -- date not given.]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the LPRP ended with a very glorious success. This congress has clearly served as a token of our party's traditional, unique solidarity.

It has reiterated the determination and readiness of our entire party and people to strive to march forward to fulfill their tasks in the new stage of the revolution. The fourth party congress has profoundly and comprehensively noted and assessed the great achievements appropriately scored by our entire party, Army, and people over the past more than 10 years. It has also pointed out the true economic and social situation in our country in the present, scientifically clarified the basic situation in the world and in the Southeast Asian region, and profoundly reviewed the party's leadership. The congress has also noted many shortcomings and remaining problems that must be settled and used as valuable lessons. It has unanimously approved the Political Report which explicitly reflects the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of our country in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, the report which was presented by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. It has unanimously approved the guidelines and tasks of the Second 5-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development and the revised rules and regulations of the party.

In this party congress, the fourth Central Committee of the party has been elected and the fourth party Central Committee, in its first plenary session, has elected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary and elected the party Political Bureau and the Central Committee members compromising indomitable comrades with outstanding achievements, who have constantly passed the trials in the revolutionary practices.

The aforesaid achievements of the fourth congress of our party have resulted from the overall intelligence of our entire party. They have reflected the perseverance and true aspirations of our people of various tribes. They are the fruits of the careful and thorough preparations and initiative working in a spirit of high responsibility.

It is true that the achievements of the congress are truly great and scientific. But, if they are not positively and creatively brought into full play, they cannot become achievements in actual practice. Therefore, it is necessary for cadres, party members, and people of all classes and all tribes throughout the country to strive to study and profoundly understand the various principled attitudes and the basic guidelines and tasks of this congress, uphold the sense of organization on regulations and discipline, train and temper themselves to achieve revolutionary qualifications and ethics, increasingly raise the understanding and abilities in all fields, unite as one around the new party Central Committee to continue to enhance revolutionary heroism and the self-reliant spirit and the spirit of building strength by themselves, endeavor to exploit, promote, and expand all potentialities of the nation, strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia, enhance and strengthen the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and maintain the solidarity and friendship with various revolutionary forces and forces for peace in the world.

In an endeavor to translate into reality the various resolutions of the fourth party congress, first and foremost, it is necessary to effectively fulfill the basic economic and social guidelines and tasks in the Second 5-Year Plan and create basic factors and necessary conditions for advancing to the implementation of tasks in the next stage to daily strengthen our country and make ever greater contributions to the enhancement of the strength of the three Indochinese countries and the strength of the socialist community and positively contribute to the common struggle of various nations for peace and social stability.

In the immediate future or from now on, our entire party, Army, and people must unite in creating a new outlook toward the country's path of advance, promptly encourage emulation campaigns in an enthusiastic and fruitful atmosphere, and implement the various resolutions of the party to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming 2 December national day and the founding anniversary of the LPRP on 22 March 1987.

In carrying out the campaigns, concentration must be put on encouraging the people to effectively harvest the main rice crop in a timely manner. The district level should encourage and closely guide the grass-roots level while the cooperatives should attach special importance to organizing the distribution of products in a fair manner and in accordance with the policy and to making purchases in a timely manner. Appropriate measures must be adopted to encourage farmers to effectively fulfill their obligations in paying the agricultural tax and to harvest farm and forestry products in an ever more effective way. Simultaneously, dry-season production, in particular the second rice crop and the planting of starchy and other crops as conditions permit, should be vigorously stepped up. Along with this, special attention must be paid to finding time to repair bridges, roads, houses, hospitals, schools, silos, and others in accordance with the direction: The state and people work together; the central and local levels work together.

In addition, we must promptly implement the new mechanism. Arrangements must be made to review and learn lessons and to widely publicize the practices in managing the economy and society in accordance with the new mechanism. In addition to the economic, cultural, and social construction work, attention should be regularly paid to national defense and public security work. Attention should be paid to the timely checking of enemy acts of infiltration, sabotage, and subversion, to helping the people come to clearly understand psychological warfare tricks, and to always maintaining vigilance.

At the same time, each locality and each branch should speed up reviewing the plans for 1986 and preparing the plans for 1987 with efficient contents that match actual abilities. Let our entire party, Army, and people be determined to persistently march forward to turn the resolutions of the congress into wide-ranging revolutionary activities through enthusiastic and continuous emulation movements to successfully implement the Second 5-Year Plan to build a firm basis for the successful implmentation of the next plans and to create factors ever more vigorously to lead our country's revolutionary cause to advance continuously.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN HAILS THAI NATIONAL DAY

BK050557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[4 December greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, to General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand]

[Text] On the occasion of the 59th birthday of his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand, on behalf of the LPDR Government and in my own name, I would like to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency and the Thai Government and people.

I earnestly hope that in the atmosphere of the initiative to seek mutual understanding and trust, the time-honored neighborly relations between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed for the interests of the peoples of Laos and Thailand and in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

Respectfully yours,

Vientiane, 4 December 1986

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

KING OF THAILAND CONGRATULATED ON BIRTHDAY

Phoumi Vongvichit Message

BK050551 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Greetings message from Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of LPDR, to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of your 59th birthday, the Lao people and I would like to extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, the royal family, and the fraternal Thai people for good health and happiness.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Phoumi Vongvichit, acting presdient of the LPDR

Phoun Sipaseut Greetings

BK050601 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Greetings message from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, to Air Chief Marshal Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 59th birthday of King Phumiphon Adunyadet, I would like to extend best wishes to Your Excellency and the fraternal Thai people. I earnestly hope that the friendly, neighborly relations between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed for the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples, thereby contributing to consolidating peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs

CULTURAL EXCHANGES MARK 'IMPROVING' LAO TIES

BK050157 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Laos will send a 60-member dance and acrobatic troupe to perform in Bangkok and Chiang Mai next week as part of the efforts to promote Thai-Laos relations, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry approved the plan initiated by a private organization, the 1986 Coalition for Peace and Development last Monday. [1 December]

The source also confirmed that the Laotian Government agreed to allow an aircraft of the Thai International, which will fly from Osaka to Bangkok, to pass over the Laotian airspace at low attitude. The Thai airliner is scheduled to fly back here following the investigation into the explosion aboard while flying Osaka in October.

The cultural troupe will be the same group which performed for the Thai delegation led by Prime Minister's adviser Arun Phanuphong last week in Vientiane.

The performance was set for December 13-14 at the auditorium of Chulalongkon University, and there will also be an extra performance in Chiang Mai on Dec 16.

Dr Khothom Aliya, vice president of the 1986 Coalition for Peace and Development, told THE NATION that he was delighted that the Thai Government gave the greenlight as the ties between Thailand and Laos are improving.

The peace movement group has worked out a series of month-long activities in promoting peace and social development, including the strengthening of Thai-Lao ties.

In return, a group of Thai artistes also planned to visit Vientiane in January, he said.

The Thai-Lao ties have improved gradually in recent months and culminated in a three-day meeting in Vientiane last week.

Meanwhile, Chulalongkon University's Institute of Security and International Studies will organize a panel discussion on December 18 including a series of speeches touching on the various aspect of Thai-Lao relations. Participants will include former premier Kriangsak Chamanan, Bunchu Rotchanasathian, leader of the Community Action Party and academics as well as experts in the field.

In another development, Arun will soon present the report on his talks in Vientiane to Premier Prem Tinsulanon.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks, and Thailand has invited a Laotian delegation to visit here for further discussion to find ways to solve mutual problems.

PAPER SEES SRV 'DECEPTION' IN FISHERMEN RELEASE

BK041159 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Dec 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Ransom for the Release of Thai Fishermen, Revenue for Vietnam"]

[Text] Thailand had to pay $314,500 cash as ransom to Vietnam for the release of 466 fishermen plus $9,630 extra for the food bill and the transportation to bring them back home. All together Thailand paid almost 9 million baht to Vietnam. This is quite an amount of money which the Foreign Ministry sent to Vietnam to be reimbursed by owners of the fishing trawlers.

This is not the first time that Vietnam fined Thai fishing trawlers and there was nothing unusual about the past incidents. However, this time it seemed that everything went well from the very beginning. Vietnam earlier announced that it was willing to release the 466 Thai fishermen on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Thai-Vietnamese relations. What a deception.

In pursuance of the issue, the Foreign Ministry was notified by the Vietnamese side that each fisherman must first pay a fine of $500 to $1,000, depending on how long he had served his jail term, before his release. The Vietnamese side did not accept any bargain from the Foreign Ministry officials who asked Vietnam to take rice or other crops as a fine because the majority of the fishermen are poor. Vietnam demanded cash in dollars despite its rice shortage.

Worse still, Vietnam also threatened to charge $5 per day for feeding each fisherman if Thailand delayed the fine payment. So, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Thai-Vietnamese relations, the Thai authorities had to rush to take the fishermen back home.

The 10 years of relations between Thailand and Vietnam saw only aggressiveness from Vietnam. If Vietnam really cares for friendship, it coud have taken rice as a fine. Facing severe rice shortage, that country had to borrow 200,000 tons of rice from Indonesia, but the latter could supply only 100,000 tons. Vietnam speaks in a humble tone but acts aggressively.

Certainly, Vietnam should not get all the blame. Vietnam's aggressiveness toward Thailand was due to Thailand's aggressive policy toward it, especially regarding the political and economic pressure imposed on it to force it to accept the ASEAN-proposed solution to the Cambodian problem. Demanding the ransom for the release of the Thai fishermen might be one way for Vietnam to earn revenue. Sometimes, a poor country like Vietnam that needs U.S. dollars should receive sympathy.

SECURITY OFFICIALS TO MOVE REFUGEES TO SITE 2

BK040815 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The National Security Council or NSC will start moving Kampuchean refugees at Khao I-Dang holding center in Prachin Buri Province to Site 2 encampment in the same border province on 1 January. NSC Secretary General Suwait Suthanukun said all the 1,600 to 1,700 Kampuchean refugees remaining at the Khao I-Dang camap by the end of the year will be moved to Site 2 which currently houses about 140,000 displaced Kampuchean refugees. The NSC secretary general also said Site 2 can accommodate all the refugees from Khao I-Dang.

LEADERS GREET THAILAND ON NATIONAL DAY

OW041638 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 4 -- Vietnamese leaders today extended their best greetings to His Majesty the King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet and His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Thailand's national day.

In their congratulatory messages, President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wish for further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and neighbourliness between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled his greetings to his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila.

SITUATION BEFORE AUGUST REVOLUTION REVIEWED

OW031307 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Honour of Sixth Party Congress Socio-Economic Situation Before August Revolution" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 3 -- By the end of World War 2 (August 1945) Vietnam had experienced almost one century of subjugation by French colonialism, and later by the Japanese fascists who overthrew the French.

Before the August revolution, nearly two thirds of the land were owned by the feudal landlords. In the north, the landlord class accounted for only 3.5 percent of the households in the rural areas but owned 25 percent of the land. While the impoverished peasants went hungry most of the year, the French exported more than 1.5 million tons of rice annually.

The famine in March 1945 in the wake of the Japanese coup d'etat took a toll of more than two million lives.

At the time of the 1945 revolution there were less than 100 industrial establishments employing about 85,000 workers, chiefly to supply raw materials and fuel for the colonial administration. In the 1913-39 period, 40 percent of the French investments went to the mining industry: 60 percent of the industrial workforce were miners.

The only other noticeable heavy industry in those days was cement produced by the Haiphong Cement Plant with a capacity not exceeding 100,000 tons a year. Metallurgy, engineering and chemical industries were practically non-existent.

The power stations totalled 122.5 million kwh in the peak year of 1939, and electricity was chiefly to cater to the French administrators and their agents in the urban areas.

In terms of light industry, the French built several sugar mills, rice-husking mills and breweries with obsolete equipment which was amply compensated by the dirt cheap labour.

The communications and transport network was primitive and unevenly distributed. The few highways were mainly intended to transport ore and semi-finished products to French-bound ships and also to deploy troops when an uprising was imminent. The French monopolized marine transport. The rural and mountainous areas were only accessible through dirt roads.

Trade was completely in the hands of the French and their indigenous agents. Consumer goods, down to needles, came from France or its partners. Traditional handicrafts were neglected or left to die.

So, the primitive economy of Vietnam was made even worse by the French Second War of Conquest (1946-54).

In the enemy-occupied area, industrial production stagnated. So was agriculture due to the French "burn all, destroy all and kill all" policy. The population, especially the working sections, were squeezed dry by extortionate taxes.

The rice delivered to the landlords and colonialists accounted for about 25 percent of the total produced in the north, to say nothing of other spoils such as high interest rates, price hikes and especially the poll-tax levied on every male citizen of 16 upward. An average poll-tax corresponded to 70-100kg of rice while a normal peasant earned only 230kg a year. Repeated dyke-breaks which occurred at a rate of 2-3 years made the people's life unbearable.

On the social plane, the French deliberately practised obscurantism which left more than 90 percent of the population illiterate. In 1939, the record year for economic development under French rule, only three percent of the population could afford schooling, mostly at primary level.

Of more than 30,000 persons, only one could proceed to higher education. Secondary schools were available in the major cities.

In the 1939-40 academic year all the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- had only three colleges with nearly 600 students, half of whom studied at the law faculty which would secure them the most lucrative jobs in the colonial administration. The whole of North Vietnam had only a library in Hanoi with 90,000 titles, and the whole of Indochina had 22 cinemas, all located in the cities. [There were] 26 hospitals, 61 maternity hospitals, 507 consulting rooms and other medical centre staffed by 915 doctors and assistant doctors, 1,567 nurses and 31 pharmacists. Social diseases were rampant and epidemic outbreaks such as diarrhea, typhus, dysentery, diptheria . . . were frequent occurrences.

LAND DISTRIBUTION AFTER AUGUST REVOLUTION

OW031730 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 3 Dec 86

[In Honour of Sixth Party Congress the People's Democratic and National Revolution, Abolishment of Exploitation" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 3 -- Right after the success of the August 1945 revolution, the revolutionary administration distributed to the peasants communal lands, lands owned by the colonialists and their agents and lands without owners.

In the north alone, from 1945 to the completion of the land reform (1957), 810,000 hectares of cultivated land were allocated to 2.1 million peasant households, i.e. 3,848 square metres for each household. This marked the end of the system of feudal land ownership and he realisation of the slogan "land to the tillers."

That was followed by the agricultural collectivisation campaign launched throughout the north from 1958 to 1960 with 95.8 percent of the farmers joining in.

Industry and trade were transformed along the socialist lines through a variety of forms such as "compensation", "pre-purchase" and joint state-private ventures. Up to 1960, all the 729 private industrialists and traders in the north had taken the socialist path. The state encouraged small industries and handicrafts, supplying them with money and new equipment. Former private industrialists and traders who had joined state-private enterprises received, beside their salaries, an interest rate proportional to the capital they contributed.

Handicraftsmen and small traders were also grouped into socialist-type enterprises. 81 percent of the craftsmen joined small handicraft cooperatives.

The transformation and restoration of production which started from 1954 after the conclusion of the anti-French resistance and was basically completed in 1960 largely contributed to the quick development of the economy. Compared with 1955, industrial production increased by 3.8 times, agricultural production by 1.4 times, goods circulation by 4.9 times, foreign trade by 1.6 times. The enrollments of general schools increased by 1.7 times, of college and vocational secondary schools by 10.8 times, and the number of medical workers by 2.3 times.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS MONTH OF ARTS FESTIVAL OPENING

OW031311 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 3 -- A month of arts festival in honour of the upcoming Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam opened here yesterday evening.

The opening ceremony of the festival, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service, was attended by Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior.

Thirty-four artistic troupes throughout the country are taking part in the art season.

NGUYEN VAN LINH RECEIVES OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

BK050452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] In coordination with the efforts of the people in the country to prepare for the sixth party congress, various movements of patriotic overseas Vietnamese sent home a delegation of leading cadres of the associations of Vietnamese residents in France, the FRG, West Berlin, Canada, and Japan to express to the party and state the overseas Vietnamese's regards for the homeland and to submit to them the opinions of these Vietnamese to the congress.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, received the delegation in Hanoi on the afternoon of 3 December. Also present at the reception were Comrades Hoang Son, director of the party Central Committee Overseas Vietnamese Department; Bui Duc Lap, deputy director of the department; and Luu Van Man, deputy head the party Central Committee Administrative Office.

On behalf of the delegation, Mr Huynh Trung Dong, president of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France, expressed the overseas Vietnamese's fine sentiments toward the homeland as well as their confidence in and expectations from the sixth party congress. He presented the suggestions made by various movements of patriotic overseas Vietnamese to the congress and, at the same time, affirmed the responsibility of these movements for motivating overseas Vietnamese to contribute to the cause of national construction and defense. On this occasion, Mr Le Quang Son, general secretary of the Federation of Vietnamese Residents Associations in Japan, conveyed to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh the patriotic sentiments of the Vietnamese in Japan and a list of the federation's suggestions to the congress.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh warmly commended the patriotism of Vietnamese abroad and welcomed and made additional suggestions to the opinions contributed by the movements of patriotic overseas Vietnamese. He stressed: The importance of the sixth congress lies in the party's determination to carry out renovation in all fields, first of all in socioeconomic leadership, in party building, and in cadre work to suit the demands of the actual situation and to respond to the aspirations of the people throughout the country, including those living abroad. He called on all movements of patriotic Vietnamese to promote unity among increasingly larger numbers of overseas Vietnamese, to build a happy and healthy life for the community, to help strengthen the Vietnamese people's friendship with the people in their countries of residence, and to motivate the Vietnamese living abroad to turn their minds toward the homeland. He asked the delegation to convey the party Central Committee's warm regards to all members of overseas Vietnamese associations and other Vietnamese living abroad.

The reception took place in an extremely sincere and cozy atmosphere.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE, KEATING 'NOT UPSET' BY CREDIT DOWNGRADING

BK030724 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The prime minister and the treasurer say they are not upset by Australia's downgrading by the American credit rating agency, Standard and Poors. The agency has dropped Australia's credit rating from triple A to double A plus. The company said it could not ignore Australia's continuing balance of payments deficit and the resulting growth in national debt. But a Standard and Poors official said the downgrading was no cause for panic in Australia as the company was impressed with the moves the federal government had taken to correct Australia's problems.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the government can take comfort in the fact that Australia remains on the top eight borrowing nations and that Standard and Poors had accepted the correctness of government policy. He says he is relaxed because the share market has taken the latest downgrading in their stride.

The federal treasurer, Mr Keating, says Australia remains a well-respected borrower and he does not expect much, if any, change in the terms of overseas loans offered to Australia. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the move follows a similar downgrading 2 months ago by the New York investment advisers, Moodys.

BRITAIN HAS RIGHT OF APPEAL IN PETER WRIGHT SUIT

BK040953 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] The British Government has won the right to appeal against the New South Wales Supreme Court ruling that it should hand over classified documents to former MI-5 officer, Mr Peter Wright.

The court has been hearing a case over the publication of Mr Wright's memoirs which the British Government want to stop appearing. The New South Wales Court of Appeals has allowed the British appeal to go ahead next Thursday. (Jackie Barner) reports:

[Begin (Barner) recording] Britain wants the Court of Appeals to determine, among other things, whether the judge presiding over the publication hearing in Sydney, Mr Justice Powell, was wrong in his belief that disclosure of the secret documents would not be detrimental to Australia's national security or would be contrary to the Australian public interests and that the contents of the documents were more important to the Peter Wright hearing than any possible damage to national security. Malcolm Turnbill, representing Mr Wright and his publishers, told the appeals court the issue of whether Britain should hand over the documents had been canvassed some six times during the case, including an earlier appeal which Britain lost.

Mr Turnbill argued that if Britain will allow to delay the hearing further with this latest appeal, then his client, who he said was a very sick man, could die in the witness box because Mr Wright's condition, which includes diabetes and heart problems, was made worse through stress. Mr Turnbill said he wanted to avoid putting him in the witness box twice to answer questions about the controversial documents as well as give evidence.

The case resumes tomorrow, but it is not clear whether Peter Wright, the last defense witness, will be called. [end recording]

UN VOTE ON NEW CALEDONIA STATUS WELCOMED

BK030902 Melbourne Overseas Edition in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Australia has welcomed a United Nations General Assembly vote declaring New Caledona a non-self-governing territory. A senior Australian official at the United Nations in New York says the result is a significant achievement. He says the vote of 80 in favor of the resolution was a respectable result given the sorts of pressure that many of the vulnerable voters were facing.

There were 34 abstentions from the General Assembly votes as well as 24 votes against the South Pacific resolution. The six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as well as the votes of China and Japan brought together a powerful regional bloc firmly opposed to French colonialism in the Pacific. Radio Australia's New York office says the number of countries which originally indicated they would abstain from the vote buckled under unprecedented lobbying from France during the last 24 hours before the vote. They either joined the no-vote or did not vote at all.

French Support Requested

BK040957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] The Australian Government says it hopes France will adopt a constuctive attitude and work with the United Nations to resolve the future of New Caledonia. The Australian comments follow the United Nations adoption of the resolution reinscribing New Caledonia on the list of non-self-governing territories.

The minister representing the foreign minister in the Australian Senate, Senator Evans, said Australia and all South Pacific Forum countries hoped that France would work with the UN for the benefit of the New Caledonian people. Senator Evans said the present policies of the French Government did not adequately recognize the aspirations of the Kanak people. However, he added that France had an important part to play in the South Pacific and Australia and wished to maintain its friendshp with France.

NEW ZEALAND

OIL, GAS REPORTED FOUND IN ANTARCTIC

HK051026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Wellington, Dec 4 (AFP) -- The first signs of oil and gas on the Antarctic Continent have been catalogued by New Zealand scientists during a drilling programme on the edge of the Antarctic shelf, they said Thursday. The discovery was made last month as a drill team drove a well several hundred metres into Antarctic's glacial history, finding "a residue akin to asphalt," said petroleum geologist Richard Cook. Among other finds were traces of methane gas and a fossil birch leaf dating back 42 million years.

Mr. Cook, who works for the New Zealand Government, said the discovery of an asphalt-like substance showed oil and gas were present. He said that part of the sample from the drill hole was now being studied to confirm whether it came from a land source, while part had been sent to the United States for further analysis. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday the discovery "makes it all the more important to reach international agreement over controlling mineral resources in Antarctica."

JAKARTA POST ON SECURITY IN MALACCA STRAITS

BK030957 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[By Sabam Siagian]

[Text] Yogyakarta (JP) -- Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed on tightening their surveillance cooperation in the Malacca Straits to prevent the misuse of the right of transit for smuggling, drug trafficking, infiltration, and pollution.

"This Straits of Malacca is a very strategic sea lane that accommodates a large volume of maritime traffic. We should not rule out the occurrence of unlawful acts that could threaten the security and interest of both countries," Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi told the press Thursday [27 November].

He led the Malaysian delegation to the 15th meeting of the General Border Committee [GBC] and was assigned to brief the press in the presence of his Indonesian counterpart, Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani.

Minister Badawi said Malaysia and Indonesia would introduce an early warning system covering the straits area with a standardized message system and joint patrols.

"We have to always be on the alert less the integrity of our countries will be affected. Alertness is an important factor in our cooperation in the Malacca Straits area," the Malaysian defense minister said.

When asked what concrete steps Malaysia and Indonesia will take in case a third country's oil tanker pollutes the sea by its discharge in the straits, Defense Minister Badawi responded that both countries will help each other no matter which direction the oil spilling is drifting.

"If need be, we will take joint legal action either against the shipping company which owns the tanker or whichever party is responsible," Gen Murdani added.

The tightening of security cooperation in the Malacca Straits seemed to be the main focus during this year's annual meeting between Indonesian and Malaysian officials discussing problems relating to their common border.

Malaysian Defense Minister Ahmad Badawi said the 2-hour closed door meeting Thursday was otherwise of routine character.

The 14th Indonesian-Malaysian GBC meeting was held in Kuching, the capital of Sarawak (Malaysia). Both countries signed a revised agreement here 2 years ago, expanding the original 1972 document that arranged military cooperation along their common land border in Kalimantan in the face of communist insurgency.

Gen Murdani said Thursday all communist insurgents in West Kalimantan Province and neighboring Sarawak, Malaysia, have been eliminated while the Malaysian defense mininster, Badawi, stated only 46 communist insurgents are known to still be active in Sarawak out of an original number of more than 700.

Malaysian Defense Minister Badawi admitted that the process of mutually agreed border markings to be placed delineating the international border between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia (the border line between Indonesia's West Kalimantan Province and Malaysia's Sarawak and the border line between Indonesia's East Kalimantan Province and Malaysia's Sabah) has not yet been completed. He did not specify which parts of the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Kalimantan still need to be indicated by mutually agreed border markers.

"The process is still taking place. The part of the border that has to be discussed is longer than the part already completed," Minister Badawi said.

His Indonesian counterpart, Gen Murdani, added: "We will complete this process of placing agreed border markings in due time by continuous dialogue that I can assure you and not by waging war. This is a give-and-take process."

Sources told THE JAKARTA POST part of the problem has been caused by differing data in British cartography for the Malaysian territory and in Dutch cartography for the Indonesian side.

Without divulging specific details, both the Malaysian defense minister and Gen Murdani pointed out that special developments in the border areas continue to be tackled as previously agreed upon.

Gen Murdani said both parties keep informing each other on the progress achieved in improving the social economic conditions in their respective border areas.

"If we succeed in improving the standards of living of the people in the border areas, then those areas will no longer become sheltering places for insurgency movements," the Malaysian defense minister said.

Gen L.B. Murdani is to accompany Defense Minister Badawi and the Malaysian Armed Forces commander, Gen Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed Ghazali, during their visit to the Magelang Military Academy today.

OFFICIALS DENY DEBT RESCHEDULING PLANS

BK011531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 1 (AFP) -- A senior Indonesian economic minister has denied that the government has plans to reschedule some of its growing foreign debt burden, repayment of which has now reached some 30 percent of foreign exchange earnings, a newspaper reported Monday.

The daily PRIORITAS quoted Minister of National Development Planning Johannes Sumarlin as saying that there would be no rescheduling "despite difficult economic conditions." "Rescheduling might damage Indonesia's economic credibility in the eyes of the world," PRIORITAS quoted the minister as saying.

No other daily newspapers carried Mr. Sumarlin's comments, but a senior central bank source ealier last week also ruled out rescheduling, saying categorically that there was "no intention" to reschedule. The government has won praise from the World Bank and international lenders for its prudence in balancing its budget, refusing to go into deficit spending despite tumbling prices of its main export, oil, and for its record in debt repayment.

MALAYSIA

LOWER HOUSE PASSES DRUG AMENDMENT BILL

BK050657 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The lower house of Parliament has unanimously approved the Dangerous Drugs Amendment Bill 1986 aimed at enhancing the penalty for dadah [drug] trafficking. Members of Parliament hotly debated the bill, which brought mandatory imprisonment and caning for traffickers of a small amount of dadah.

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, in tabling the bill, said several provisions in the Dangerous Drug Act 1952 needed to be amended as dadah traffickers had now changed their tactics to escape punishment under the present act. Many dadah traffickers caught lately were found in possession of dadah the amount of which was less than that stipulated for punishment under the act.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, in winding up the debate on the bill, gave an assurance that only dadah traffickers and not dependents would face prosecution under the amended act.

Mahathir Comments

BK041629 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government is forced to amend certain provisions in the Dangerous Drug Act 1952 because drug traffickers are currently changing their trends of trafficking to avoid sentences provided in the act. When presenting the 1986 amendment bill to the Dangerous Drugs Act during the second reading in the House of Representatives today, the prime minister said most of the drug traffickers who had been currently arrested are found to possess less than the amount which had been tabled to avoid the provided sentences in the act.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is concurrently Home Affairs minister, clarified that drug trafficking in the country is still at the dangerous level because from 1976 until October of this year, 119,713 new addicts have been detected. Up till October of this year, the total number of new drug dependents who were detected reached nearly 5,900.

Concerning addiction to the various drugs, he said a survey indicated the use of ganja [cannabis], coca leaves, and cocaine has increased. He said that cocaine addiction is currently on the rise in the West and it could spread to this region if early preventive steps are not taken. He said the latest action was aimed at imposing a heavier penalty for certain offences only. This is part of an effort in prevention, taking account of the latest developments in drug trafficking trends. Through the new amendment, anyone who is found guilty of possession of 5 to 15 gm of cocaine, 50 to 200 gm of cannabis or cannabis resin, 250 to 1,000 gm of raw opium or processed opium, and 750 to 2,000 gm of coca leaves could face an imprisonment term of 5 years to life and be given a whipping of not less than 10 strokes.

According to the previous provision, those who were found guilty of similar offences were given smaller penalties while the sentence of whipping was set at not less than 6 strokes.

Those found guilty of possession of less than 2 gm of heroin or morphine, less than 5 gm of cocaine, less than 20 gm of cannabis or cannabis resin, less than 100 gm of raw or processed opium, and less than 200 gm of coca leaves, could be imprisoned for a maximum jail term of 5 years or a fine of 20,000 ringgit or both. Under the previous provision, they faced a similar imprisonment term but a different fine which was from 10,000 to 20,000 ringgit.

The prime minister then said the amendment also provided for a 2 to 5-year imprisonment term and whipping of from 3 to 9 strokes for petty drug traffickers who introduce drugs to their new victims. According to the current regulations, those involved have been given a maximum 5-year imprisonment term and a fine of 10,000-20,000 ringgit. As for the death sentence, the drug amoungs remain unchanged as provided in the current regulations which is 15 gm of heroin or morphine, more than 40 gm of cocaine, and 200 gm of cannabis or cannabis resin or more. Those found guilty of possession of 1,000 gm of raw or processed opium or more than that amount, and also coca leaves weighing 2,000 gm or more, face the mandatory death sentence.

Meanwhile, ganja is the main drug seized during the first 10 months of this year. According to the antidrug task force's report today, 681.14 km of ganja was seized during the period. This is followed by raw opium and heroin. During the same period, a total of 401 suspected drug traffickers were detained under Section 39(B) of the Dangerous Drugs Act which carries the mandatory death sentence. According to a report, 9 traffickers were hanged during the first 9 months of this year. This adds up to a total of 137 persons hanged since 1975. The total number of addicts who were detected from January till September this year is 5,255 persons. This brings the total number of drug addicts from 1970 to the current day to 119,071.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH SINGAPORE

BK041630 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] In Parliament, Foreign Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, said Malaysia and Singapore are interdependent and should live in harmony even though the recent Israeli president's visit to the Republic could hamper bilateral relations of the two countries. He said the Malaysian Government has already taken appropriate action to voice its feeling of dissatisfaction and regret concerning the Israeli president's visit. Besides this, Malaysian citizens had also strongly protested against the visit and the Singapore Government's nonchalant attitude toward its neighbors.

Datuk Rais said the government appreciates the action of the Malaysian People's Action Committee concerning the visit.

USSR PROPOSES EXPANDING CEBU, MANILA PRESENCE

HK041353 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 10

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] The Soviet Union is negotiating with the Philippine Government a request to expand its diplomatic and consular services here, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Assistant Minister for European Affairs Pablo A. Araque affirmed that the USSR desire to increase its 34-member embassy staff in Manila and establish a consulate in Cebu City is "still under consideration."

Araque indicated he was not in a position to know the embassy needs of the Soviet Union to justify the expansion of diplomatic personnel.

But he averred that the Philippine Embassy in Moscow has only a staff of 10 foreign officers and employees headed by Ambassador Alejandro Melchor.

The Soviet Government has proposed that the Philippines set up a consulate in Leningrad in reciprocity for a USSR counterpart in Cebu, but "we don't see any need for the Leningrade consulate," Araque said.

"I also see no point in announcing the progress of the discussions with the Soviet Union on its request until a decision has been hammered out," he said.

It was held probable by ministry sources that the Soviets want to set up the consulate to be on par with the United States, which maintains a consulate in Cebu, and match the U.S. diplomatic offensive in that populous southern city and province.

The U.S. is the only country with a consulate there, although other nations such as Chile, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden have designated honorary consuls.

Araque asserted that the Philippines maintains stronger relations with the Soviet Union than it did during the Marcos regime when only the former first lady made diplomatic sallies to the Soviet capital on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The ministry is now taking the initiative, as it should be, in pursuing the functions of its office, he added, pointing out as evidence the recent visit of Deputy Foreign Affairs Ministry Leticia R. Shahani to the Soviet capital to conduct high-level talks with Moscow officials, notably Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa.

Araque sees Mikhail Gorbachev as a better "communicator" than his immediate predecessors. He has injected a new dynamism and flexibility in the Soviet foreign policy, he said.

"There is a more perceptible flexibility today in Soviet dealings with other countries since Gorbachev assumed power a year ago," he said.

The observation is shared by Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs and former ambassador to the Philippines, who said Gorbachev's recent speech in Vladivostok made new overtures to China and hinted at the possibility of new diplomatic flexibility.

Araque agreed that the proposal to expand the Soviet Embassy here could be part of the flurry of diplomatic activities following the speech which spurred intensified efforts to cultivate key capitalist-oriented Third World countries.

RAMOS SEES 'GREAT IMPROVEMENTS' IN GOVERNMENT

HK042346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1530 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP) -- There have been "great improvements" in the Philippine Government since the military made unprecedented recommendations to the president last month, including the firing of cabinet members, Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos said Thursday.

"There are many things that are taking place now which are, I would say, great improvements to the system which will certainly actualize many expectations that the military have always sought," Gen Ramos added. He did not elaborate, but he was apparently referring to an ongoing cabinet reshuffle.

President Corazon Aquino has replaced four cabinet members in the past 11 days, beginning with Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, sacked after an aborted coup attempt. Another minister criticised by the military for being left-leaning has been moved to another cabinet post, and a second is widely expected to lose his job when Mrs Aquino completes her cabinet reshuffle next week. The other two ministers were sacked from ministries widely accused of corruption.

The military had called for the sacking of "inept" cabinet ministers.

Mrs Aquino is to convene her cabinet on Friday for the first time since the sackings began last month to discuss the proposed 1987 budget.

The budget ministry has proposed a 114.7 billion-peso (5.62 billion-dollar) outlay with debt servicing comprising the biggest portion at 38 percent, and with a 19.8 billion peso (970.5 million dollar) deficit, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo told reporters. [passage omitted]

NDF ON PANEL TO MONITOR CEASE-FIRE

HK050849 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Philippine Government and communist negotiators formed a five-man committee Friday to monitor a 60-day ceasefire that is to take effect on Wednesday, rebel spokesman said here. National Democratic Front (NDF) representative Satur Ocampo told a clandestine news conference that two Supreme Court justices, a representative of the Roman Catholic Church, a general and an NDF official will sit on the panel. Supreme Court Associate Justice Andres Narvasa has said he is willing to head the monitoring panel, Mr. Ocampo said.

The others nominated to the panel are Associate Justice Pedro Yap, either Jaime Cardinal Vidal or Sister Christine Tan for the church, paramilitary Constabulary Chief Major General Renato de Villa, and NDF representative Francisco Pascual, described as a former political detainee. The last two are to represent the government and the 12-member NDF, which includes the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its New People's Army.

Cardinal Vidal, however, has not been informed of his appointment, while Mr. Yap had "reservations" due to a heavy workload in the high court, Mr. Ocampo said. Neither government negotiators Ramon Mitra and Teofisto Guingona nor the other nominees could be immediately reached for comment.

NDF CLAIMS NOT PUSHING COALITION, BASES ISSUES

HK041427 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Communist rebel negotiators said yesterday they were not keen on pressing the Aquino government for a coalition government or immediate removal of U.S. military bases as part of the ceasefire negotiations.

NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiator Satur Ocampo said the question of a coalition government will be tackled only if the government and the NDF can agree on a common program of solving the basic problems of the country.

"After that, it's tactical question of whether two forces can cooperate, coordinate, or coalesce, in the implementation of such a program," he said.

Speaking on a television program Tuesday night, Ocampo said the question of a coalition government is not a "breaking point" on the peace negotiations. President Aquino has ruled out any prospect of sharing powers with the communists.

Another NDF official, Carolina Malay-Ocampo, said that they are not pressing for immediate removal of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. But she said the NDF will not abandon its position that U.S. military bases must eventually go.

On the question of NPA taxation, Ocampo said the NDF does not use coercion but suasion in levying taxes from firms operating within guerilla fronts.

On the existence of the sparrow units in Metro Manila, Antonio Zumel of the NDF said that it has never been a secret that sparrow units of the NPA exists as a regular unit. "Those operating in the cities are not sent from outside but sprang from forces in the cities."

Asked whether he is voting in the coming plebiscite and elections, Zumel said that since the NDF is a proscribed organizations, "We do not vote. We haven't voted for the last 14 years." He added that he will not participate in the coming political exercises.

ARMY OFFICERS' GROUP ASSAILS TRUCE PACT

HK041423 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] A group calling itself the Association of Young Lieutenants, Captains and Majors of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] yesterday lambasted the Aquino government for hurriedly forging a ceasefire with the communists "just for the heck of attaining peace."

In a press statement, the group branded the signing of the peace accord last Nov. 27 as political grandstanding.

They said most of the soldiers in the field are against the ceasefire because they never trust the communists. They believe the cessation of hostilities which will start Dec. 10 will only give the insurgents a chance to grab more territories which they cannot gain in frontal combat, the group said . The statement also warned the AFP not to believe the NPA claim that their forces will go on Christmas leave.

"This is a ploy to make us let our guards down. To say that their guerillas will take such a leave is pure deception," the statement said.

The group also said recent statements made by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA/NDF [National Democratic Front] that they (the insurgents) will take stock of the situation, pursue their mass work during the temporary peace and consolidate their ranks confirm earlier suspicions that the rebels will use the ceasefire as a stepping stone to other objectives.

ILETO ORDERS ENRILE-LOYAL TROOPS' INVESTIGATION

HK041231 Quezon City Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileto ordered General Fidel Ramos today to investigate on the reports that heavily armed marines and army troops loyal to Enrile are holed up in Bataan and Zambales provinces. Here are more details from Defense Ministry spokesman Ed Pangilinan. [Begin Pangilinan recording] Defense Minister Ileto ordered AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos to investigate the news published in the papers of a battalion of soldiers coming from different units of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] scattered along the borders of Zambales and Bataan. According to the report, these soldiers are scattered around doing nothing. They apparently belong to the Northern Command. Minister Ileto said that as of now he does not have sufficient reports on the matter and he ordered General Ramos to make a thorough investigation on the matter and inform him immediately of the findings.

Marine Commandant's Denial

HK041225 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] A top military officer denied reports that 350 armed marines loyal to ousted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were holed up in the mountains of Zambales. Philippines Marines Commandant Brigadier General Brigido Paredes said in an interview with journalists that all of his units are accounted for.

According to Paredes, he is puzzled by published reports in newspapers that a marine contingent is allegedly hiding in the Zambales Mountains and waiting for instructions from the ousted defense minister. Paredes reported that the only marine troop stationed in Luzon is the (?battalion) in Villamor Air Base.

DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN ON CEASE-FIRE ALLEGED

HK050413 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Renato de Villa said there is a disinformation campaign being waged about the cease-fire agreement. He said the aim was to disturb the effects and create divisiveness within the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. De Villa pointed to news reports about military personnel who were out somewhere organizing themselves. He termed the reports as propaganda and a disinformation tactic.

PHILIPPINE PAPER PROFILES ARMED FORCES

HK260811 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Nov 86 p 7

[By staff member Alan C. Robles]

[Text] If the government were ever to unsheathe its "sword of war" it might find the weapon so bent as to be more dangerous to its user than to its target.

Despite its new name, the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] retains the problems of the old one. It is still heavily politicized, inadequately led and plagued by indiscipline, low morale and a declining professionalism.

Furthermore, the NAFP is a national military force without any revolutionary tradition. In fact, its most extensive combat record was established fighting against fellow Filipinos.

Its very size is something of a liability: Over the last 14 years the country spent billions of pesos building a military establishment that became less and less efficient as it grew bigger and bigger.

According to the Ibon Data bank, in 1972 the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] had 62,000 men and the defense budget was P800 Million; 10 years later it mustered 158,000 men and its budget was P6 billion.

Now, counting militia and Constabulary units, the NAFP has at least 275,000 men, or more soldiers than the country has doctors.

The military's size makes training and control of the troops difficult. It is also hard to provide for adequate pay and welfare for such a large body.

An ex-junior officer, a Scout Ranger who served in Mindanao, told the CHRONICLE that "We'd be better at half the size, with the same budget."

Ironically, despite its expansion the country's war machine has fallen between two stools. It is unable to wipe out a widespread insurgency, and it is incapable of fighting an extended, full-blown conventional war.

The fighting doctrine of the Philippine military is geared towards small-unit operations. (In the Army the battalion of 500 men is the biggest tactical unit.)

One colonel said that "given our economy and terrain, we're more or less geared towards guerrilla war; with the exception of World War II we've always fought that kind of war."

But it is not guerrilla warfare in the classic sense of a people's struggle. Instead it has been counterinsurgency (Coin), which is in fact a way of opposing guerrilla war.

Although the traditional task of the military is to secure the country and its citizens against external threats, the Armed Forces has spent most of its 39-year history fighting fellow Filippinos.

The former officer pointed out that "if you were to ask a soldier who he thought his potential opponents were, he's just say 'NPA' -- for him it's always the NPA."

"As far as fighting a conventional war is concerned, we don't even have any concept of who our external enemy would be," he added.

For his part the colonel told the 'CHRONICLE' that the NAFP is capable of waging both Coin and conventional warfare.

"The NAFP is well-trained and well-motivated," he added. "We're definitely superior in training and armaments (to the NPA). The only drawback is that we're covered by laws; they're not."

However, the former Scout Ranger disagreed: "We're not as good as we could be in Coin, and were in bad shape for a conventional war. We used to be superior to some of our neighboring countries, but now they're better trained and equipped -- and as for the Vietnamese, they have the best infantry in the world, better even than the Chinese."

"We can repel any invasion, but to sustain our resistance we need allies," said the colonel.

He assured, though, that "I don't think we're in any potential danger, considering all the treaties we have."

It's just as well. One source told the 'CHRONICLE' that at "Combat load" the NAFP has only enough ammunition to fight two days of conventional warfare at full stretch. After that it would have to take to the hills to conduct guerrilla operations against the invader.

In terms of equipment the NAFP doesn't have many heavy support weapons, but it is adequately armed for the sort of light infantry work that Coin requires.

However, it lacks basic supplies as well as transport and communication equipment (although the "tooth to tail" ratio is 1:8, which means that for every fighting man at the front line, there are eight men in the rear supporting him in terms of logistics and supply).

The former Scout Ranger said Coin operations emphasize the "hit and run, live to fight another day" approach.

He explained, "There's no point in assuming you win when you occupy and hold ground -- when the enemy holds the hearts and minds of the people."

This was conceded by the colonel, who observed: "The military solution is not the key -- the insurgency is the product of social injustice and instability, and that's the concern of the civilian government."

He claimed that at the moment "we'd rather haul in a live enemy, bring him over to our side, than kill him; after all he's still also a Filipino."

Notwithstanding this approach, the possibility exists that the Government might have to intensify military operations against the NPA.

The former Scout Ranger officer warned that in that event, "If they don't reform the NAFP it's going to lose the war."

He said, "The Filipino soldier is good, but he lacks effective leadership, he is inadequately trained, is poorly disciplined, and has a low morale."

Part of the reason lies in the soldier's pay, which is about P500 a month with a daily subsistence allowance (to pay for three meals) of P12 to P14.

But many of the problems, the former Scout Ranger said, can be traced to the absence of leadership by example. He noted how many officers practiced favoritism and built their own cliques, while some generals lived beyond their obvious means of income.

Other sources told the 'CHRONICLE' that the NAFP, with an officer corps of about 14,000, it top-heavy with too many extendees and "desk warmers" who have avoided being rotated to the field.

The ex-officer said that "actually all they need to do is just follow the rules...it's all in the books."

He said that the Navy was the most professional service, "because they follow and enforce a career pattern."

But in any war, Coin or conventional, the burden will fall on the Army, five divisions strong. Sources said its average infantryman "could compare with the best," except that he needs better training, leadership and motivation.

The same sources said the PC [Philippine Constabulary] was not as strong as it could be (mainly because it is only "quasi-military" but very politicized), while the integrated Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] was a good idea that was implemented disgracefully.

By way of contrast, in the NPA the NAFP is fighting a force that is well-trained, well-motivated and adept at fighting a propaganda war.

But whatever else might be said about the NAFP, it is at least historically consistent: Apart from its participation in Korea and Vietnam (where it performed well) it has followed the internal security role first assigned to its predecessors.

This was Batson's Scouts, a unit formed by the Americans at the turn of the century from the remains of the Guardia Civil.

Since, then, these two threads of internal security and U.S. influence have run through the history of the Philippine Armed Forces (from 1950 to 1984 the U.S. gave about $1.5 billion in military aid to the Philippines, to help equip what one researcher has termed "a colonial force modelled after the U.S. Army").

What remains to be seen is what effect a relatively new thread will have on this traditional pattern: The new threat is the increasing politicalization of the Armed Forces brought about by the Marcos regime.

The question is: Having tasted political power, will the NAFP be content to recede once more into the background?

The Country's Fighting Machine
(1985 figures)

Personnel	Current		Reserve
Army	70,000		96,000
Navy	28,000		12,000
Air Force	16,800		16,000
PC	43,500		
Paramilitary:			
INP [Integrated National Police]	51,000		
CHDF	65,000		
Sub-total	274,300	plus	124,000
Total		398,300	

Equipment
(operational estimates)

Guns	ca. 100 60 mm mortars at least 25 105mm guns unknown no. of 155mm guns

Tanks	60 Scorpion light tanks unknown no. of V-110 armored cars
Armored Personnel Carriers (APC's)	50
Ships	2 destroyer escorts, U.S. World War II vintage 10 weather ships 2 minesweeper brigades 10 coastal patrol escorts 5 patrol gunboats (pgms) 6 patrol craft 50 light patrol craft (pcus) 15 lsts 10 lcts
Planes	at least 2 squadrons (16 planes) of F-8 fighters
Helicopters	more than 100 combat and transport helicopters

CHRONICLE INTERVIEWS 4 TOP MILITARY COMMANDERS

HK260747 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Nov 86 p 7

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] "I don't believe in frequent revolutions," says Brig. Gen. Eugene Ocampo, newly appointed Constabulary chief in Central Luzon.

Ocampo, who received his star rank only last month, was chairman of the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM) which spearheaded the military upheaval against Ferdinand Marcos and Fabian Ver.

From his office in Camp Olivas, some 70 kilometers from Metro Manila, he commends all Constabulary and police forces in the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Zambales and Aurora, a vast zone seen as the northern line of defense to the seat of national government.

Any attempt to overthrow the government, according to Ocampo, will "bananize this Republic."

"I don't relish the idea of commanding a regional banana cue," he added in jest.

That was a revelation. With the military organization craftily remaining an enigma in the midst of unrelenting reports of an imminent coup, Ocampo's statements provide soothing assurance to the beleaguered presidency.

"To judge the Cory Government now is too early," Ocampo said, adding that the President must be given at least five years to prove herself.

His statements, taken literally, do not seem to be shared by most generals.

In a meeting last month with some 40 generals, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, who was believed to have prevented a coup last week, himself reportedly admitted that there is growing impatience in the military over Government's weaknesses and seeming lack of direction.

While aggressively pursuing a policy that would insulate the military from partisan politics, Ramos off tangently found himself Friday inching into the political realm, admitting that he and his generals had advised President Aquino to get rid of her inept Cabinet ministers.

Military generals are almost one in saying that the Government must apply a combination of military might and civilian persuasion in dealing with the communist rebels.

The generals also do not see the need for a long cease-fire. They favor a 30-day period at most, and [a] majority of them regard a temporary cessation of hostilities as a mere rebel ploy to consolidate its army and widen its political and propaganda networks.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, Ramos' chief military strategist, said the Government's anti-insurgency campaign was "moving forward".

Aguirre, Ocampo, Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, chief of the Capital Region Command, and Maj. Gen Salvador Mison, vice chief of staff and commander of the newly created National Capital Region Defense Command, all said they had no regrets about having been among the first participants in the February military upheaval.

In separate interviews, the four -- all key figures in the security of Metro Manila -- said the best thing that has happened to the Government was the installation of Corazon Aquino as President.

Mison said the President "exemplifies" the humility of a public officer, while Aguirre and Montano said her sincerity is Government's "best asset."

The four also agreed that the military organization now is much better off than it had been when Ver was chief of staff and Marcos commander in chief. They described the Marcos regime as a patronage administration.

Mison, who was commander of all military forces in Eastern Visayas under Ver, but who joined the mutiny upon Enrile's invitation, felt there was "so much arrogance of power in the Marcos Government, and too many economic difficulties (inflicted on) the population."

Ocampo, then chief of the Citizens Military Training Command whose wife was a close relative of Ver, said he was satisfied with that position even though "I knew they were only using me."

In his book 'A People's Revolution of our Time', Aguirre, who was protected by Ramos as Constabulary chief of operations during Ver's administration said he joined the revolution as a follower of Ramos and "to uphold law and justice."

Montano, who described himself as a "Ver man," said he was greatly affected by the "flaunting" lifestyle of Imelda Marcos but until the revolution broke out he thought Marcos could still be replaced through an election.

But when he saw Ramos, who Montano said had initially objected to his appointment, he was convinced that it was time to fight the regime with force.

Aside from the anti-insurgency issue, a good number of generals believe that the issue of corrupt government officials, including those in the Cabinet, must be addressed by President Aquino.

Mison observed that improvements in government has been "below the expectations of the people."

Aquirere, who until his promotion last month was the only colonel in Ramos' elite staff of generals, said the government has effected "substantial change," but tactfully added that it could still be improved to be "more responsive to the clamor of the people."

A common direction, Aguirre said, was needed at both the local level and in higher levels of government.

Montano, whose main job is to provide internal security for all of Metro Manila, said he believed government's bold move to replace local executives fuelled an anti-government sentiment.

He said he also believed that the movement of Marcos loyalists would be dead now if government had not started replacing local officials.

Despite these disagreements, Ocampo said he did not thnk a coup would prosper "because the government enjoys popular support."

JAKARTA'S TEMPO INTERVIEWS RAFAEL ILETO

BK040933 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 29 Nov 86 pp 23, 24

["Excerpts" of interview with Rafael Ileto by TEMPO correspondent Isma Sawitri shortly before he was appointed Philippine defense minister in Manila -- date not given]

[Text] [Sawitri] Is it true that you were involved in the operation to foil the God Save the Queen coup attempt?

[Ileto] No, not at all. General Ramos discussed the coup attempt with me. So did Colonel Gregory Honasan [Enrile's aide]. But I had no role to play in it and I was not even asked to help. Earlier, it is true that I took part in the negotiations with coup plotters seizing the Manila Hotel last July, but this time, I even doubted if there was any such plot.

[Sawitri] The coup attempt at the Manila Hotel and the God Save the Queen coup attempt have been related to Enrile. Your comments?

[Ileto] I think Enrile was not involved in the Manila Hotel incident. Neither was he involved with the God Save the Queen plot, if such a plot really existed. [paragraph continues]

What I can say is that he, for certain reasons, had left the coup plotters alone, possibly for the sake of national interests and reconciliation.

[Sawitri] What are your real relations with Enrile and President Aquino?

[Ileto] Enrile and I have long worked together. It was Enrile himself who asked me to work in this office. How can people say that I am a Cory man who has been infiltrated here? I can say that I also maintain excellent relations with Cory. Even when Marcos was still in power, the Cory group came to ask my assistance. There is nothing to be excited about because what I have done is simply aimed at maintaining the existing good relations. I do not oppose anybody and I do not belong to any faction.

[Sawitri] People are talking about the yellow army. Is it true that they are an army within an army?

[Ileto] I took part in the effort to organize the presidential security force popularly called the yellow army. Cory's elder brother, Jose "Peping" Cojuangco was initially skepical about the need for this security force. But I stressed that it would be an inexcusable mistake if we lost Cory at this time. If, for instance, we lose Cory in an armed clash, this country will be in disarray. Do you know how many people want to be president without realizing that they are not accepted by the people? They do not realize how difficult it is to muster majority support -- something that Cory enjoys now. Therefore, when I organized the presidential security force, the only thing in my mind was the best way to protect Cory. Cory is so important that we have to protect her well. While it is true that she is not a politician, she is nevertheless a symbol which represents the people's aspirations, in the same manner as Khomeyni in Iran.

[Sawitri] The current peace talks with the communists do not show any significant progress. Your comments?

[Ileto] It is too early to judge whether the talks will be successful or not. It is possible that in the end, the peace talks will fail. I personally believe that the military must take part in the talks. What is wrong with holding peace talks when some people in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have agreed with the initiative. Frankly speaking, the military is not ready to fight the communists. Apart from lack of funds and armaments, the fighting spirit is not that strong. I must say that Marcos was responsible for the military becoming corrupted and indisciplined. It takes time to reform, reorganize, and reindoctrinate the AFP personnel.

[Sawitri] Do you think that the military, General Ramos in particular, can play an important political role these days?

[Ileto] Now is an important era in the history of the Philippine military, which is facing a formidable test. I am sure the AFP will continue to recognize the supremacy of the civilian government and General Ramos is a military leader who puts the interests of the country and people above all else. His loyalty is not directed to an individual, not even to the president because a president can come and go. At present, the civilian and military leaders have shared common ideas in many areas, but differences arise in the tactical approach, especially on ways to crush the communist insurgency.

[Sawitri] Is there a chance for the communist insurgents to assume power?

[Ileto] No, there must not be such a chance. The New People's Army must be crushed. The military has a counterinsurgency program. It also has a special unit for waging counterguerrilla warfare. If the government eventually has to resort to the military option, I am confident the AFP will be able to isolate the communist insurgents scattered among the various islands and annihilate them all.

NDF CLAIMS MILITARY STEPS-UP ATTACKS IN LUZON

HK041441 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) in Northern Luzon has accused the military in the region of resisting the peace initiative of President Aquino.

In a letter sent to THE MANILA TIMES, the NDF claimed that the military in the region has stepped up its attacks on the rural masses in its "vain attempt to deny sanctuary to the New People's Army (NPA) that had gained immense support from the populace."

The NDF said Col Hernani Figueroa, a former intelligence man of ousted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was responsible for a "mailed-fist" policy in the region within the framework of his "oppose and delude" tactic.

The NDF claimed that past and present military officers in the region led by Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner, Brig. Gen. Manuel Avila, Lt. Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo and Figueroa are responsible for a series of armed attacks against rural folk suspected of supporting the NPA and the NDF.

The same group, the NDF said, is gearing up not only against the NPA and other revolutionary organizations but also against the administration of President Aquino whom they accused of softening up in the fighting against the revolutionary forces.

The policy of "oppose and delude," the NDF stressed, was adopted during the command conference of Regional Command 2 last October 16.

The training of an elite army contingent in Dalupiri Island of Cagayan was aimed precisely at supporting the new policy against the NPA and the rural masses, the NDF said.

Part of the mission of the contingent, the letter said, is to secure business establishments, including cement plants, logging concessions and the proposed prawn hatchery farm in Cagayan, owned or controlled by Enrile and his friends like the late David Puzon.

Ostensibly, the contingent will be used against the NPA but there is no stopping any faction in the military from using the same contingent against the Aquino administration, the letter added.

The recent report on the arms shipment in the Ilocos may be part of the scheme to strengthen the military in Northern Luzon preparatory to a drive from Cagayan down to the seat of power in Manila, the letter said.

The NDF urged the President to assert her authority over ambitious military men who are now gearing up for a big battle not only against the NPA but also against her regime, the letter said.

NAVY OFFICER ON COMMUNISM, CPP TAXATION

HK041435 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 14

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Lucena City -- Commodore Serapio P. Taccad, vice commander of the Philippine Navy, asked civic organizations and the media yesterday to help stop the spread of communism so that the Philippines may not fall like Vietnam, Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries overrun by the communists.

Commodore Taccad came here with Capt. Jose Hernandez as guest speakers of the Rotary Club of Lucena headed by Dante Perez.

According to Taccad, refugees from Vietnam, who are now in various refugee centers in Palawan and Luzon, risked their lives in leaving their country because they could not stand the oppressive communist rule.

"If we allow the communists to take over our country, we will suffer the same fate," Taccad said.

The vice commander said farmers in the rural areas are tired of the massive taxation imposed of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army. Even a small sari-sari store [small stores] with a capital of P500 is taxed along with the carinderia [roadside canteens] on the national highways "to support their movement," Taccad said.

He exhorted the Lucena Rotarians to be vigilant since the majority of their members are businessmen who might eventually be included in the lists as contributors to the movement.

The CCP-NPA, according to Taccad, are supported by poor farmers out of fear for their lives. The mass base of the CPP-NPA is in the depressed rural areas of the country, he added.

Taccad appealed to the people of Quezon to support the administration of President Aquino and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines in its drive against lawless elements and insurgents. He commended both the government negotiators and the National Democratic Front leaders for forging the ceasefire agreement.

Taccad told the Rotarians that the Navy plays an important role in the preservation of peace and order and in the campaign against pirates and illegal fishing.

FREE ASSOCIATION COMPACT WITH U.S. NOT PASSED

BK051028 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0805 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] And now to Palau and the outcome of Tuesday's plebescite on a compact of free association with the United States. Counting is still going, but from unofficial estimates based on 90 percent of the ballot papers cast, the government has failed by a significant margin to win approval for the compact. From Palau here is (Ed Ramphal):

[Begin (Ramphal) recording] The Republic of Palau remains the world's first nuclear free nation as the government (?can see) that the proposed compact of free association between Palau and the United States has not been passed in the 2 December plebescite. Presidential spokesman (Bonifacio Basilia), stated that it does not look like we can get the 75 percent vote which the Palau Supreme Court has ruled is required in order to override the Constitution's nuclear free provision.

With most of the votes tabulated, unofficial figures show that the yes vote is 4,608 with 66 percent of the tally. The anticompact vote is 2,340 with 34 percent of the tabulated as of 3:30 pm 5 December. About 1,000 ballots from outer state Koror and Palauns living abroad plus some disputed votes remain to be counted.

The compact will need a mathematical miracle to obtain the 75 percent margin which had eluded its four referenda since 1983. In each previous referendum the percent of yes votes increased, but the number of people going to the polls dropped. However, the current vote revealed an opposite trend. There is a larger turnout and the no votes increased. The yes votes dropped from February's high of 72 percent to the current unofficial figure of 66 percent -- the lowest tally since the first compact plebescite back in 1983.

The referendum was clouded by controversy with charges of electoral irregularities by the Palauan opposition and an international group of observers. The latter included representatives from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, and Denmark which charged that the electoral process violated the neutrality of the civil service, abuse of government funds and resources, staggering of the votes, security of ballots -- all in an effort to influence the favorable outcome of the vote.

The observers lodged their complaints with the Palau Government and the United Nations mission observing the plebescite.

Mr (Basilia) expressed outrage at the allegations claiming that international watchdogs were interfering in Palau's internal affairs. They are giving unsolicited advice and opinions, and it is not right for guests of the republic to do this, he said.

This government does not recognize them. The observers are tourists. Who do they think they are, demanded the indignant press secretary, who threatened to expel the entourage which includes (Arthur Hamerage), a Danish member of the European Parliament. Meanwhile, Palau remains the world's (?last) de facto UN trust territory and the world's first national nuclear free zone. [end recording]

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[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 4 Dec]

NAKASONE DENIES GIVING REAGAN LETTER TO IRAN

OW080915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday denied a press report that he handed a secret letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to an Iranian parliament leader visiting Tokyo last year. But Nakasone added that he gave Iranian assembly speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani his own letter urging the Iranian authorities to use their influence to help secure the release of American hostages in the Middle East. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK says in its December 15 edition that Nakasone handed Reagan's letter to Hashemi-Rafsanjani when he visited Tokyo in July 1985. "That did not take place. We sent him (Hashemi-Rafsanjani) our own letter seeking the release of U.S. hostages," Nakasone told reporters.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda also denied the report in a press conference. Asked if the government intends to inquire into the report, Gotoda said, "I don't see the need to do so."

The magazine also said Reagan, in his secret message to Iran via Nakasone, praised Iran's efforts to resolve the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines aircraft to Beirut by Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims in June last year and expressed his hope to improve U.S.-Iran relations. Hashemi-Rafsanjani in reply demanded that the U.S. should lift its embargo on arms sales to Iran to show good faith in wishing to improve bilateral relations, NEWSWEEK said.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani visited Tokyo from July 1 to 5 1985 as a guest of the government and twice met with Nakasone. They exchanged opinions on the Iran-Iraq war and the possibility of economic cooperation. But Foreign Ministry sources, who declined to be named, said the Iranians asked for much of the talks to be kept confidential.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed a secret U.S. Government arms deal with Iran last month. In his disclosure, the Iranian national assembly speaker said he received a message from Nakasone on U.S. hostages via former Japanese Ambassador to France Yoshihiro Nakayama in August last year. He also said Nakasone restated his hope through former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, then chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, during his Tehran trip in January this year.

Nakasone has acknowledged that Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statements to reporters are largely correct.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH USSR ON FISHING QUOTAS

OW061203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union reached broad agreement Saturday on fishing quotas in their respective 200-mile economic zones off northern Japan in 1987, government officials said. The officials said the accord set Japan's quota at 200,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 tons over the current year. An additional 100,000 tons will be set aside for Japanese boats operating in the Soviet zone for which Japan will pay 1.29 billion yen to the Soviet Union, they said.

The two countries will launch private-level joint ventures on longline fishing and Japan will purchase up to 100,000 tons of Alaska pollack caught by Soviet boats. Discussions will continue on a Soviet request that Japan allow Soviet fishing vessels to visit a port on its Pacific coast for supplies, they said. It is the first agreement by Japan to pay fees for fish hauls in Soviet waters.

Fishery officials said the successful conclusion of the agreement suggested a change in Soviet policy under Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, placing the emphasis on practical economics.

The agreement includes a ban on trawling by Japanese fishing boats in waters around the Kurile Islands toward their catch quota. Trawl fishing, however, will be allowed in 1987 to fulfill the quota for paid hauls. Regulations on Soviet fishing in Japanese waters will remain unchanged from this year, the officials said. Japan hopes to catch 50,000 tons of Alaska pollack under joint venture undertaken in Soviet waters.

KAGAMI TO REPLACE KATORI AS ENVOY TO USSR

OW061151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Hideo Kagami, ambassador to the European Community, will be appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union next month to succeed Yasue Katori, government sources said Saturday. The sources said Katori is retiring from the foreign service. His replacement by Kagami was decided after the Soviet notification Friday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not visit Japan in January, they said.

Kagami, 62 joined the Foreign Ministry in 1948 after graduating from the Law Faculty of the University of Tokyo. He earlier served as ambassador to Iraq before becoming envoy to the European Common Market in 1982. His successor as ambassador to the EC has yet to be named.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR PRC 4 DEC

OW040743 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Osaka, Dec. 4 KYODO -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid left here Thursday after winding up a four-day state visit to Japan. A special plane carrying the presidential party took off from Osaka International Airport at 3:38 p.m., bound for China, De la Madrid's next leg of visit.

TWO DPRK-HELD JAPANESE SAILORS IN GOOD HEALTH

OW041008 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Fukuoka, Dec. 4 KYODO -- Two Japanese sailors who have been held by North Korea for three years on suspicion of spying, have been reported to be in good health, officials here said Thursday. The officials said the health conditions of the two came from a message from the North Korea Red Cross.

Isamu Beniko, 56, of Kobe, captain of a small Osaka freight ship, and Yoshio Kuriura, 55, the ship's engineer, were arrested in November 1983 by North Korea on espionage charges. The two "are in good health and under the custody by the authorities concerned," the North Korean Red Cross message said.

On November 3, 1983, Beniko and Kuriura found a North Korean soldier, 24, trying to sneak into Japan in their 234-ton cargo ship, the 18th Fujisan-Maru, on its way to Japan. They handed him over to Japan Maritime Safety Agency's Moji Division in Kitakushu, Fukuoka Prefecture. The two were then arrested November 15 when they re-entered the North Korean port of Nampo. Three Socialist Party dietmen were the last Japanese to have met with Beniko and Kuriura in 1984.

Release of the two detained sailors has been deadlocked between Japan and North Korea, as North Korea demands the return of the North Korean soldier for the release of the two sailors, Ministry of Justice officials said. The ministry said it is against the exchange, as Japan's immigration refugee law stipulates that illegal immigrants should not be deported to areas where they may be prosecuted upon their return.

LDP COUNCIL APPROVES DRAFT TAX REFORM PLAN

OW050721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- After weeks of heated debate, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party on Friday approved the first major tax reform proposal in 36 years, aimed at reducing the complexity and unfairness of the present system and cutting Japan's huge budget deficit. The draft tax plan, approved by the LDP's Executive Council, calls for cuts amounting to 4.5 trillion yen a year in personal and corporate taxes, balanced by the introduction of indirect and other new taxes.

The proposal, subject to Diet approval next year, represents one of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's major objectives, along with educational and fiscal reform, before he leaves office next autumn, political analysts said. The draft was hammered out by the LDP tax system council chaired by Sadanori Yamanaka, a former international trade and industry minister who declared that the projected tax reform is a "Westernization of the Japanese tax system."

The new tax system, designed to replace the present system imposed by the occupation forces after World War II, would simplify income tax rates from 15 steps ranging from 10.5 percent to 70 percent, to a six-step structure ranging from 10 to 50 percent. The LDP tax proposal includes an end to the "maruyu" system of tex exemption on interest on savings of up to 3 million yen per account, except for the elderly and one-parent families.

In return for conceding this point, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has won tentative authorization to use at least 2 trillion yen a year out of the 107 trillion yen in postal savings for investment in securities to obtain high returns. Japan's postal savings have been a major source of national finance as well as a source of foreign criticism.

Another feature of the tax reform to whittle down the nation's 136 trillion yen budget deficit is the implementation of "sales" or Japanese-style value-added indirect taxes of no more than 5 percent, although Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said the LDP tax system council has yet to work out details.

By one estimate, the new tax would mean, for example, a consumer paying 21,000 yen -- including 1,000 yen in sales tax -- for a desk when made of 10,000 yen worth of lumber. The lumber firm would pay 500 yen in sales tax (pricing the product at 10.500 yen), the furniture maker 200 yen (14,700 yen, including a 4,000 yen profit), the wholesaler 100 yen (16,800 yen with a 2,000 yen profit) and the retailer 200 yen (21,000 yen for a 4,000 yen profit).

Under a previous, ill-fated consumer tax plan proposed seven years ago, foodstuffs, exports, social security, education and several other items would have been exempted from taxation.

Although Yamanaka and other tax experts on the LDP tax system council insisted that the present proposed tax reform would ease the burden on salaried workers, A KYODO NEWS SERVICE estimate shows that 90 percent of people in that category would end up paying more tax.

Nakasone's government, armed with a commanding majority in the Diet, is seeking the passage of tax reform legislation next year to cope with Japan's gradually aging society. The Japan Socialist Party and other opposition parties have vowed to fight the ruling party over the tax reform proposal.

Government To 'Respect' Plan

OW050725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Friday the government will respect a tax reform plan conceived by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP)'s special panel. Implementation of the plan, which calls for the introduction of a sales tax and abolition of the tax-free system for small lots of savings, does not counter public pledges made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the last elections, he said. The remarks made by the prime minister in the Diet and elsewhere were taken into consideration by the party's tax system research commission, he said.

Gotoda shrugged off the idea of public hearings on the plan, saying many such hearings have been held and that there might be more such forums during the Diet proceedings after the draft is presented there. Nakasone has promised not to introduce any indirect taxes opposed by Japanese in general in his election campaign for the July elections of both houses of the Diet.

Gotoda made these remarks after emerging from a regular cabinet meeting in which Nakasone expressed appreciation to his party executives who helped obtain a consensus on the tax reform plan after hot debates. Shunjiro Karasawa, minister of posts and telecommunications who had objected to the abolition of tax exemptions on interest earned from small bank and postal savings, told the cabinet session he would accept the reform plan.

Nakasone on Plan

OW080606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday denied an opposition charge that the introduction of a new sales tax constituted a breach of his public pledges made during his July election campaign.

Criticism has been growing among opposition parties and some other quarters over the new sales tax, which is a far-reaching indirect tax that Nakasone promised not to introduce when he campaigned the the Diet elections in July. In addition to income tax reductions, the idea features a tax reform plan finalized by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP)'s special panel last week.

In a television interview videotaped by the Japan Braodcasting Corporation (NHK) at his official residence, Nakasone emphasized that implementation of the new tax meets his public promises, as well as social justice. The prime minister denied that the sales tax, of Japanese model of a value added tax levied at all stages of manufacture and distribution of goods and services, is not a large-scale indirect tax, because relatively small businesses with annual sales of less than 100 million yen are exempt from it. [sentence as received]

He also said interest on small-lot bank and postal savings of the elderly, widows or fatherless families are as exempt from income taxes as ever, despite the proposal to abolish the system, which is contained in the tax reform plan. The wealthy have been able to take advantage of the tax exemption system by holding dozens of accounts in small deposits, but the plan corrects this inequality, he said.

The prime minister admitted, however, that people in high-income brackets would enjoy fewer tax burdens than low-income earners under the new income tax plan.

LILLEY'S REMARKS ON S. KOREAN SECURITY DENOUNCED

SK071241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 5 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 December commentary: "Outrageous Remarks That Have Laid Bare an Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] James Lilley, the person who sneaked into South Korea last month as U.S. ambassador to South Korea, met with the chairman of South Korea's DJP on 3 December. In the meeting, he said that only when security and public order are guaranteed can the freedom of assembly and speech be ensured. He then openly defended the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppressive act of having aborted the NKDP's pan-national rally in Seoul on 29 November through the use of force. He even encouraged the DJP thugs to barbarous suppression by suggesting that attention be paid to the fact that the U.S. State Department's comment on the NKDP's pan-national rally in Seoul, which said it was regrettable that the rally had been aborted, had meant to stress that guaranteeing security and public order is the primary task of a government. In a meeting with a person holding the title of speaker of the puppet National Assembly the same day, Lilley said that democratic development and security are inseparably linked and then defended the puppets' suppressive acts.

Simply put, Lilley's babblings are nothing but outrageous language that have laid bare the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on maintaining their fascist colonial rule in South Korea, not to mention their intentions to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea. Through such remarks the U.S. imperialists are revealing what democracy and political development in South Korea -- things they say they stand for -- really are.

It is well known that the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who have not only occupied South Korea, but who have also turned it into a colony and military base as well as into a nuclear forward base for the invasion of all of Korea and the Asian Continent have been justified with the so-called security policy, a policy presumably to protect South Korea from the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. The security that Lilley talks about is at once the security needed to maintain the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea, and to protect the puppet colonial regime. It is no longer a secret tht the U.S. imperialists managed to rescue their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea in 1979 when political chaos had erupted following the 26 October incident by positioning traitor Chon in power as a new dictator under the pretext of protecting security of South Korea, which was on the edge of a precipice, and then having him carry out a military purification coup d'etat in December the same year and the so-called 17 May violence in 1980.

Even today, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indiscriminately suppressing and punishing the youths, students, and people aspiring for anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization under the protection of its U.S. imperialist masters and under the pretext of a criminal slogan of national security.

The security the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring talk about is nothing but a shield to justify their anticommunist policy of converting society into one governed by fascism and their war maneuvers, and to preserve and maintain their fascist colonial dictatorship.

That the person holding the title of U.S. ambassador to South Korea who plays the role of a governor-general of a colony in South Korea has not only rid himself of the hypocritical mask of democracy and political development, behind which successive U.S. ambassadors to South Korea used to hide themselves, but who is also supporting and defending the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of the opposition party and frenzied fascist anticommunist whirlwind by openly saying that security is the primary mission, clearly shows how confused and uneasy the U.S. imperialists have become in the face of the people's tremendous resistance which is causing their fascist colonial rule in South Korea to shake at its foundation, and how indiscreetly they are running riot in a bid to keep the fascist dictatorial regime functioning. It also reveals that the U.S. imperialists would not hesitate to create another bloodletting situation for the so-called security just as they drove the puppet thugs to the great massacre in Kwangju 6 years ago. However, such a criminal act by the U.S. imperialists will only cause another fiercer anti-U.S. whirlwind to swoop down on South Korea.

As for Lilley, he is an old and flagrant intelligence agent who has clandestinely been engaged in espionage and machination activities for the invasion of Korea and Asia long before he was appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea and an errand boy serving the cause of the aggressors who has already been sentenced to death by the South Korean youths and students. The South Korean youths, students, and people will not allow themselves to be made victim of Lilley's tune of security and will completely crush the criminal plots of the aggressors and traitors.

MINJU CHOSON COMMENTS ON U.S. EXCEEDING SALT-2

SK060429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON Friday comments on the fact that the U.S. imperialists recently flew the 131st "B 52" strategic bomber loaded with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. With this, the United States not only openly violated the SALT-2 treaty but also challenged the desire and demand of the progressive people for nuclear arms reduction, notes the signed commentary.

It further says:

While opposing a series of proposals for nuclear arms reduction, the U.S. imperialists are expanding nuclear armament, making haste with the extensive development, renewal, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and getting frantic in nuclear war exercises in an effort to gain nuclear predominance at any cost.

Their nuclear war moves have reached a more grave stage in the Far East and in the Asia-Pacific region in particular, the commentary notes, and goes on:

A grave situation in which a nuclear war may break out any moment in the Asia-Pacific region and other part of the world, to say nothing of the Korean peninsula, has been created due to their adventurous nuclear war moves.

Those who are trying to plunge mankind into a nuclear scourge, brandishing nuclear weapons, can never go scot free, warns the commentary.

NODONG SINMUN REPORTS B-52'S ARRIVAL IN OKINAWA

SK060455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday, commenting on a group flight of 12 "B-52" strategic bombers of the U.S. imperialists into the U.S. air base in Kadena, Okinawa, from the Guam Island in the Pacific, notes: This was linked entirely with the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and the Far East.

The author of the commentary says:

Included in the war plan of the U.S. imperialists against our Republic is the flight of scores of these bombers for many hours in the sky to strike strategic targets.

It is evident that these air nuclear pirates will return to their den after long-distance flight in the sky over South Korea and the Far East.

The recent flight of nuclear-capable strategic bombers is timed to coincide with the construction of an airfield for these planes in South Korea and the stepping up of preparations for the construction of special nuclear depots and the plan to deploy "Lance" nuclear missiles in the frontline area. The flight of strategic bombers to Okinawa was a group flight for hastening preparations for nuclear war in Korea.

Their collective flight is mainly aimed to threaten the South Korean people who have valiantly risen in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and emasculate their fighting spirit.

The U.S. imperialists must stop nuclear war racket and withdraw their forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. NUCLEAR WAR MOVES

SK071100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- It is a frivolous dream for the U.S. imperialists to try to dominate the world with their "nuclear predominance", says NODONG SINMUN today.

In its signs [as received] commentary the paper goes on:

The U.S. imperialists are now frantic in their preparations for a nuclear war to achieve their ambition for dominating the world.

For constant nuclear arms buildup they are unhesitatingly trampling down and violating the international agreements on disarmament which they signed themselves.

It is proved by the fact that the U.S. imperialists recently announced they would surpass the binding limit of the SALT-2 treaty and flew the 131st "B 52" strategic bomber loaded with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles on November 28.

The United States' exceeding the limit of the total number of long-range bombers loaded with cruise missiles indicates their mind to increase strategic attack weapons free from the SALT-2 treaty. This brings to light the high-handed and insincere attitude of the U.S. imperialists who make it usual to trample down any international agreement if it is to serve their aggressive purpose.

By so doing they attempt to escape from international binding on disarmament, get the complete freedom of action in nuclear arms buildup and step up their space nuclear militarization to have the "superiority of strength".

The reckless moves for thermo-nuclear war preparations are concentrically shown on the Korean peninsula.

Recently they announced that Lance missiles capable of carrying nuclear, chemical and neutron bombs would be brought into South Korea. And they are planning to deploy nuclear weapons "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles.

It is the urgent demand for maintaining peace in Korea and the world to thwart and frustrate the nuclear and enture [as received] of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean peninsula and the world over.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES DPRK VISIT

Tours Mangyongdae, Sohac

SK060341 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] The political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR led by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR, visited Mangyongdae today. Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the KPA, and KPA Colonel General Yi Pong-won accompanied the delegation.

While attentively listening to the immortal story abut the native home of Mangyongdae, the guests viewed historic objects on display at the historic house. The guests took pictures of themselves to keep the memory of the old house at Mangyongdae.

After completing its visit, the delegation wrote in a guest book: We were deeply impressed as we looked around Mangyongdae, the holy place of the revolution and the respected Comrade Kim Il-song's native home. The delegation also wrote in the guest book: Mangyongdae demonstrates the history of the heroic struggle put up by Comrade Kim Il-song, leader of the Korean people. This historic revolutionary site occupies an important place in educating and indoctrinating the youths and working masses.

The delegation today visited the KPA unit to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs. Hung at the unit were slogans that read "We warmly welcome the visit of the political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR" and "Long live the militant, indomitable friendship and unity between the people and armies of the two countries — Korea and the USSR." When the delegation arrived at the unit, soldiers warmly welcomed the guests. Female soldiers presented bouquets of flowers to the quests.

A function was held at the unit to welcome the delegation.

Following this, the guests looked around the facilities of the unit while hearing an explanation of the proud militant course traversed by the unit under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center. The delegation also visited the Sohae Lockgate.

Visits Chuche Tower, KPA Unit

SK051112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The delegation of political functionaries of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet led by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is on a visit to our country, today visited the Chuche Tower. While listening to an explanation of the fact that the Chuche Tower was beautifully built as a grand monumental edifice under the wise leadership of our party center, the guests carefully looked around the tower and the sculptures of the masses on the left and right sides of the tower. The guests also inspected the Triumphal Arch.

Today, the delegation inspected the KPA 809th Unit. Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff, accompanied the delegation. KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Cho Myong-nok received the delegation at the unit. Such slogans as "We warmly welcome the delegation of political functionaries of the Army and Naval Fleet of the Soviet Union" and "Long live the indomitable combative friendship and unity between the peoples and Armed Forces of Korea and the Soviet Union" were hung at the site.

When the delegation arrived, the soldiers of the unit and their families warmly welcomed the delegation, waving flower bouquets. A ceremony was held to welcome the guests. After the national anthems of the Soviet Union and our country played, Comrade Aleksey Lizichev, along with Comrade O Kuk-yol, reviewed the honor guard of the unit. Female soldiers presented flower bouquets to the members of the delegation. While listening to an explanation of the proud combative road the unit has embarked on under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the honorable party center, the guests inspected combat and technical equipment.

YI PONG-WON ADDRESSES RALLY FOR DELEGATION

SK051154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1225 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Speech by KPA Colonel General Yi Pong-won at a mass rally held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 4 December to welcome the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet -- with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Yi Pong-won recording] Comrades: Today, KPA soldiers and citizens of Pyongyang city have gathered here with the joy of meeting the members of the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet who are visiting our country with warm friendship toward our people and Army. This rally which is filled with militant friendship and comradely amicability is a strong manifestation of the class solidarity and invincible friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union.

In the name of this rally, I warmly welcome all members of the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet led by Comrade General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. [applause] In addition, availing myself of this opportunity, through you, I convey the warm fraternal greetings which our people and the men and and officers of the People's Army send to the Soviet people and the men and officers of its Armed Forces. [applause]

Today, the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, though he was extremely busy in leading the overall work of the party and state, personally received the delegation and made encouraging remarks to it. [applause] This is a clear manifestation of the invincible and militant friendship and unity between the peoples and Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union and the solidness of the relations of class allies between the two countries. This visit to our country by the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet will serve as another important opportunity to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of our two countries that stand side by side on the common front against imperialism and for socialism and communism and to strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendship into an invincible one. [applause]

Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighboring countries which are linked by a river between them and the peoples of our countries are class brothers and intimate comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long period for common ideals and goals. Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union are developing to a new high stage in accordance with the spirit of the meetings and talks held in 1984 between the leaders [chidojadul] of the two countries. In particular, the visit to Moscow by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song last October and his meetings and talks with respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were epochal events which were of special significance in developing Korean-Soviet friendly relations more comprehensively. [applause] The leaders [yongdojadul] of the two countries reaffirmed the firm determination and common desire of the two parties, countries, and peoples to struggle together to prevent war, preserve world peace and win the victory of the socialist and communist cause. This Korean-Soviet friendship, which has been sealed in blood and for which a new milestone has been established by the leaders of the two countries, will be further strengthened and developed as time passes. [applause]

Our men and officers of the People's Army regard it as their boundless happiness to have the Soviet people as intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms, class brothers, and a trustworthy [midumjikhan] ally. They are greatly pleased with the successful revolution and construction being carried out in the vast Soviet soil. Today, in the Soviet Union, under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an indomitable Marxist-Leninist and renowned political activist, new turns are being made and everything is proceeding actively. Great progress is being made in the plan to completely and comprehensively consummate socialism in accordance with the (?strategy) of the party.

We rejoice as over our own the successes which the fraternal Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces have won in their socialist construction and in the struggle for the strengthening of their defense capabilities. We sincerely wish them even greater success in the struggle to implement the strategic line of the 27th CPSU Congress for the socialist economic development of their country and to defend world peace. [applause]

Comrades, today, because of the maneuvers of a new war, a thermonuclear war, sought by the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, the situation of the world is becoming aggravated with each passing day. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: An urgent question facing us at present is to prevent a new world war and defend peace. The U.S. imperialists, who seek to realize their wild ambition to bring the world under their control, openly clamor that they will obliterate socialism with military superiority. In this regard, they are seeking the drastic expansion of armaments, accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons, and scheming to escalate their adventurous arms races even to space. Because of the imperialists' war policy and their nuclear maneuvers, the danger of a new world war is growing with every passing day and peace and stability and disturbed in many areas of the world.

The Soviet party, Government, and people, proceeding from their noble desire for the cause of world peace, have put forth the proposal to halt nuclear testing, realize nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarization of space, and completely liquidate nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, and put forth many other proposals. They are making sincere efforts for their realization.

Last August, the Soviet Union took a step to unilaterally extend its nuclear testing moratorium to 1 January 1987. Then, sometime ago, through its own initiative, it arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. By so doing, it took a bold initiative and put forth constructive proosals for nuclear arms reduction and made sincere efforts for their realization.

Respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in his speech in Vladivostok, put forth many plans and proposals to prevent a military buildup, a nuclear military buildup in particular, in the Asian and Pacific region, to make efforts for the security of this region, and to take other necessary measures for peace. This was a peace-loving proposal to check and smash the military buildup maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists and their war preparation maneuvers of aggression in the Asian and Pacific region and to defend the peace and security of this region. At the same time, this was a constructive and positive step to prevent the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to preserve and solidify the overall peace of the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic actively support the peace-loving steps and initiatives of the Soviet party and Government for the peace of Asia, Europe, and the world. They extend firm solidarity with the struggle of the Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces for their realizaton. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker noted that the Korean peninsula has become the most dangerous place where a nuclear war may break out, because of the U.S. imperialist new war provocation maneuvers. He said that our people do not want their land to become a nuclear war site and will never allow themselves to become victims of the imperialists. Specifically noting all possible sincere efforts which our party and the government of the Republic have invariably made to preserve peace in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the speaker went on to add:

[Begin Yi recording] The U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' continued dissemination of the story of a southward invasion is a foolish maneuver to create an excuse to make South Korea a permanent colony and military base, to justify their new war provocation maneuvers, to suppress the growing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people, and to sustain the foundation of the South Korean puppets' fascist dictatorship which is shaking at its roots.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed a main obstacle to the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification. They are heinous war maniacs who persist in their maneuvers to ignite a new war in our country and are the ringleaders of aggression. The United States must abandon its maneuvers for two Koreas and for the provocation of a nuclear war. In accordance with the demand of all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, it must withdraw all its nuclear weapons and aggression forces from South Korea without delay. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must squarely look at the trend of the era and must act with discretion. They must respond to the peace proposals of our party and the government of the Republic without delay. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique think that our peace-loving efforts are a sign of weakness and if they continue to act recklessly and ignite a new war, they will suffer an even more miserable defeat than they did in the past.

The Japanese militarists must abandon their foolish ambition of trying to realize their dream of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere by forgetting the lessons of history. They must not commit an act of hampering the reunification of Korea.

This is the era of independence. Nothing in the world can block the torrential current of the era for freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Our people and the men and officers of the People's Army, who have firmly united and rallied around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will smash their maneuvers for two Koreas, will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail, and will defend the eastern guardpost of socialism firmly. By doing so, they will fulfill all their national and international duties.

The fraternal Soviet party, Government, and people faithful to proletarian internationalism consider our people's just cause as their own and extend active support and encouragement. We express deep gratitude for the active support and encouragement which the fraternal Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces extend to our people's just cause by being faithful to their revolutionary duty. [applause]

It is our people's firm determination and will to have the great Korean-Soviet friendship continue to blossom generation after generation. Our people and the men and officers of the People's Army, in accordance with the spirit and demand of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, will continue to unyielding struggle shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces for peace and for socialist and communist construction. [applause] Long live the invincible and militant friendship and unity between the peoples and Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

Lizichev Rally Speech

SK051127 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1225 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Speech by Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and head of a delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet on a visit to the DPRK, at a mass rally held in the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 4 December -- with portions recorded in Russian with superimposed Korean translation]

[Text] [Begin Lizichev recording] Dear Korean comrades, our Korean comrades-in-arms: The political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Naval Fleet has been staying in the beautiful land of Korea for 4 days now. In the name of our delegation and all the soldiers of our Army, I send, through the participants of this mass rally and you, our warm and wholehearted greetings and best wishes to all the workers of the DPRK and the KPA soldiers. [applause]

Today we are very grateful because Comrade Kim Il-song, a noted activist of the international communist movement and workers' movement, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and president of the DPRK, has warmly and kindly received us. [applause] When Comrade Kim Il-song received us, we expressed our wholehearted gratitude to him for allowing us to visit your country and meet the workers, the soldiers of the KPA units and combined units [yonhap pudae], and see the success attained in socialist construction and the life and combat training of the KPA soldiers. [applause]

We are very satisfied with the warm greetings and hospitality accorded us by the soldiers of the KPA combined units and units. We express our wholehearted gratitude to you once again for your according us warm hospitality. [applause]

Dear comrades, the militant friendship between our peoples has a deep historical root. The fact that the Korean internationalist fighters participated in the struggle to oppose the foreign armed interference in the Far East and build the Soviet regime as well as the indestructible achievement of the Soviet soldiers who annihilated the 1-million-strong Kanto Army in 3 weeks 41 years ago and who helped the Chinese and the Korean people achieve (?liberation) will remain in the memory of our peoples forever.

The Korean people's successes in the struggle for the development of the people's economy after the war and for the industrialization of the country is truly outstanding. These successes have much to do with the beneficial Soviet-Korean cooperation pursuant to the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries. On 6 July this year, the Soviet and Korean public circles had grand celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of this treaty.

The commonness of the objective of the struggle to build a new society and of the struggle for peace and social progress links us together. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK have been developing on a new plane since the visit to our country in May 1984 by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. [applause]

Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in October 1986 and his meetings and talks with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become a powerful driving force for the cooperation between our two fraternal countries. [applause] The talks held in the Kremlin reconfirmed that cooperating in the struggle to further advance the cooperation and exchange of experiences in socialist construction, to bring about a sound situation in the Asian and Pacific region, and to prevent a nuclear holocaust are the aspirations shared by both sides.

Comrades, this year has been a year of great political and labor upsurges in our country based on the historical decision of the 27th CPSU Congress. The grand party congress of the Soviet communists was a truly excellent event. The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed in its basic political summing up, that the line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and solidifying peace on earth is the general line of the party's domestic and foreign policy. We are certain that we will beat the imperialists in pursuing peace and in improving the people's standard of living. We are also well aware that the Korean workers are making great success in socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK. We have seen with our own eyes while staying in your country that the OPRK workers are waging a struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress with great enthusiasm. We, together with all the Soviet people, truly rejoice over the successes attained by the Korean people and wish them new success in socialist construction. [applause] [end recording]

The speaker continued and said that the new proposals put forward by the Soviet party and Government for peace in Asia, Europe, and the world are receiving enthusiastic support from the DPRK and many other countries. The speaker stressed that the greater the threat to the security of the USSR, the DPRK, and other socialist countries is, the stronger the defense capabilities of the Soviet Union, Korea, and other socialist countries should be, and noted that the friendly relations between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Korean people are being expanded and strengthened more with each passing day. The speaker continued:

[Begin Lizichev recording] The peace-loving policy of socialist Korea is playing a significant positive role in the struggle to bring about a sound situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The DPRK proposal to force the United States out of South Korea and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and other proposals of your country to bring about a sound situation fundamentally in Korea are receiving an enthusiastic reaction and support in our country. [applause]

We think that the DPRK initiative to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and the Soviet proposal on the comprehensive attitude concerning the problem of Asian security exactly conform to each other. The atmosphere of mutual trust and peace on the continent will create a favorable condition for the solution of the problem of the Korean nation.

With the great concern of the CPSU, the defense capabilities of the USSR are ready so that the enemies may know well that the potential aggressors' encroachment upon the security of the Soviet Union and its allies and upon the Soviet people's peaceful life will be subject to a severe counterattack. Today, our Armed Forces have a firm combination of the militant readiness of the entire soldiers, in other words, modern technological equipment, the firmness of ideology, organization-mindedness, discipline-mindedness, and the faithfulness to patriotism and the internationalist duty.

Dear comrades, the KPA soldiers are dependably defending the revolutionary gains which the DPRK workers have won. Our delegation has understood the life and the combat and political learning of the KPA soldiers with great interest. We are very glad to know that all the members of the KPA combined units and units are attaining high success in combat and political training. We have been very much impressed by the firm discipline, good knowledge and skill in handling weapons, and the swift and accurate execution of orders and instructions. We are glad that the friendly relations between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Korean people are continuously being strengthened and expanded. [applause]

Long live the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK! [applause] Let us strengthen the militant fraternity between the Soviet Armed Forces and the KPA! [applause] [end recording]

SPANISH PAPER CITED ON KIM'S 'GOOD HEALTH'

SK071034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- "From my understanding of the political reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which I have visited many a time, I can confidently say reports that something has happened in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are baseless ones, noted Santiago Carrillo, chairman of the Bureau for the Unity of Spanish Communists, in an article contributed to the November 19 issue of the Spanish paper "El Pais".

In his article Carrillo said:

Nothing has happened in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There was only a totally groundless false propaganda by Seoul.

President Kim Il-song in good health met the Mongolian head of state at the airport. Reports much vaunted by western news agencies are only a baseless fabrication. As I fully understand that country and its leader, I can say that the reports are groundless ones. The president of North Korea, 74 years old this year, is in good health physically and is overflowing with energy mentally. I should like to stress that President Kim Il-song enjoys the unqualified support and trust of his people. The people praise him as the great leader who liberated the nation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and has turned the country razed to the ground by the bombing of the United States into a powerful and prosperous one.

President Kim Il-song is energetically discharging his duties.

I have visited Korea many a time. It was one year or so ago that I visited her last. During my visit I had conversations with people and saw how they worked and studied. In this course I realized that that country is undobutedly one of the most advanced countries in Asia.

I have the honour of maintaining personal intimacy from long ago with President Kim Il-song.

Each time I visited Korea, he conversed with me for many hours. His personalty is almost unknown to the West. I can no exaggeration to say that he is one of the wisest heads of state I know, one of those who have a broadest and deepest understanding of new problems of our era and, at the same time, a leader most staunchly defending the sovereignty of his country. [sentence as received]

Recent false reports of Western media are distorting the reality of Korea, Carrillo noted and continued in his article:

The West is unaware that President Kim Il-song is the respected leader not only of the North but of the overwhelming majority of the population of the South. It is very meaningful that false reports came from Seoul. It must be part of the intrigues of the South Korean "central intelligence agency" which have miscarried many a time.

They are also a reflection of the serious internal affairs of South Korea and seek the aim to create conditions for the maintenance of the dictatorial regime. They are also aimed to undermine the authority of President Kim Il-song in South Korea and render the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unstable. Further, they are designed to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the deployment in South Korea of nuclear weapons none of which the North possesses.

The false reports reminded the Spanish government that in the world there is a government with which it has not relations and with which it should establish normal relations as early as possible and cast a doubt whether or not the Spanish government truly respects the sovereignty of the country.

DJP CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION PLAN ANALYZED

SK060228 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 2

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] With ruling and opposition parties determined to pursue opposite objectives, there remains very little hope for compromise regarding the task of constitutional reform.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is likely to push its revision bill through the National Assembly by next month to realize its proposal for a cabinet system.

In a move to block the DJP's anticipated action, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is intensifying out-of-parliament struggles, endeavoring to mobilize public support for its bid to realize a direct presidential election.

In such a tense atmosphere, each side is formulating various strategies to outmaneuver the opposite camp.

The latest of the strategies is the opposition proposal for the dissolution of the current Assembly to pave the way for early general elections.

In offering the proposal, the NKDP asserted that through the general elections, the rival parties should be judged by the people, especially with regard to their positions on the constitutional amendment.

In this sense, the latest opposition proposal is considered to be related to its previous proposal for a plebiscite on governmental power structure.

It is also regarded as a preemptive attack against the ruling DJP's scheme to unilaterally initiate the constitutional reform bill in the Assembly.

The opposition proposal was instantly rejected by the DJP, which termed it as "nothing but a political ploy."

However, political observers did not deny the possibility that the ruling party might accept the proposal depending on developments in the immediate future.

They pointed out there had long been speculation that the ruling camp is considering a dissolution of the Assembly as an option to resolve the current political stalemate.

Recent signs are that most DJP lawmakers are of the opinion that they can no longer regard the main opposition NKDP as a political partner.

It is related to this line of thinking that the ruling party recently has suggested that it might take unilateral action without seeking to reach agreement with the NKDP.

It is generally agreed that the DJP plans to complete necessary parliamentary procedures by January and to refer the constitutional revision bill to a national referendum in February. Whether the DJP will initiate its reform bill unilaterally or jointly with minor opposition parties, minus the NKDP, is still to be seen.

However, it will have to seek cooperation from the minor parties and independent lawmakers in order to seek the two-thirds majority necessary for passing the revision bill.

Party sources say that the party leadership seems confident of obtaining as many votes as will be needed for passing the revision bill.

They say "operations" to attract votes from opposition and independent legislators already have been started. The DJP leadership expects that there would be a "considerable number of defectors" even from the main opposition NKDP, said the sources.

The incumbent Assembly consists of 275 seats. The ruling DJP holds 148 seats; the main opposition NKDP 90; the minor opposition Korea National Party 21; the People's Democratic Party 12; and the Democratic Korea Party three; the remaining one is held by an independent party.

In luring opposition and independent lawmakers into voting for its reform bill, the DJP would have to entice them with some "incentives."

One of the options might be found in the anticipated negotiations over the National Assembly Election Law, under which two legislators are elected from each electoral district.

Some speculate that the majority party might attempt to revise the election law such to elect three or more lawmakers from each district. Such a change would be advantageous for minor opposition candidates.

The main opposition NKDP, in the meantime, is expected to exert all-out efforts to maintain solidarity among its members and to win as many minor opposition lawmakers as possible over to its side.

The leadership of the NKDP, all of whose parliamentary members have written resignations in protest against the DJP's unilateral passage of the government budget bill, appears to think that it could forestall any defection by tendering the resignations "at a decisive moment."

With the rival parties intensifying maneuvers against each other, the opposition's scheduled mass rallies in provincial cities Dec. 13-14 are surfacing as a major variable.

As it foiled the NKDP's Seoul Rally last week, the ruling camp, is determined to block them.

NKDP PLANNING MASS RALLY AT OLYMPIC STADIUM

BK061102 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 6 Dec 86

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, Dec 6 (AFP) -- South Korea's three top opposition leaders Saturday announced plans to hold a mass anti-government rally at Seoul's Olympic Stadium later this month, and so abide by government conditions for holding rallies. New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) chairman Yi Min-u, NKDP counsellor Kim Yong-sam and dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) chairman Kim Tae-chung said that they hoped to hold the rally at the capital's Olympic Stadium on December 13.

Mr. Kim Yong-sam told reporters the stadium had been chosen to comply with government indications that any opposition rally would only be allowed if held indoors. He added that details, including the date, would be ironed out on Monday when the NKDP's 30-member political affairs body has a meeting.

Mr. Kim Yong-sam revealed that mass rallies planned for December 13 in eight cities had been postponed until next year to "elevate the scale of the rallies to pan-national level." The rallies are meant to press opposition demands for a constitutional amendment providing for direct popular election of the president.

The NKDP last year decided to hold simultaneous anti-government rallies nationwide after its plan to hold a mass rally here on November 29 was thwarted by a massive show of police strength.

The three men met Saturday at the home of Mr. Kim Tae-chung, who earlier in the day was placed under house arrest for 48 hours to prevent him from attending a dissidents' meeting here Saturday and from speaking Sunday at a Roman Catholic church in the provincial city of Taejon, south of here.

Ovservers here said that if the government allowed the planned mass rally to be held at the 300,000-capacity Olympic Stadium, it was likely to be the biggest opposition gathering ever organized in South Korea. President Chon Tu-hwan's government banned outdoor anti-government rallies here on November 29 for fear that they might degenerate into violent riots as happened in May in Inchon, west of here.

The U.S. State Department last week tacitly criticized the South Korean Government for not guaranteeing the opposition freedom of assembly and speech.

The announcement of the planned rally came two days after Mr. Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) revealed plans to unilaterally push through parliament next year a constitutional amendment providing for a cabinet system of government. The NKDP broke off bipartisan negotiations about constitutional reform in an ad hoc parliamentary committee after concluding that there was no hope of arriving at any consensus with the DJP on the issue. The DJP is firmly opposed to direct election of the president.

NKDP POSTPONES OPPOSITION RALLY 'INDEFINITELY'

SK081136 Seoul YONHAP in English 1126 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Monday decided to postpone indefinitely an opposition rally planned for Saturday to promote a constitutional revision ensuring a direct presidential election system. The major oppositon party had planned the rally in the Olympic Stadium here, following its aborted outdoors rally in downtown Seoul late last month.

Kang Sam-Chae, vice spokesman for the opposition party, said that it would be very difficult to push ahead with the massive gathering unless the government will approve the party's use of the stadium as a rally site. "There is no change in our party's principle to hold a Seoul rally again, however," Kang added.

The opposition party's decision Monday is expected to help resume dialogues with the ruling Democratic Justice Party, breaking out of the current political stalemate.

There has been sharp confrontation between the ruling and the main opposition party over constitutional amemdments. The opposition advocates the formation of a presidential system, while the ruling party supports the creation of a parliamentary cabinet system.

An opposition member said that if the ruling party asks positively for dialogues and normalization of the National Assembly, his party will show an affirmative stand.

MILITARY COMMANDERS BRIEFED ON 1987 GUIDELINES

SK051006 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's top military leaders Friday renewed their determination to defend the nation from any possible North Korean attack by improving the combat readiness of military units under their command. In a meeting of major Army commanders, Gen. Pak Hui-to, Army chief of staff, said that the Army's goal for next year is to improve its mobility, strengthen its combat readiness through intensive training and develop tactics suitable to Korean conditions. There is a very great possibility Pak said, that North Korea will intensify its infiltration into the South simultaneously at many places next year. Therefore, the Army should strengthen its combat preparedness against North Korean guerrilla warfare, he added.

In a similar meeting of major naval commanders, Adm. Choe Sang-hwa, chief of naval operations, underlined the need to strengthen "spiritual armament" and to shatter the enemy at an initial stage.

Meanwhile, Gen. Kim In-ki, Air Force chief of staff, said that Pyongyang has beefed up its Air Force with additional MiG-23 fighters; deployed its main Air Force units, including a SA-3 ground-to-ground [as received] missile battalion, at forward outposts near the demilitarized zone; and is intensifying training for low-altitude surprise attacks through An-2s and H-500s.

Therefore, Kim said, Air Force training should focus on countermeasures against the enemy's surprise attacks by improving the interception capability against low-altitude aircraft and approach support capability at night.

The purpose of the meetings of the three services, held separately, was to assess this year's achievements and to inform major military leaders of the basic policy guidelines of military operations for 1987.

THAI DAILY SAYS 4 WOUNDED BY SRV SHELLING

SK050159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Prachin Buri -- A boy and three women at a Khmer resistance base were killed by Vietnamese shells late Wednesday night, it was reported yesterday.

The report said the Vietnamese artillery unit was bombarding the KPNLF base about two kilometres inside Kampuchea opposite Thap Siam village, south of Ta Phraya district, during a 20-minute attack on the base.

About 1,000 Khmer civilians were said to live near the base.

Khmers living along the border said Vietnamese reinforcements with better arms are expected to launch offensives against the scattered resistance force in the upcoming dry season.

PARIS MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS NORODOM SIHANOUK

PM031618 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 29 Nov 86 pp 98-100

[Interview with former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk by Robert Lacontre in the Chateau Fere-en-Tardenois, near Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Scene-setting passage omitted] Sihanouk is now optimistic. Hanoi's troops, which defeated the French and Americans are unable to wipe out the [Cambodian] resistance, particularly the Khmer Rouge, their brothers-cum-enemies. And in view of the fact that there was no Asian Yalta, the situation in this regions is far from being fixed. To compete with the Yankee Strategic Defense Initiative, the famous laser shield which will allegedly make the West invulnerable, Gorbachev wants to save the 6 million dollars per day (2.6 billion dollars per year) which Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia costs him in addition to the cost of maintaining his naval military bases in that country.... Moscow is, therefore, turning on the charm with Beijing and agreed to examine the Cambodian problem with the Chinese for the first time in September.

What about China? Norodom Sihanouk gave me a penetrating look.

"I will tell you something. Deng Xiaoping, the strong man of Beijing, told me recently: 'I know that the Cambodian people do not want communism, so our Khmer Rouge allies must immediately abandon communism and also socialism,' so much so," Sihanouk said, "that the Khmer Rouge are already saying that they are noncommunist."

The deposed king burst out laughing:

"I assure you, it is official. China now accepts a capitalist Cambodia with a French-style or American-style parliamentary system -- a free, independent, neutral country in which foreigners will be able to invest and will receive guarantees against nationalizations, and in which there will be freedom of the press.

"I have already received formal assurances from Deng. I even plan to hand back to the French all the plantations they owned. All we have to do is to secure the withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupying forces, form a coalition government with the three resistance groups, and include Heng Samrin's pro-Vietminh Khmers in order to reassure the Soviet Union.

"We must work for a new multiparty Geneva conference. Everybody would be pleased. The USSR would remain in the region without being bled dry, China would no longer be "surrounded," the Americans would no longer be worried, the Vietnamese would make do with their own territory and would not lose face, and Cambodia would rise from the ashes." [passage omitted]

But how can he [Prince Sihanouk] accept an alliance with the Khmer Rouge, his torturers, and plan to build a new Cambodia with them?

[Sihanouk] What about Son Sann, the capitalist. You never mention that he too is allied to the Khmer Rouge. There is no alternative. They exist and are supported by a section of the population -- the poorest and most underprivileged people. Moreover, Pol Pot has already been eliminated. He is very sick. The Khmer Rouge are led by a new generation who are also obliged to compromise with us because we exist and because China, their main protector, is in favor of this coalition. [passage omitted]

SIHANOUK GREETS JAPANESE ICK ON ANNIVERSARY

BK060715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Dec 86

[DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 27 November greetings message to His Excellency Haruo Okada and the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea on the 7th aniniversary of the committee's founding]

[Text] Excellency, on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK], on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I have the special honor and pleasure to express our sincere and warmest greetings to the Japanese ICK Preparatory Committee, to you, and to all noble committee members. Since 1979, the ICK has played an important role in mobilizing international opinion and enabling it to understand Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Cambodia and its despicable and innumerable crimes against the Cambodian people and in demanding that all Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia to enable the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny, which is their inviolable right.

The Japanese ICK Preparatory Committee made a precious contribution to the opening of the first ICK in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1979 and the successful opening of the second ICK in Tokyo in 1981. It has continued to contribute nobly to the opening of the forthcoming third ICK in Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1987. Moreover, every year, on the Cambodian traditional New Year in April, the Japanese committee holds brilliant ceremonies marking the Cambodian day in accordance with the resolution of the second ICK in Tokyo in order to express solidarity with the Cambodian people's struggle for national salvation and national independence, freedom, honor, and esteem.

In the humanitarian field, the Japanese Preparatory Committee has also successfully collected important aid for the Cambodian people along with the growing international support -- in fact, recently the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution by 115 votes supporting the UN resolution on Cambodia.

All the tireless activities of the Japanese Preparatory Committee have powerfully encouraged the Cambodian Army and people who are struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK. Moreover, it has caused the SRV -- our aggressor -- to become utterly isolated in the international arena. The Cambodian people and the CGDK will never forget the priceless and consistent support of the Japanese Preparatory Committee, its noble members, Your Excellency, and the Japanese people. The Cambodian people will remember forever the support and aid given them by the Japanese Government during the most difficult time of their history. The Cambodian people would like to express on this occasion their most profound thanks to the Japanese Preparatory Committee, all of the committee members, the Japanese people and Government, and Your Excellency.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to wish the meeting marking the 7th founding anniversary of the Japanese ICK Preparatory Committee to be held in Tokyo on 6 December 1986 a complete success and may the preparations for the opening of the third ICK in Bangkok be crowned with success. It is certain that these successes will further strengthen and increase international support for the UN resolutions on Cambodia and for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposals dated 17 March 1986, and these successes will force the SRV to agree to settling the Cambodian issue poltically in the interests of the Cambodian people as well as those of Vietnam and of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. It is also clear that the successful activities of the Japanese Preparatory Committee will contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the Cambodian and Japanese states and peoples. As for the Cambodian people, they will make their utmost efforts to steadily develop Cambodian-Japanese friendship.

Please, Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, DK President

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS JAPANESE ICK CHAIRMAN

BK070844 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 86

[DK Vice President Khieu Samphan's 28 November message to His Excellency Haruo Okada and the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea on the committee's 7th anniversary]

[Text] Your Excellency: The 7th founding anniversary of the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea on 6 December 1986 gives us a good opportunity to express to you, the representative of the committee, and other distinguished members of the committee, moving congratulations and best wishes for your own happiness and success.

Since its creation in 1980 following Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia, the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea has been striving to rally people in various political circles and mass organizations to focus on one point, namely, the withdrawal of all aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Camobodian people freely decide their own destiny. Since the time of the late, respected (Kozo Zasaki), the founder of the Japanese Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea, to the present, the Japanese Preparatory Committee has carried out noble and praiseworthy activities to gather the maximum support from various politicians, both within the government and parliament, and from the extensive Japanese mass organizations for the CGDK's just and valiant struggle for national safeguard and for an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

More recently, the committee quickly expressed its clear and timely support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. The committee's unceasing activities have preciously contributed to the good and favorable development of our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express wholehearted congratulations on the committee's 7th founding anniversary. This is a phase of the friendly relations and longlasting cooperation between Cambodia, the beaming land of Angkor, and Japan, a major industrial power in Asia. May the Japanese committee score new and greater results in its precious efforts until Phnom Penh is finally liberated.

Please receive my highest consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 28 November 1986.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

VONADK: KHIEU SAMPHAN HAILS THAI NATIONAL DAY

BK050217 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Dec 86

[3 December greetings message from Democratic Kampuchea Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on King Phumiphon Adunyadet's 5 December birthday, which is Thailand's National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok.

Your Excellency: On the occasion of this auspicious occasion of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet's birthday, which is Thailand's National Day, I am greatly honored and very pleased to extend warmest greetings to Your Excellency. Through Your Excellency, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like humbly to extend best wishes to His Majesty, the King of Thailand. May His Majesty enjoy good health and longevity. May all members of the royal family enjoy happiness. May the Kingdom of Thailand and the fraternal Thai people under the cool shade of the throne enjoy prosperity, glory, and successes.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I would like joyfully to recall the all-round generous assistance kindly given the Cambodian refugees in Thailand by His Majesty the king of Thailand and all members of the royal family. Also on this auspicious occasion, I highly value the valuable contribution made by Your Excellency and the Kingdom of Thailand as well as other ASEAN member-countries to the all-round brilliant victories of the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly at the 41st UN General Assembly, through publicizing the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Here again, I would like to express profound gratitude to both the royal government and people of Thailand.

At this difficult time in history, as the Cambodian people are waging a life and death struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national survival and a Cambodia that is independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, Thailand has given unswerving support and assistance to the Cambodian people.

Your Excellency can rest assured that the Cambodian people and the CGDK will resolutely preserve and maintain the long-standing bond of traditional friendship and cooperation that joins our two neighboring countries and peoples by a common ideal of peace and independence.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 3 Decmeber 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

VODK CRITICIZES GORBACHEV REMARKS IN INDIA

BK050402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "How Does the Soviet Union Feel About the Cambodian People's Interest?"]

[Text] On 28 November at the end of his visit to India, Soviet leader Gorbachev said that it is necessary to settle the Cambodian problem by taking into consideration the interests of the Cambodian people. This remark makes it seem that the Soviet Union loves justice, is concerned about the Cambodian people, and wants to solve the Cambodian problem. But let's take a look at Soviet deeds past and present to see how concerned the Soviet Union is about the interests of the Cambodian people.

The Soviet Union has provided and continues to provide Vietnam with tanks, artillery, ammunition, and all kinds of military aid for use in carrying out its aggression and occupation of Cambodia, killing the Cambodian people, and destroying peace and security both in Cambodia and in all of Southeast Asia. This is the Soviet Union's concern for the Cambodian people as well as those throughout Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has again recited this line of its concern about the Cambodian people's interests. What else will the Soviet Union do if it is so concerned about the Cambodian people's interests?

The Cambodian people, who are suffering miserably due to the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide, want to stress to the Soviet Union that the sacred interest of the Cambodian nation and people is Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference. The Cambodian people want nothing more than this. Therefore, if the Soviet Union really wants to help settle the Cambodian problem by taking the Cambodian people's interests into consideration, it should not just pay lip service but should take concrete action by stopping military aid to Vietnam for use in its aggression against Cambodia and pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Only by so doing will the Soviet Union show that it really cares for the Cambodian people's interests.

The UN General Assembly has adopted eight successive resolutions instructing Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in order to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. The 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea had also mentioned the principles for the settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the interests of the Cambodian people -- all Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia. In March 1986, the CGDK set forth an 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. This proposal takes into consideration not only the interests of the Cambodian people but that of the Vietnamese people, as well as the interests of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

These above-mentioned resolutions and proposals are in accord with the interests of the Cambodian people and their sacred aspirations. If the Soviet Union really cares for the Cambodian people, it should accept all these proposals and pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

The Cambodian and Soviet peoples have never had any ill feelings or grudges against each other. If the Soviet Union is willing to join in solving the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the interests of the Cambodian people by pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and end its war of great destruction in Cambodia, our two countries and peoples will have good relations with each other. This is in the interests of the Soviet people as well.

VODK ON SRV FORCES' DRY SEASON INACTIVITY

BK080710 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors on the Battlefield of Aggression in Cambodia Are Losing the Initiative and Are Increasingly Bogged Down"]

[Text] The end of 1986 will mark the ninth dry season of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. The dry season is a time when the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gather their forces, tanks, and artillery pieces to launch operations along the border in western Cambodia in an attempt to seal off the border and block the Cambodian resistance forces so as to occupy Cambodia forever. Normally, the Vietnamese start these operations at the beginning of October. It is now December, 2 months into the dry season, and the Vietnamese have not yet carried out any significant activities. This is not because they do not have plans or because they feel sorry for us. What it does is clearly show that they are losing the initiative and are increasingly bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia.

During the last rainy season the Vietnamese pulled back a large number of troops from Cambodia's interior to defend major towns around the Tonle Sap, such as Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap, the areas around Phnom Penh, and major routes such as the railroad track and Routes 4, 5, and 6. At the same time, the Vietnamese tried to launch operations in an attempt to flush out Cambodian resistance forces from the country's interior. Along the border, the Vietnamese continue to try to seal off our transport lines. However, their plans have been completely defeated. They have failed to cut off our National Army's transport routes along the border and to flush out our troops from the country's interior. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army continues to actively attack the Vietnamese forces inside the country, particularly around Phnom Penh and major towns around the Tonle Sap lake.

Therefore, the Vietnamese dare not withdraw their forces from these areas. On the contrary, they have reinforced them. Furthermore, in the past rainy season, 10,200 Vietnamese soldiers were killed by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army; many thousands deserted their ranks. Apart from this, a large number of Vietnamese soldiers have refused to go out and fight and are sick because of lack of strength which renders them useless. As for Cambodian soldiers, some of whom the Vietnamese managed to use, they are deserting in greater numbers and are revolting more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors; another large number of Cambodian soldiers have become auxiliary forces assisting the Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

So, in this ninth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more seriously lacking fighting forces than in previous dry seasons because:

1. Troops have to be stationed along the border to seal off the Democratic Kampuchean National Army's transport routes;

2. Troops have to be stationed to defend major towns such as Battambang, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap, and the areas around Phnom Penh, which are being pressured and harassed by the National Army.

Apart from this, the Vietnamese need tens of thousands more soldiers to be stationed in villages and communes in Cambodia's vast rural area to oppose the attacks by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, which has been cooperating with our people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers in attacking the Vietnamese aggressor forces more vigorously everywhere. Therefore, the Vietnamese have no large force to launch major offensives against Cambodian resistance forces. On the contrary, they are losing the initiative and are at a complete impasse. This is why well into December of this ninth dry season, the Vietnamese still have not been able to carry out any significant activities. This is a sign showing that the Vietnamese are further weakened on the military battlefield. They are weaker than in previous dry seasons.

The Democratic Kampuchean National Army will continue to cooperate with our people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrative personnel forced to serve the Vietnamese, and all other nationalist resistance forces, to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on every battlefield throughout the country to weaken them, force them to head further down until they can no longer endure and are forced to resolve the Cambodian issue politically in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal by withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves as prescribed by resolutions of the past eight UN General Assembly sessions.

PASASON PUBLISHES LPRP REGULATONS REPORT

BK071145 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

["Report of the Party Central Committee on the Modification and Addition of Party Regulations Presented to the Fourth Party Congress", dated 5 November 1986]

[Text] Respected Presidium, beloved comrades: To respond to the requirements of party building work in the new period, party regulations must fully reflect the characteristics, principles, and orientations of the building of the working class new type of party in our country. The third party congress ammended and added to some points in the party regulations. Through the implementation of the party regulations and various resolutions, our party has been consolidated and has unceasingly grown and developed; this is a great success in party building recorded by us, a basic factor leading our country's revolution to new, greater victory in all aspects, such as in the task of maintaining and defending the country's tranquility. As mentioned in the Political Report of the LPRP Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to the current congress, concrete deeds show the true situation in our country. It is true that the peasant class forms the majority of the population and that the working class forms the minority. Nevertheless, our party has firmly grasped the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism on party building and has creatively applied them to the special characteristics of our country. This proves once again that we have built our party into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party sufficiently capable of leading the country to directly advance toward socialism without going through the path of capitalist development.

However, the Political Report submitted to the fourth party congress points out some shortcomings and general weaknesses in our party: The characteristics of the working class, the characteristics of leadership in struggle, and the leadership capability do not match with the party's political tasks. In other fields, with regard to the implementation of party regulations, we have failed to enable party committees at all levels, party members, andall cadres to grasp party regulations firmly. Moreover, a number of party organizations admitted members of the masses into the party without conforming to the party principles and regulations. The convening of congresses failed to conform to the timetable specified by regulations. The application of the princples of democratic centralism within the party and the relations between the party organizations, the adminstrative power, and the mass organizations are not effectively carried out. Self-criticism and criticism are not conducted vigorously, regularly, and relentlessly.

Reviewing the application of party regulations, a number of organizations have contributed viewpoints to the party regulations, noting that all articles contained in the party regulations are basically correct. However, they have also pointed out a number of shortcomings which the party regulations have failed to pinpoint or to completely redress. These shortcomings are prevalent in grass-roots party organizations, offices and organizations around the center, provinces, municipalities, foreign mission offices, and party leadership organizations in the Army. Relying on the aforementioned remaining shortcomings and on the Political Report of the party Central Committee at this fourth party congress, in view of the requirements of the revolution, in order to fulfill more effectively our glorious historical tasks, our party must continue holding aloft its workers class and leading nature, further develop and raise the quality of all party cadres and members, perfect the principle of democratic centralism, and further strengthen the unity within the party.

Therefore, the party Central Committee would like to propose to the fourth national party congress to amend and add the following necessary regulations:

With regard to the line and tasks of the revolution in our country in the period of transition in advancing toward socialism, the party Central Committee's Political Report presented to the fourth party congress has proposed amending the three tasks of the bygone period in the three revolutions.

I would like to propose these additional statements to the contents of the party's regulations: to incessantly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, to organize and ensure that the laboring people of all tribes are closely united and enhance the rights for them to be the masters of their own country, society, and destiny; to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution of the production forces, the revolution of production relations, and the cultural and ideological revolution by allowing education, which is the central factor, to advance one step.

I would like to add the following to the regulations adopted at the third party congress and which have been implemented until the fourth party congress:

Clause One: On party members

Article Six: In addition to the substance of the old regulations, the following additional material will be added: Full party members who have all the qualifications will be given party cards for use in party participation.

Clause Two: The principle of organization and network of party organizations

Article Eight: All ministries and equivalent organizations under the party Central committee must organize committees in charge of the ministries. These committees. under the direct guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat, are to be regarded as a category of committees which is higher than the grass-roots committees in all the ministries and equivalent organizations.

The grass-roots party committees, under the provincial and municipal administrations, will be subordinate to the leadership of the provincial and municipal standing party committees.

The party cells within the district party committees will operate under the leadership of the district party standing committees. Henceforth, no grass-roots party committees will be set up. There will be only grass-roots party cells.

To ensure unified party leadership toward cadres and party members who are carrying out work in foreign countries, committees responsible for party building and cadre training at Lao Embassies in foreign countries should be established. These committees would fall under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee.

Article Nine: With regard to the party leadership toward the national defense and public security forces, it is stipulated that the LPRP provide direct, unified, centralized, and all-round leadership to the national defense and public security forces.

Foundations for national defense and public security work must be built firmly and strongly. The people's Armed Forces must be built up so that they have a high level of combat quality for securely defending and safeguarding the country and the people's socialist construction.

The central national defense and public security committee is the supreme leadership and command committee of the entire Armed Forces of the Lao people, which is under the leadership of the party Central Committee. With regard to this, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat provide direct leadership. The military council at any level acts as a collective leadership organization of that level.

A ministerial level public security council must be set up within the Interior Ministry to be the collective leadership organization of that ministry.

The principle for organizing the party leadership toward the Army is that the party Central Committee provides direct, centralized, and all-round leadership to the Army by administering it through the National Defense Council and the Army General Political Department. The Army General Political Department carries out activities like other committees attached to the party Central Committee.

The organizing of grass-roots party organizations in the Army and public security forces relies on realistic conditions. At the company level, even though there are many full members, only party cells are organized.

The Army General Political Department is under the guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat and coordinates with the party Central Committee's Organizations Committee, the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board, the provincial and municipal party committees, and the provincial and municipal national defense and public security committees in guiding ideological work and party organization work in the Army.

Clause Nine: On party discipline

As the party controls administrative power, party members have the responsibility to enforce party discipline and, at the same time, act as exemplary models in abiding by state laws as specified in Article 33. In addition to the old regulations, I propose that the following be added: State organizations are authorized to mete out legal punishment against any party member who is found to violate state laws. Party organizations are prohibited from covering up such a misdeed but must take party disciplinary action against the party member in question. Before the court investigates a party member, it must exchange views with the party organization in which the party member concerned participates and must report the investigation to his or her cadres management organization.

Clause 10: On party finance

Article 35: The old regulations have not specified the amount of membership fees for the party. For the convenience of party members in paying party membership fees to the party, I propose that the following be added:

Party members who receive salaries, pensions, and stipends must contribute half a percent in cash of their salaries, pensions, and stipends to the party as a monthly membership fees.

Unsalaried party members are required to pay 1 kip a month as party membership fees.

In addition to paying party membership fees, party members who join mass organizations must also pay membership fees to the organizations they join in accordance with their regulations.

Two-thirds of party membership fees must be given to the higher party committee while one-third must be kept in the coffer for expenses of party work at that level.

The party regulations compose one of the most important documents in party building. They spell out the principles in party building in detail with a view to ensuring that our party is built into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution.

All services, levels, party organizations, and party members must study and grasp firmly each article of the regulations and must adhere correctly to the party regulations.

[Date] 5 November 1986

MONGOLIAN LEADERS GREET 11TH NATIONAL DAY

BK051308 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 4 (KPL) -- K. Phomhvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers, and P. Vongvichit, Politburo member of the party CC, acting president of the Lao PDR, have received a joint message of greetings from the Mongolian leaders on the occasion of the 11th National Day of the Lao PDR (Dec. 2).

The message was signed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP CC, president of the Great People's Hural, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

"The foundation of the Lao PDR has become a symbol of the long heroic struggle of the Lao people for freedom and independence and has opened a new era for the building of a new society in this ancient land," said the message.

Mongolia praised the brilliant achievements of the fraternal Lao people in constructing the bases of socialism. These successes are inseparable from the leadership of the LPRP which has undergone tests and trials. The party has broadened cooperation with the socialist community, thus raising the prestige of the Lao PDR on the international scene.

The message also hailed the foreign policy of peace of the Lao PDR as well as the constructive initiatives of the three fraternal Indochinese countries aimed at guaranteeing peace and stability in SEA [Southeast Asia], and hence contributing to the common struggle of the socialist community and the progressive [people] for safeguarding and promoting world peace and security.

The message went on:

"We note with satisfaction the continual deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialism, internationalism and the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1979 between Mongolia and Laos."

"We wish you and the fraternal Lao people, new successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th party congress for peace democracy, and socialism in Asia and the world," the message concluded.

On the same occasion, P. Sipasuet, foreign minister of the Lao PDR, has received congratulatory message from Mongolian counterpart, M. Dugersuren.

NAVY EXCHANGES FIRE WITH VIETNAMESE 5-6 DEC

BK080746 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Dec 86 pp 1, 36

[Text] Thai naval forces based in Trat briefly exchanged artillery fire with Vietnamese troops on Saturday and Friday following the shelling of two Thai naval patrol boats in Ban Hat Lek of Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, Navy Secretary Rear Admiral Dilok Phattharakoson said this morning.

The Thai navy suffered no damages and casualties during the duel, he said.

Rear Admiral Dilok said that on Friday, Vietnamese troops stationed atop the Banthat Hill fired a mortar shell at "Thong Kaeo" and "Lieu Lom" patrol boats anchored off Ban Hat Lek.

The shell missed Thong Kaeo about 400 metres but awakened Thai marines on the deck.

The sources said the Thai navy boat then retaliated against the Vietnamese attack.

On Saturday, 7:10 p.m. Vietnamese troops bombarded Ban Hat Lek with 52 rounds of mortar and artillery. The Thai side retaliated with gunfire from patrol boats for about one and a half hours. No damage was reported.

Later at 8.05 p.m. the Vietnamese troops fired 155 mm gun at Lieu Lom boat again but missed the target by about 400 metres.

This time, the navy gunboats retaliated against the Vietnamese shelling for a few minutes before it ceased shelling.

Rear Adm Dilok added that the shelling was somewhat a show of force by the Vietnamese troops before they would begin an offensive against Khmer resistance forces in the dry season.

In an earlier development of the situation, the Vietnamese troops on December 4 clashed with the marine patrol at Ban Khao Lan at 11.20 p.m. Three Thai navymen were wounded in the clash. The Vietnamese withdrew after a brief firefight.

ATHIT INVITED TO JOIN MILITARY ADVISORY BOARD

BK070120 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has invited ex-Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and four other former senior military officers to the army's advisory board chaired by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachon, army source told THE NATION yesterday.

The others invited to the army's think tank are former Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak, former Army Deputy Commander-in-Chief Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, former Army Assistant Commanders-in-Chief Gen Kamhaeng Chantawirat and Gen Akkhaphon Somrup.

The sources said that Gen Athit had not yet responded to the offer.

They speculated that Gen Banchop and Gen Chuthai may accept the posts.

Those wanting to enter politics are expected to turn down the offer because army advisers are not allowed to play politics.

Speculations have been rife that Gen Athit is making preparations for a political debut.

The advisory board is composed of former military officers from the level of chief-of-staff upwards. The formation of the panel is Gen Chawalit's initiative.

In a related development, army sources said that the 21-member panel will visit the Army Weapons Production Control Centre based in Lop Buri next month.

PAPER VIEWS EFFECTS OF WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE

BK061134 Bangkok KHAO PISET in Thai 24-30 Nov 86 p 7

[Article: "U.S.-Thai War Reserve Stockpile"]

[Text] THE ECONOMIST of 1 November predicted that anti-American sentiment will soon resurge in Asia as the United States is reviving its military presence in this region. An example of this is to plan to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand similar to the U.S. arsenals in South Korea and the NATO countries, but this time it will be the first U.S. arsenal in a country where the United States has no military base.

THE ECONOMIST says that the war reserve stockpile will cost about $100 million, to be equally shared by Thailand and the United States, and its construction will take 5 years. Anyway, there are some other details which remain to be settled, such as who will be authorized to use the weapons in the arsenal and under what circumstances, whether Thailand will have to get U.S. authorization each time it needs to use the weapons, and whether special U.S. forces like the Rapid Deployment Force need prior authorization from Thailand if they want to use the weapons outside Thailand.

THE ECONOMIST notes that the U.S. Congress will still have to deliberate and make decisions on those details. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that in Thailand there has been no keen interest shown by the Thai parliament or parliamentary Committee on Military Affairs on this matter. It seems that the Thai parliament paid too little attention to the matter although there has already been lobbying by U.S. arms dealers to supply arms and ammunition to the depot in Thailand, and there have been talks with the Thai Government over taxation, which again remains to be settled. Vietnam also has started a campaign to oppose the project. According to Vietnam, the U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand "constitutes the first step in paving the way for the return of U.S. military bases in Thailand." Certainly, as Vietnam holds that the reserve stockpile program constitutes a direct future threat to it, we can never dismiss a countermove by Vietnam once the program is completed.

In our opinion, besides the several existing problems on the details of the program, there is also the strategic aspect of the program involving Thailand. The House of Representatives, representing the entire people, should play a bigger role in "knowing" about the details and "deciding" on several matters of policy on the program. The House Committee on Military Affairs should participate in meetings to discuss details of the program. As the program will have an immense impact on the fate of Thailand and the future of its people, knowledge about it cannot be limited to only the Thai Defense Ministry or several high-ranking military officers.

LAO BORDER TRADE RESUMES IN LOEI PROVINCE

BK071350 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Dec 86 p 6

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent from Loei Province on 5 December, after the high-level talks between Thailand and Laos in Vientiane from 27 to 29 November, the joint Thai-Lao border committee of Chiang Khan District of Loei Province and Sanakham District of Vientiane Province has agreed to let Lao people cross the border to buy consumer goods and seek medical treatment during official hours on every Tuesday and Thursday. On the first day of the special permission by the Thai side -- on 2 December, Lao people did not cross over to Chiang Khan District since it was the Lao national day, which was a public holiday. However, on 4 December, a total of 27 Lao people came to Chiang Khan District.

Police First Lieutenant Saman Lambualoi, deputy immigration inspector of Loei Province, said that at about 1100 the Lao people had begun to come go Chiang Khan. The reason they came late is because they had to get a crossing permission letter from Sanakham District immigration office. The Merchants Group of Chiang Khan District led by Wiphat Chiaraphong had arranged for consumer goods to be sold to the Lao people at the district hall, which is near the border point and is also easy for control. If the goods the Lao people need are not available, the group will try to arrange for them. The most wanted goods during the first day were fish sauce, mackerel, salt, medicine, and sweaters. At 1500 the Lao people began to return. A seriously sick Lao man was admitted to Chiang Khan hospital for an operation. He will be allowed to remain at the hospital until he recovers. Only Lao people are allowed to cross the border to buy goods every Tuesday and Thursday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PRC, BURMA

BK080635 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Dec 96

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will lead a Thai team to China for talks on economic cooperation in Beijing between 16 and 22 December. The Foreign Ministry says that the aim of the mission is to discuss trade and to review the implementation of accords in various areas of cooperation. The Thai-Chinese Joint Committees for Economic Cooperation hold their meeting once a year with each side taking turns in hosting the event. The first meeting was held in Bangkok last December. This year's Thai delegation will comprise representatives from various government agencies, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Communications, Industry, Science, Technology and Energy, Commerce, the Board of Investment, the National Economic and Social Development Board, and the Bank of Thailand.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat will travel to Burma early next month to discuss a variety of topics, including the opening of more border trading points.

DEATH OF SENIOR GENERAL LE TRONG TAN REPORTED

BK061532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Communique of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the Defense Ministry, and the General Staff on the demise of Senior General Le Trong Tan]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the National Defense Ministry, the General Staff, and family with extreme grief announce: Comrade Senior General Le Trong Tan, alias Le Trong To, was born in October 1914 in Yen Nghia Village, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; was a member of the Stading Committee of the party Central Committee's Military Commission; vice defense minister; chief of the VPA General Staff; deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; a former South Vietnamese Liberation Army party committee member; and deputy commander of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army. He was awarded the Ho Chi Minh Order, two military exploit orders of first and second class, the first class victory order, the first class resistance order, three distinguished combatant orders, three liberation combatants orders, a medallion of the determined-to-win military flag, and a 40-year party membership insignia.

He had suffered from coronary thrombosis for a long time. Although the doctors wholeheartedly tried to save him during an acute attack, he did not survive and passed away at 1850 on 5 December 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital at the age of 72.

His corpse lies in state in the Army Club Hall at 19 Hoang Dieu Street, Hanoi. A ceremony to pay him the last tribute will start at 1330 on 8 December 1986. A memorial and funeral service will be organized at 1100 on 9 December 1986. He will be buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery, Hanoi.

Funeral Committee Announced

BK061558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Following is a list of members of a committee to organize Senior General Le Trong Tan's funeral service.

Chairman of the committee is Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee, and minister of national defense.

Members of the committee are: Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee, and head of the Political General Department; Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Caommittee, and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee, and deputy head of the Political General Department; Colonel General Bui Phung, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Tran Sam, vice minister of national defense and head of the Economic General Department; Colonel General [as heard] Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff; Lieutenant General Nguyen Chanh, head of the Rear Service General Department; and Lieutenant General Le Van Tri, head of the General Technical Department.

HEAVY RAINS HIT CENTRAL PROVINCES; DEATHS NOTED

BK050908 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] According to the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control, during the night of 2 December and in the early morning of 3 December, a tropical depression that struck the northern coastal area of Thuan Hai Province, south of Phu Khanh Province, combined with a mass of cold air moving down from the north to trigger heavy to very heavy rainfall in the provinces from Quang Nam-Danang to Thuan Hai.

The amounts of rain measured from 1 to 3 December in some localities reached an average of approximately 500 mm in Quang Nam-Danang, 200 mm in Nghia Binh, 400 mm in Phu Khanh, and 368 mm in Phan Rang City of Thuan Hai Province. Due to heavy rains, the water level of most rivers from Quang Nam-Danang to Thuan Hai was high, exceeding the stage-3 alert mark in several localities and even surpassing past record flash flood levels in some places.

According to initial reports, the heavy rainfall has caused flooding in some localities, with Quang Ngai City submerged under 2 or 3 meters of water. In Thanh My, Quang Nam-Danang Province, a truck was washed away and three persons were killed. A total of 32,000 hectares of rice and rice seedlings were inundated, including 29,000 hectares in Quang Nam-Danang and 3,000 hectares in Thuan Hai. In Phu Khanh Province, three sections of sea dikes in Song Cau, Tuy An, and Tuy Hoa and the Van Ninh dike burst. In the same province, the dam at Lake Suoi Hanh overflowed and collapsed. Many sections of the Thong Nhat railway were damaged and several trains were stranded. In Nghia Binh Province, some telephone lines broke down because of flooding.

THAI ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW051754 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 5 -- Ambassador Chuchai Kasemsan of the Kingdom of Thailand gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the national day and the 59th birthday of the king (Dec 5). Among his guests were Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son.

PARTY JOURNAL VIEWS CRITICISM IN PRESS

BK061010 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Oct 86 pp 1-5

[Editorial: "Broaden the Scope and Improve the Quality of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Press" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] "The press must become a combative organ..." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin: The Problem Regarding the Press; Su That Publishing House; Hanoi, 1970, page 270). Following this guidance from Lenin, our party has attached great importance to the matter of criticism and self-criticism in the press, especially when it is the party that rules the administration.

President Ho always urged the press to use criticism and self-criticism skillfully as an essential and sharp weapon to help our party and people redress their mistakes, develop their strong points and achieve ever-greater progress.

There have been many party directives and resolutions pointing out clearly the task of broadening the scope of criticism and self-criticism in the press.

"Depending on their nature and scope of activities, all central and local papers must (...), on the basis of firmly grasping all the general tasks as well as the specific tasks for each particular period of time, constantly conduct public criticism and self-criticism over the activities of various party, administration, and mass organizations; of various professional branches and trades; and of various party cadres and members, and state officials in implementing political tasks, regarding this as an important feature of the combative character of each newspaper." (Footnote 2) (Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Directive No 197 CT/TU, dated 13 March 1972, on the need to "Broaden the Scope of Criticism in the Press")

Under the party leadership, we have for years conducted criticism and self-criticism in the press. More and more criticial opinions, articles, and criticism drives in the press have been able to generate considerable public interest and impact. Recently, there have been new, striking features in our press during a "self-criticism and criticism" drive in preparation for party congresses at various levels and for the Sixth CPV Congress. A string of news items and articles in the central and local press on self-criticism and criticism and on the redressing of shortcomings has won the attention of a broad section of the masses. Greater attention has been given by the press to reporting on critical public opinions. Several units under criticism have written press articles in which they have accepted criticism and reported on their corrective measures and the results obtained through them. A number of typical cases of wrongdoings have been exposed publicly. While serving the "self-criticism and criticism" drive in compliance with a directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, our press has created a relatively strong public opinion in sympathy with and supporting the struggle to defend what is right and condemning and asking for correction of what is wrong and suggesting corrective measures. Although certain shortcomings and problems still remain, over the past few months the drive to broaden the scope of criticism and self-criticism in the press has been able to raise the combative character of our press to new heights and has brought us new experiences. This has once again testified to the fact that /broadening the scope of criticism and self-criticism in the press is a matter of the evolutional law of our press./

In our society, the press is the voice of the party and also of the people. The press is a bridge that links the party with the people. The press is strong only when its opinions have become public opinions that widely support and defend what is right, new, progressive, and positive, and struggle uncompromisingly against what is wrong, outmoded, and negative in the process of implementing party policies and lines. Public opinion constitutes a great strength. To create this great strength through press opinions, there is nothing faster, more sensitive, and sharper than conducting criticism and self-criticism openly and widely with a public-minded spirit in the press.

Conducting criticism and self-criticism in the press is a form of democratic activity very necessary for the progress of our party, state, and people. This is a method aimed at developing the people's collective mastery and at ensuring that all party and state viewpoints, policies, and lines are thoroughly disseminated in all fields of activity and all aspects of life.

Criticism and self-criticism in the press, no matter whether it praises or blames, must serve a constructive purpose. Criticism and self-criticism in the press are aimed at improving political and spiritual singlemindedness in our society, ensuring satisfactory implementation of our party and state policies and lines, improving all fields of activity, bolstering our combative strength, improving our socioeconomic construction and management abilities, developing the people's collective mastery, helping our party cadres and members as well as our people achieve quick progess, thereby contributing to building new socialist men. Thus, there is no room in our press for ill-intentioned or dubious "criticism" that sows confusion and division, distorts or smears our regime, causes the leakage of secret information, or is motivated by individualism. Even when there is a completely pure and disinterested motive, we must know how to conduct criticism and self-criticism scrupulously, cautiously, objectively, and meticulously, trying to ensure adequately its ideological, honest, combative, and public character in order to attain desired results.

/It is necessary to constantly broaden the scope and improve the quality of criticism and self-criticism in the press/. Apart from such columns as "Views From Readers" and "Welcome Criticism" or other concentrated columns in support of various major campaigns, each paper must actively formulate its own plans for broadening the scope of criticism and self-criticism in the press. Criticism must be conducted correctly and accurately. To achieve this, we must first look at the whole situation and firmly grasp the lines and policies of the party and its ideological work in each specific period of time. In Vietnam, during the first stage of the period of transition to socialism, there are many issues, many people, and many tasks to be honored as well as criticized. If we are inclined only to commendation then people will have to ask: If everything is fine, why are the economy and life still rife with difficulties and negative phenomena still widely prevalent? However, shortcomings and errors cannot overshadow all achievements and we cannot point out and criticize every shortcoming or error in the paper. Everything has its "limit" and so it is with commendation and criticism in the press. As a collective propagandist, a collective agitator, a collective organizer, and a tool with which to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, our press must exert its tremendously enormous effect on the thought and state of mind of the masses.

/Commendation and criticism in the press at present should be focused even more on economic and social issues/. When Russia embarked on the period of transition to socialism, Lenin urged the press to "talk less noisily about politics" and to "talk more and more about economic affairs." He, however, told it not to talk in the style of "general" discussions and "with an administrative and bureaucratic tone." (Footnote) (Lenin, op. cit., p 225) Lenin requested that the revolutionary press seek an understanding of "how the worker-peasant masses have /actually/ created /new things/," introduce in complete details the successes of various model economic units, and study the causes of their successes and their operational and managerial methods. Meanwhile, it must "blacklist" those backward economic units which, "after having been nationalized, still remain models of disorder, disintegration, filthiness, pillage, and being good-for-nothing" (Footnote) (Ibid., pp 225-226) to enable the masses to compare the practical results of economic management among different units. According to Lenin, when labor organization became the "most momentous, fundamental, and burning issue of the entire process of social life," the press was the first and principal means of enhancing the voluntary discipline of laborers and extricating them from old and ineffective work methods or from such practices as laziness and shirking work in the capitalist society." (Footnote) (Ibid., p 212)

At present, our press should do the same and more: We want -- and without further delay -- to eliminate the mechanism of management characterized by bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, establish a system of socialist accounting and business, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore state order and law, ensure true social justice for the people, and clarify the ethical and spiritual values of our new society. In searching for our own way to advance to socialism under a special situation, we can hardly avoid difficulties and errors. However, we have done many creative things and conducted many successful experiments. In our socioeconomic life, there have been specific and vivid examples capable of attracting and exerting a strong effect on the masses. These pioneering experiences in organizing production and life must become the assets of the people. Meanwhile, there are also corrupt practices that must be criticized in a straightforward manner and exposed to the masses in order to rely on public opinion to eliminate them. According to President Ho's teachings, it is also necessary for our press to "severely criticize the conservative work methods and any obstacle to progress in various tasks, correctly commend (without exaggeration) the achievements that have been recorded, and 'remind' what remains to be done for further progress." (Footnote) (Ho Chi MInh: Culture and Arts Also Constitute a Front, Van Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi 1981, pp 299, 300). Our press must also "wage an actual, outright, and genuine revolutionary /war/, as Lenin put it, against specific persons representing bad behavior" (Footnote) (Lenin, op. cit. p 223); negative phenomena undermining state order and law; corruption, bureaucratism, authoritarianism, conservatism, sluggishness, laziness, irresponsibility, and many other corrupt practices. Naturally, commendation should not be exaggerated and criticism should not be excessively harsh. More important is that commendation and criticism must be considered on the basis of scientific analysis and be aimed at realistically demonstrating the correct viewpoints, lines, standpoints, and policies of the party and not only reflecting but also guiding public opinion to create a healthy public opinion necessary for the implementation of all political tasks in the immediate future.

To broaden criticism and self-criticism in the press more satisfactorily /press organs must have a strong contingent of personnel, realistic plans and measures, and especially a very high sense of responsibility./ It is quite difficult to make criticism and self-criticism in the press, especially while everyday life is beset with difficulties and the criteria for distinguishing right from wrong are not very clear. Nevertheless, we now have new favorable conditions. In our advance toward the sixth party congress, the great lessons of experience gained in the past have been pointed out by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, and many major issues concerning socioeconomic management have been assessed recently by the party Central Committee Political Bureau. By firmly grasping the party's new viewpoints, closely following its guidance, and carefully watching over the pople's everyday life, we will be able to identify instances that should and can be commended or ciriticize them. Naturally, each newspaper will make criticism and self-criticism as warranted by its nature and sphere of responsibility, but to ensure that all this is done, first and foremost, for the common good and also for its own prestige, "/criticism/ must be made in a serious, accurate, and responsible manner, and with back-up evidence. It is necessary to make criticism with a sincere and constructive spirit in order to 'cure the patient of the disease,' and we must avoid making criticism in an irresponsible manner." (Footnote) (Ho Chi Minh: On Cultural and Artistic Work, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 58) Before writing a critical article, we must make careful investigation and study, and after publishing it, we must monitor its effect, report the progress achieved, and review and draw upon the experience thereof.

However, the press organs alone cannot satisfactorily make criticism and criticism in the press. Since the press is an instrument of the party and criticism and self-criticism constitute a democratic activity sponsored by the party, not only /party committee echelons and party organizations should provide close guidance/ over criticism and self-criticism made in the press belonging to their echelons, sectors, localities, and units, but /the entire party and people must also fully unerstand the party's concepts toward criticism and self-criticism, adopt a correct attitude, and actively contribute to and help in making criticism and self-criticism in the press./ This is not a simple task. For normally, one likes being praised and dislikes being criticized. Therefore, beside individuals and units that seriously accept criticism, there are those which not only refuse to accept criticism but also seek to "blacklist" the critics, cause difficulties for the critics or the organs publishing the critical articles, and so forth. What they actually do is oppose the conduct of criticism and self-criticism, thus violating the principle of democratic activities in our party and society. When making criticism wrongly, the press must make self-criticism and admit its shortcomings. When faced with protests over correct criticism, the press must continue its struggle to the end. This is the proper way to go. President Ho on many occasions deplored the lack of propriety concerning the conduct of criticism in the press: The critics 'fail to follow up on the matter,' and the criticized parties 'ignore the criticism' directed at them. The cadres, organs, and organizations subjected to criticism remain quiet, neither starting a self-investigation nor publishing in the press a self-criticism nor promising to correct shortcomings." (Footnote:) (Ho Chi Minh: Culture and Arts Also Constitute a Front, p 304) President Ho requested that criticism be followed by self-criticism and correction if shortcomings have indeed been committed: "Persons (whatever their positions) and organs /subjected to criticism/ must be frank and modest. If the criticism is correct, they must admit their shortcomings in the press and resolutely correct them. If /the criticism is false,/ they must give an explanation in the press. They must definitely not 'ignore' criticism, 'persecute' their critics," ... "and even worse, sue them in court" (Footnote) (Ho Chi Minh: On Cultural and Artistic Work, p 58)

Our press will be unable to fulfill its tasks if we fail to cite good examples for everyone to follow and boldly criticize shortcomings and mistakes for everyone to avoid. In the current struggle against negative phenomena, in the entire process of doing away with bureaucratism-subsidization and shifting to economic accounting and socialist business, as well as in the whole period of transition toward socialism, a correct public opinion created by the press through the broadening of criticism and self-criticism always constitutes a great source of strength that, coupled with the power of the law, will guarantee our successes. Therefore, under the party's guidance, we must persistently broaden the scope and further improve the quality of criticism and self-criticism in our press.

"Broadening criticism and self-criticism correctly is a firm guarantee for the invincible strength of our party and state. To support and participate in the conduct of criticism and self-criticism is the obligation of every cadre, party member, and citizen. Obstructing criticism and self-criticism constitutes a violation of party discipline and the state law.

"Let all party committee echelons and all our cadres, party members, and people enthusiastically participate in and support the drive to make criticism and self-criticism in the press." (Footnote) (Political Bureau's directive, op. cit.)

This directive of the party Central Committee Political Bureau still remains fully valid at present.

THAI BINH, HA NAM NINH HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

OW051039 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 5 Dec 86

["In Honour of the Upcoming Sixth Party Congress, a Visit to Coastal Province of Red River Delta" — VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 5 -- Party organizations in the coastal Red River Delta Provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, respectively east and south of Hanoi, have held local congresses in preparation for the upcoming sixth national congress. Each party member and inhabitant has been suggesting ways to promote the century-old Red River civilization, overcome poverty and backwardness and correct mistakes in socio-economic management.

History records show that the first Vietnamese tribes settling in the Red River delta over the centuries moved eastward to the sea and southward to Minh Hai at the end of the Indochinese peninsula. This explains the preservation there of many names and customs of the northern delta.

Thus, Thoi Binh on the cape of Ca Mau is a small deflection of Thai Binh. The endless gardens that can be found at any village of the Mekong delta are grown with fruit trees originating from the north.

Many generals and men of letters who came from the north in the 19th century and earlier popularized combat and production experiences of the "wet rice civilization" to the settlers of much earlier times. Pham The Hien, governor of the Hue royal court in Gia Dinh and Bien Hoa Provinces (now Ho Chi Minh City and its outlying district) is a native of Thai Binh Province. Together with Nguyen Tri Phuong, a native of the south, he organized large-scale land reclamation campaigns in central Vietnam and the region just south of the high plateaus.

Earlier, in the 18th century, along with expanding the economy in the south, the masters of the "wet rice civilization" did not relent in the defence and construction of the north. History has also recorded the great services of Hoang Cong Chat, a governor of what is now Lai Chau Province who successfully resisted the expansion by the Burmese from the west, while building his native land into a strategic zone of Vietnam.

The southernmost district of the Red River delta, Kim Son, and the northernmost district, Tien Hai, owe their existence largely by the contributions of another mandarin, Nguyen Cong Tru who designed and directed the construction of a dense system of rivers and canals to expand the crops and encourage the settlement from densely populated areas.

Today, two of the biggest rice producers in the north, Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, have raised their rice yields by a half compared with the national average.

Discussions at grass-roots and provincial congresses in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh focused on how to contribute to freeing the country from the chronic food deficiency, develop stockbreeding, light industry and consumer and export goods and accumulating funds for enlarged reproduction.

Both provinces are determined to push ahead with the expansion of the sea through afforestation of the coast and more intensive exploitation of marine products. The party secretary of Kien Xuong District and the head of the agricultural service in Thai Binh have suggested bigger exports of pork to increase the supply of fertilizers.

Both provinces, besides looking after their own need in food, are expanding the areas of high-quality rice and other farm products for export. Seafood refrigerating enterprises are near completion in Ha Nam Ninh Province, and frozen meat enterprises in Thai Binh Province. Concrete plans for the growing of rice and maize, sweet potato and soybean in winter have been mapped out based on traditional experiences coupled with the new techniques in breed selection, intensive farming, crop rotation, intercropping and a proper planting calendar. On the whole, the coefficient of land utilisation has been doubled.

The party congress has agreed that the target of 450-500 kg of food per head of population a year is quite feasible. They have also decided to develop small industry and the export of vegetables and processed foods including frozen cattle and duck meat, and to open more handicrafts and crafts. More than half of the economic and political cadres at the provincial as well as district level are college and university graduates.

BRIDGE BUILDING ACCELERATES BEFORE CONGRESS

OW070717 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 7 -- Vietnamese bridge workers are stepping up their construction programmes as practical deeds to greet the 6th party congress. The bridge-building enterprise No 508 has put into operation five new bridges and repaired five others with a total length of 1,265 metres in honour of the major event. In additon, it has built eight smaller sizes in various localities. Bridge builders are also accelerating construction the 60-m Tan An bridge in Nghia Binh Province, central Vietnam, on the main highway linking north to south Vietnam so that the bridge can be put into service before the congress.

VNA REVIEWS SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH

OW061758 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 6 Dec 86

["In Honour of the Coming Sixth Party Congress Socialist Construction in North Vietnam" -- VNA headline"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- Vietnam would have enjoyed complete independence after the triumph of the August revolution on September 2, 1945. But shortly afterward, the new republic had to cope with innumerable difficulties: a 200,000-strong army of Chiang Kai-Shek marched into Vietnam allegedly to disarm the Japanese fascist army, but actually to throttle the young Vietnamese revolutionary state. In the south, French troops moved in behind British troops to prepare for a war of reconquest. On December 19, 1946, the French troops, abetted by the U.S., after successive provocations, brazenly tore up the "modus vivendi" with Vietnam and launched a nation wide aggression. The war was to last for nine years and ended in 1954 with the liberation of the north. The south, down from the 17th parallel, was placed under U.S. rule by the intermediary of the puppet regime.

Two inter-related strategic tasks confronted the Vietnamese people: to undertake the socialist revolution in the north, and to carry on the national democratic revolution in the south.

In the north, the Third Congress of the Vietnam Workers' Party (now the Communist Party) held in 1960 decided that the north must immediately embark on the socialist revolution. "The party and administration must firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship to carry out at the same time the three revolutions in production relations, in [which the] scientific and technological revolution plays the key role. [as received] "The socialist revolution is aimed at unceasingly improving the working people's material and cultural life. This line and these orientations found concrete expressions in the first five year plan for socio-economic development (1961-65). Unfortunately, this five-year plan was seriously disrupted by the air war of destruction deliberately started by the United States on August 5, 1964 through the put-up "Gulf of Tonkin incident."

From 1964 to 1968 alone, American planes dropped on the north more than one million tons of bombs, i.3. twice the amount of explosives used on the pacific theatre during World War 2. All the six major cities in the north were repeatedly bombed and shelled, three of which were devastated. One hundred and forty six district towns were destroyed and half of the villages were raided. On an average, each square kilometre was subjected to seven tons of bombs, and each inhabitant to about 50 kilos of explosive to "bomb the north back into the stone age." U.S. planes attacked almost all the industrial establishments, plantations, bridges, and irrigation projects including dikes, schools, hospitals, temples, pagodas and churches. In 1972, U.S. B-52s conducted extermination raids on major cities in the north including Hanoi.

Even in those conditions, the Vietnamese people, with their owns ways and means, continued with socialist construction and development while not relenting on the supply of materials and manpower for the liberation struggle in the south. From 1960 to 1975, the fixed capital in the productive sector in the north rose by 5.1 times and turn-over by 3.8 times. The increase was 48 times in industry, 71 times in agriculture and forestry and 16 times in capital construction.

Gross national output in 1975 increased by 2.3 times over 1960, and the national income by 1.9 times. The socialist economic sector which accounted for 66.6 percent of the G.N.P. in 1960 rose to 91 percent in 1975. The socialist economy made up 90 percent of the national income. About 220 percent of the yearly national income was used for accumulation and expanded reproduction. Individual fund of the population in 1975 ws 2 6 times that in 1960.

In agriculture, 95.6 percent of the farmers joined collective production. Annual rice output rose from 4,177,000 tons to 4,776,000 tons, and the output of subsidiary food crops from 521,000 tons to 714,500 tons. The livestock also increased quickly: cattle from 1,449,000 to 1,798,000 head, pigs from 3.8 million to 6,595,000 and poultry from 20.4 million to 35.7 million. Five tons of paddy per hectare on double-cropping fields first achieved by some front-rank cooperatives in soon [as received] became the normal yield of 40 percent of the cooperatives in the north. In many districts of the Red River delta, farmers reaped as many as 805 or even 10 tons per hectare in a year.

Important material and technical foundations were laid in the industrial sector.

Compared with 1960, total industrial output in 1975 rose 3.36 times. In the state-run sector, the value of gross output increased 4.39 times. By 1975 a fairly comprehensive industrial structure had been formed in the north composed of electricity, fuel, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine construction, fertilizer, building materials, textiles, tec.

Seven new thermal-power electric stations with capacity ranging from 6,000 to 48,000 kw, and two hydro-electric power stations -- the 608,00 [figure as received] kw Thac Ba station and the 10,000 kw Ta Xa station -- were completed. The high-tension electric cables extended by ten times compared with the French times. The machine construction industry was set up for the first time with the construction of the machine-tool plant No 1 in Hanoi. Also for the first time in its history, Vietnam has had its own chemical industry.

The mining industry was restored and expanded to considerably increase the production of anthracite, tin, chromite and apatite. The small industries with 538 state or privately-owned establishments, supplemented by a broad network of handicraft shops, supplied most of the consumer goods for domestic use and export. To meet the dual task of national reconstruction and defence, hundreds of kilometres of railways and tens of thousands of kilometres of highways were newly built or restored. The transport service was supplied with hundreds of new locomotives, more than 10,000 trucks, 500 boats, tugboats, and freighters. The volume of transport in 1975 increased by 3.2 times over 1960.

Big progress was made in culture, health care and education. From 1960 to 1975 the north built 186 libraries and thousands of reading rooms and founded 266 mobile projection teams to serve audiences which doubled in the said period. Following the eradication of illiteracy, the number of general education schools rose from 7,000 to 12,000 and their enrollments from 3,700,000 to 6,800,000 with the result that one our of every three persons went to school. Each village had at least one primary school, and each district from one to three secondary schools. In higher and vocational education, the rate was 59 students for every 10,000 persons.

The number of hospital beds rose from 28 per 10,000 persons to 43, and the number of medical workers from 1.4 per 10,000 persons to 12.1. The mortality rate dropped from 1.12 percent to 0.7 percent, and the average life span rose from 40 years before August 1945 to 59 years in the 1970's.

All these achievements were made in the conditions of a most bitter and effective fight against the U.S. air war of destruction. More than 4,000 U.S. jet fighters were shot down including many B-52s. On more than 150 occasions its warships were damaged or sunk. Thousands of U.S. pilots were killed or caputured including senior officers and even cosmonauts.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE RATIFIES S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

BK080704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Australia has formally ratified the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty. The ratification was signed by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, at a ceremony in Canberra. The signing brings the number of ratifying countries to eight -- the number required to bring the treaty into effect.

Radio Australia's national affairs reporter, Tony Hill, has the details:

[Begin recording] Australia's ratification follows the passing of legislation last week making Austrlaia one of the first independent countries to legislate against nuclear weapons. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the Pacific Forum countries had created a treaty that would help preserve the South Pacific as it was today -- free from the stationing of nuclear weapons, free from the dumping of nuclear waste, and with the tragic and hopefully temporary exception of French Polynesia, free also from nuclear testing.

Mr Hawke said Australia regarded the treaty as a positive contribution to regional security and stability and he hoped the major nuclear weapon states would sign the protocols to the treaty.

The treaty comes into effect once Australia's instrument of ratification is lodged with the South Pacific Bureau of Economic Cooperation in Suva. [end recording]

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said South Pacific nations have taken an important step towards projecting their interests internationally by bringing the treaty into effect. Mr Hayden said it would not be more difficult for other countries to ignore the concerns of the South Pacific in regional matters of security and the environment.

COURT TOLD UK'S THATCHER 'MISLED' PARLIAMENT

BK080920 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A former British intelligence officer now living in Australia has accused Britain's prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, of misleading Parliament over Soviet infiltration of the British security service. Mr Peter Wright made his claim during a Supreme Court hearing in Sydney where the British Government is seeking an injunction to halt publication of his memoirs. (Jackie Baumer) reports:

[Begin (Baumer) recording] Peter Wright, who has alleged his former boss, Sir Roger Hollis, is a Soviet agent, said Mrs Thatcher has misled Parliament in 1981 when she said there was no reason to believe Sir Roger was a Soviet agent. The British establishment, he said, had never accepted that its security service had suffered a mass penetration by the Soviets, preferring instead to give the impression that only a few colorful homosexuals had been involved.

But he said the Soviet infiltration was a fundamental weakness in British security service and unless exposed its effects would carry on. [end recording]

NEW FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST FACILITY ALLEGED

BK051233 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra says it is investigating claims that the French are setting up a nuclear testing facility on Kerguelen Island -- 4,000 kilometers southwest of Australia. However, a spokesman for the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said similar claims in the past were not proven. He said it would be difficult to conceal such a large-scale operation because of the big amounts of machinery and sophisticated equipment needed. They could only be purchased in limited number on the international markets.

The department said it was aware of some scientific equipment set up on the French Island of Reunion and believed to be associated with a navigational station. The latest claim that the French were preparing to switch their nuclear testing program from the Pacific to the southern Indian Ocean was made by Mr John Chatterton. He was the skipper of the "Southern Raider" fishing boat sunk by the French Navy near Reunion 3 months ago.

HAYDEN ON RUPERT MURDOCH, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

BK070700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says he will raise in cabinet concern over the proposed acquisition by Mr Rupert Murdoch of the HERALD and WEEKLY TIMES media group. Mr Murdoch, Australian-born but who now holds American citizenship, has made a $1,800 million takeover bid for the media group, which includes newspaper and magazine chains as well as television and radio stations. Ownership of the group would give Mr Murdoch control of about 80 percent of newspapers in Australia. Mr Hayden, speaking on national television, expressed concern both at the concentration of media ownership the deal would produce and at Mr Murdoch's reputation as a newspaper publisher.

[Begin Hayden recording] I would not like to see anyone at the level of media ownership and concentration which Mr Murdoch appears to be about to establish, and in particular, I don't care to see Mr Murdoch because of his record in the past of using his media outlets, most notably his newspapers, to promote views which defend his self-interest, and to do that in a way which I think undermines the whole credibility of journalism and its claim to be objective and to pursue issues on the basis of objective facts. [end recording]

Mr Hayden said although the prime minister, Mr Hawke, did not object to Mr Murdoch's group, he believes his own concern reflected those of the majority of Labor Party members. He will discuss in cabinet what measures were open to the government to prevent the further concentration of media ownership.

Mr Hayden also said comments by French politicans were making it difficult to prevent three differences between the two countries in impinging on what he described as otherwise good relations between the two countries. The foreign minister said the differences — French nuclear testing in the Pacific, opposition to the nuclear-free Pacific treaty, and continued colonial control of New Caledonia -- should be managed so that they do not impinge on other areas of the relationship. However, many comments made by French politicians made it very difficult to isolate those three problems from the rest of the bilateral relationship.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASEAN, CAMBODIA

BK051309 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reaffirmed that Indonesia's stand toward ASEAN remains unchanged even though this regional organization has not yet fully attained its aspirations. Speaking at his weekly press conference in Jakarta this afternoon, Minister Mokhtar said ASEAN is important for countries in Southeast Asia as a forum of cooperation in achieving their respective development. In this regard, the minister denied assumptions that Indonesia had been disappointed with ASEAN. Answering questions on Malaysian-Singapore relations in the wake of Israeli President Hayim Herzog's recent visit to Singapore, Minister Mokhtar expressed the hope that the two countries could restore their relations and that this issue would not undermine ASEAN unity. Minister Mokhtar viewed as realistic a letter from the Communist Party of Vietnam to Prince Sihanouk expressing readiness to accept the Khmer Rouge faction in the Cambodian coalition government.

MINISTER DEFENDS USE OF IMPORT MONOPOLIES

BK300818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 30 (AFP) -- The appointment of exclusive importers for certain commodities is intended to "serve the common interest," and ensure supplies at all times, a newspaper Sunday quoted the minister of cooperatives, Bustanil Arifin, as saying. The government policy is aimed at stabilizing prices and regulating supplies on the domestic market, which could not be achieved if imports were entirely entrusted to the private sector, Mr Bustanil was quoted by the KOMPAS daily as saying after a meeting with President Suharto here Saturday. Mr Bustanil reportedly added that profits from the operation of controlled imports go to a special presidential fund, called Banpres, which is used to help finance animal husbandry, health, small industry, cooperatives and other projects.

Citing the case of clove imports, Mr Bustanil said these had been made the special preserve of two companies, which operated on the basis of a two percent fee with profits going to Banpres. Of the two exclusive clove importing companies one was controlled by Probosutejo (a half-brother of President Suharto), Mr Bustanil said. He did not identify the second, which is believed to be controlled by Liem Sioe Liong, a business tycoon close to the president. The monopolistic importing and trading system has come under increasing criticism and scrutiny in the local and foreign press. One of the country's leading newspapers, SINAR HARAPAN, had its licence revoked on October 9 for an officially-termed misleading report on import rulings. Several editions of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL were last week banned from circulation by Indonesian authorities for carrying reports about the country's privileged trading system and exclusive import monopolies.

"There has of late been much talk about the so-called monopolies, which actually are just part of a regulated trading system to serve the common good," Mr Bustanil was quoted as saying. When a reporter referred to recent statements by several businessmen that they could import controlled commodities more cheaply, Mr Bustanil said: "Impossible. Show me one importer who can." Mr Bustanil also heads the National Logistics Board Bulog, which holds the importing monopoly for a number of essential commodities, including wheat flour, sugar, soybean cake, fish and flour. He said Bulog had been turning over two rupiahs (some 0.12 U.S. cents) per kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of imported wheat flour and one rupiah per kilogramme of imported sugar to the presidential fund. But the bulk of its revenues came from cloves, he added.

CPP SAYS U.S. 'TRYING TO SABOTAGE' CEASE-FIRE

HK060644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 6 (AFP) — The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) accused the United States Saturday of trying to sabotage a Christmas ceasefire, and said it anticipated an all-out war being prepared by the Armed Forces. The CPP cited testimony before a U.S. congressional committee by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Karl Jackson casting doubts on the communists' sincerity and urging the launching, "if necessary, (of) effective military operations."

"The Pentagon statement is a clear signal to the local reactionaries and their fascist minions to despoil the 60-day ceasefire agreement between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front," the CPP said in a press statement. President Corazon Aquino's government signed a ceasefire accord with the communist insurgents last week following months of talks. The truce is to take effect Wednesday. The U.S. ambassador to Manila, Stephen Bosworth, had said Friday that Washington welcomed the ceasefire pact, but added the United States has not been involved in recent political events in the Philippines.

The CPP said Washington desired a resumption of the nearly 18-year-old insurgency "to impose their will on the people" and to justify the presence here of its two large air and naval bases in the Philippines. The party, which dominates the 12-member coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) holding talks with the government, also accused the military of violating the "spirit" of the accord with their avowed policy to disarm guerrillas and send out patrols during the truce.

The military "is laying the ground for an all-out offensive against the revolutionary forces," the CPP said, citing reports of logistics build-up, combat training by U.S. advisers and increased U.S. military aid. It cited "massive display of troops" in Luzon region, north of Manila, and the "proliferation of checkpoints" in Mountain Province, further north. The CPP and its New People's Army will abide by the ceasefire, but "we will not sit idly by while the reactionary armed goons crush our forces," it added.

Meanwhile, paramilitary constabulary chief Renato de Villa warned soldiers about what he said was a disinformation campaign waged by "enemies of the government" to create divisions within the government and army. In a statement issued by his office, Major General de Villa called on soldiers to respect the truce. He added: "Let there be no fear or apprehension in anyone of you that this government is selling this country down the river."

NDF ACCUSES AFP OF DISTORTING TRUCE ACCORD

HK051413 Quezon City ANG PAHAYANG MALAYA in English 5 Dec 86 p 6

[By Jun Lopez]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday accused Col. Honesto Isleta, spokesman of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], of distorting the contents of the preliminary ceasefire agreement signed by the rebel group and the Aquino government last Nov. 27.

Carolina Malay, chief of staff of the NDF in the negotiations, warned that the "distortions of the agreement could lead to direct violations by AFP units in the field."

Isleta told newsmen Wednesday military units could continue conducting security patrols in areas controlled or influenced by the New People's Army.

He was also quoted as saying the military would disarm NPA rebels seen carrying firearms without license.

Malay said Isleta's statements could lead to "open clashes" between the NPA and the AFP, and ultimately, to a breakdown of the preliminary ceasefire.

She said the ceasefire agreement between the NDF and the government, which takes effect Dec. 10, provides that AFP patrols would continue only against ordinary criminals, and not against the NPA.

"The government side affirmed that as a general rule, police patrols will be carried out only by PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP [Integrated National Police]. Moreover, when security patrols are undertaken by regular units, prior notice must be given to the local ceasefire committee," Malay said.

She also explained there is no need for a big group of soldiers to enter an area if they are pursuing one or two criminals.

She said the safeguards are necessary to avoid unnecessary tension and undue provocations.

Ocampo also said the ceasefire agreement does not prohibit the NPA from carrying firearms.

"What is prohibited is for the armed elements of both the NPA and the AFP to fire at each other," said Ocampo.

She said disarming constitutes a hostile act and is prohibited under the terms of the agreement.

The NDF said the laying down of arms was not demanded by either the NDF or the government from the start of the negotiations.

"Preliminary discussions have touched on the matter of requiring NPA and AFP patrols to carry flags while on patrol to signify that they do not have hostile intentions against each other," Ocampo said.

Zumel Warns Aquino

HK080006 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] The communist National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday [7 December] warned President Aquino against the reported military moves to continue army patrols in rebel-led territories and disarm the New People's Army. NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel said the military moves could augur renewed fighting that could lead to the collapse of the cease-fire.

He said continued army patrols in territories controlled by the NPA and the move to disarm the rebels would make the cease-fire agreement useless.

Zumel urged President Aquino to stop the military from carrying out its plans. He said President Aquino is responsible as the commander in chief of the armed forces. Zumel said he will send a letter to President Aquino today outlining the rebel opposition to the military plans and explaining the insurgents' side on the matter. He said the letter will appeal to President Aquino to command her troops to abide by the cease-fire agreement.

According to Zumel, the cease-fire accord stipulates that there will be no disarming of both the members of the NPA and the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and there will be no surrender of arms.

Further on Warning

BK071320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 7 (AFP) -- A 60-day ceasefire between communist rebels and the government due to begin Wednesday may not take place if conflicting interpretations on the issue of military patrols and carrying of firearms remain unresolved, a rebel spokesman said here Sunday. Antonio Zumel, a representative of the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he and colleague Satur Ocampo had sent a letter to Philippine President Corazon Aquino asking her to order the military to stop disarming leftist guerillas and patrolling during the truce.

"Unless she stops the Armed Forces from carrying out their announced intentions and objectives, there would be no ceasefire in effect," Mr Zumel said in a telephone interview, adding that clashes would be inevitable if the military insisted on patrolling rebel-controlled areas and disarming rebels.

Philippines Defence Minister Rafael Ileto has said that the military will arrest New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas who do not have safe-conduct passes, while Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos has stressed that security patrols would continue during the truce. "There can be no distortion or any compromise on the part of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines in pursuance," of its peace-keeping role, Gen Ramos said in a press statement Saturday.

He said the NDF and government negotiators had agreed that NPA guerrillas would be allowed to carry firearms during the truce period and that police patrols would continue but would only be directed against criminals.

The military had "misinterpreted" the agreement, Mr Zumel said, adding that, "The blood of our people will be on the hands of President Aquino," if the conflicting interpretations resulted in clashes.

(In Cebu, Catholic Archbishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal declined Sunday an invitation to join the national ceasefire committee set up to monitor the truce. "I'm very grateful for the invitation, but I respectufully decline on account of my several positions and as a Cordinal, you know it is very hard just to take any position," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

(The cardinal, who has acted as mediator between communist rebels and the local government in the central Philippine island of Cebu, added that, "I will continue helping as I have said, just to bridge some gaps, only that.")

Sister Christine Tan, a Catholic nun working among Manila slumdwellers, has been tipped to replace Cardinal Vidal if he declines the offer.

MILITARY ACTS TO ENSURE SUCCESS OF CEASE-FIRE

HK070529 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Defense and military authorities yesterday began adopting measures to ensure the success of the 60-day cease-fire agreement. Defense Minister Rafael Ileto announced the deployment of thousands of troops in nationwide road-building and school housing repair programs during the 60-day cease-fire. For his part, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos issued a directive to field units to avoid confrontation unless provoked or fired upon. Ramos issued the directive immediately upon his return yesterday from a 2-day trip to Legaspi and Davao cities to oversee complaints with the provocations of the truce accords.

Continuing Rebel Action Feared

HK080637 Quezon City Raydo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Military authorities say that, despite the NDF's [National Democratic Front] negotiations for a cease-fire, NPA operations in the provinces are still causing concern. The authorities made the declaration as the starting date for the 60-day cease-fire approaches. They say the rebels will take advantage of the military's defensive posture to marshal their forces, mobilize their arms, and plan future moves. According to a report, rebel terrorist and extortion acts will be blamed on the military.

NDF TO CARRY OUT CEASE-FIRE PROVISIONS

HK080551 Quezon City Raydo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front is still prepared to carry out the cease-fire due to go into effect on Wednesday. This was announced by NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo in an interview with reporters after the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] this morning.

Ocampo said that government negotiators will take action on complaints they have submitted, including the military's erroneous interpretation of some provisions of the cease-fire agreement. As for the results of talks, Ocampo said that as long as the NDF and the government are talking to each other, it is possible that the provisions of the agreement will be implemented.

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO BRIDGE 'IMPASSE' WITH REBELS

HK081312 Hong Kong AFP in English 1231 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Philippines Government negotiators Monday sought to bridge a serious impasse between the military and communist rebels barely two days before the scheduled start of a 60-day ceasefire. A government peace negotiator, Teofisto Guingona, said a "gray area in our agreement" for a truce starting at noon Wednesday had to be resolved -- the matter of rebels carrying firearms during the truce period.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) had warned that the ceasefire may not take effect due to Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos' order for troops to continue peacekeeping patrols and disarm rebels carrying unlicensed weapons. The ceasefire agreement signed November 27 only provides for a maximum of 50 rebels to be issued government safe-conduct passes rendering them immune from search, arrest or prosecution during the truce.

Gen Ramos, who has emerged as a powerful political figure after he backed President Corazon Aquino in her power struggle last month against former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, stood his ground Monday. He said the laws against loose firearms continued to be in effect for all Filipinos, and also vowed to prevent any attempt by the rebels to collect revolutionary taxes from villagers and rural firms during the truce. Gen Ramos ordered troops to avoid offensive actions against the rebels.

The first ceasefire in the 18-year-old insurgency was initiated by Mrs Aquino in the hope of reaching a political settlement with the rebels during a Christmas break from the war.

The NDF is a clandestine political alliance led by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA), officially estimated to have up to 23,000 guerrillas nationwide.

Mr Guingona, trying to break the impasse through consultations since late Sunday with the NDF panel, the military and the president, proposed the adoption of "appropriate signs or signals" for armed rebels without safe-conduct passes to be exempted from searches. He noted that while the ceasefire pact did not require the NPA to lay down its arms, the Armed Forces through its police agencies were not barred from peacekeeping, which "necessarily includes action against loose firearms."

The ailing head of the government negotiating panel, former senator Jose Diokno, meanwhile issued an appeal from his sickbed for Filipinos to support the peace negotiations. [passage omitted]

NDF TO DEMAND 'REMOVAL OF U.S. MILITARY BASES'

HK080531 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 8 (AFP) -- Communist rebel negotiators Monday said they will demand the removal of U.S. military bases and radical political, social and economic reforms by the Philippine Government as conditions for lasting peace.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) also said they had ordered their forces nationwide to strictly observe a 60-day ceasefire starting noon Wednesday, but again charged that military operations could wreck the unprecedented truce.

President Corazon Aquino's representatives forged the truce with the NDF nine months after a revolt swept her to power. The NDF is led by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA).

Mrs Aquino hopes a new series of talks during the truce on issues at the root of the insurgency will lead to a political settlement of nearly 18-year-old conflict. The truce negotiations lasted four months.

The three official NDF negotiators told a press forum here that they were firmly for the removal of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines, topped by Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base on Central Luzon. But they did not say if a failure to agree on the bases issue would block a peaceful overall settlement with the Aquino government.

Chief negotiator Satur Ocampo said Mrs Aquino, whose policy is to "keep our options open" on the bases beyond the end of their lease in 1991, must state a definite stand in the talks between her representatives and the NDF. He said the NDF considered the removal of the bases a condition for lasting peace, but indicated that the timing of the phaseout was negotiable. "Our approach here is that we should lay our cards on the table on precisely how the two sides could achieve a common objective of establishing our true independence... whether we opt for an immediate dismantling, or whether we should allow the bases agreement to lapse as it is now," he said. The NDF considers the bases the cornerstone of U.S. influence over the Philippines, a former U.S.colony, and accuses Washington, Manila's main political and economic partner, of opposing a settlement with the rebels.

Mr Ocampo also said "we believe that peace can only be fundamentally achieved if we proceed with a thorough restructuring of our social and political institutions" to remove "widespread poverty and oppression."

The NDF negotiators and lawyers acknowledged that Mrs Aquino had instituted political reforms after the 20-year rule of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos but belittled her social and economic achievements, particularly land reform. Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez staunchly defended Mrs Aquino at the forum, saying a full-scale land redistrubution program would start after the approval of a draft new constitution on which Mrs Aquino is staking her continued rule.

On the ceasefire, the NDF panel again protested Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos's statement that military patrols would continue and would disarm rebels found carrying weapons without government passes during the truce.

Presidential adviser on military affairs Jose Magno said he expected a clarification shortly from Gen Ramos on the matter after NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel warned that the planned acts could block an effective ceasefire.

But Mr Zumel told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after the forum that the NDF had told all its forces "through the units of the revolutionary organization" to abide by the ceasefire once it takes effect at noon Wednesday.

CPP 'INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT' OPERATIONS DETAILED

HK051409 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Dec 86 pp 1, 17

[By Jose de Vera]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has established "an invisible government" that collects taxes amounting to millions of pesos daily in the countryside with the backing of the New People's Army (NPA).

This was disclosed in interviews with military analysts and intelligence and general officers during the past week.

They said that the information was being made public in the face of developments relating to the country's socio-economic stability and to open the people's minds to the threats posed by the Maoist-Marxist-Leninist communists.

In December 1968, it was recalled that a group led by Jose Ma. Sison, a college professor and organizer of the Kabataang Makabayan [Nationalist Youth] questioned the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) policy of adhering to the parliamentary struggle to seize government power.

This resulted in the organization of the "Reestablished Communist Party of the Philippines" with "Joma" Sison as founding chairman.

On March 29, 1969, the CPP organized the New People's Army (NPA) based in Tarlac. Despite the arrest of Sison, the CPP-NPA continued to challenge the government under its new crop of younger leaders, according to military historians.

The CPP-NPA structure, they said, is based on the "commission type" of organization. The "national congress" is the CPP-NPA highest body which is convened by the central committee every five years.

When the "national congress" is not in session, the central committee acts as the party's central leadership. It supervises the activities of four national commissions: The National Commission for Mass Movement, the National United Front Commission, the National Propaganda Commission, and the Military Commission.

Countrywide, the central committee oversees the six territorial commissions in Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, and Metro Manila.

To attain the ultimate seizure of government power, the CPP pursues a two-pronged effort -- subversion in th urban centers and insurgency in the rural areas -- to destroy the economic and political base of the nation.

After the February revolution, the communists have resumed their armed activities, taking advantage of the liberal atmosphere, according to the military. They have conducted well-planned raids and ambuscades not only on military facilities and personnel but also on innocent civilians.

Two or three years before the revolution, the CPP-NPA stepped up its "revolutionary progressive taxation," collecting millions of pesos daily from people in all walks of life, country-wide, through coercion by the NPA which now numbers close to 23,000, the military sources said.

GOVERNMENT-REBEL FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN ABRA

Police, CPLA Join Forces

HK070526 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Heavy fighting erupted at dawn Friday between government forces and about 50 communist guerrillas in Barangay Dilong, Tubo, Abra. No casualties were reported on the government side. However, it was not immediately known if the rebels suffered any casualties. Elements of the 137th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company joined the forces of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army or CPLA of renegade Priest Conrado Balweg in reinforcing the beleaguered PC control base. It was the first time that government troops and CPLA units joined in combat operations since Balweg signed a peace treaty with the government last summer.

Troops Get 2 Helicopters

HK081149 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Two helicopter gunships were sent today to Lagangilang, Abra in order to help an Army platoon surrounded by some 200 NPA guerrillas. Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered the dispatching of the helicopters after receiving a request from Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, regional unified commander of the region.

The large NPA group attacked Dilong, Tubo, Abra yesterday and killed one officer and wounded five soldiers of the 45th Infantry Battalion. This is the second biggest outbreak of fighting in Northern Luzon since the signing of the cease-fire agreement on 27 November. The first encounter occurred in Lenneng, Kalinga-Apayo last Saturday.

1 Killed, 5 Injured in Attack

HK080721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] One Army officer was killed and five other men of the 45th Infantry Battalion were seriously injured when they were attacked by some 200 New People's Army communist terrorists in Barangay Boneg, Lacub, Abra yesterday. In a report filed by Brigadier General Manuel Catalando, commander of the 35th Brigade in Ilocos Norte, to the Regional Unified Command at Camp Dago Dago, Benguet, the slain officer was identified as Lieutenant Dionisio Siyat of the 45th Infantry Battalion based in Abra. The five injured were not yet identified.

According to the report, Siyat's group was conducting a sanitizing patrol and information drive on the cease-fire when they were surprised by the NPA.

AQUINO REPORTEDLY SUSPENDING CABINET REVAMP

HK070450 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 7 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino has suspended an ongoing revamp of her cabinet to give her more time to concentrate on her economic recovery program, the MANILA CHRONICLE newspaper reported Sunday.

Presidential spokesmen could not be reached to confirm the reported freeze of the revamp, which THE CHRONICLE said would mean the retention of Mrs Aquino's controversial labor minister, Augusto Sanchez. Mrs Aquino has already sacked three ministers -- including her critic and perceived political rival Juan Ponce Enrile -- and assigned former Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel to another cabinet post.

Newspapers here have reported that Mrs Aquino has accepted Mr Sanchez's resignation but is having a hard time looking for a replacement for him. The ideal replacement would be "somebody acceptable to both labor and management," THE CHRONICLE quoted Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno as saying. The newspaper said Mrs Aquino has decided to concentrate on getting a "yes" vote for a draft charter to be ratified on February 2 -- on which she has staked her government's legitimacy -- and in creating new jobs.

Mrs Aquino's government, which inherited a huge foreign debt and a cash-strapped economy from deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, aims to create a million jobs a year for the next six years as part of its recovery plan.

Sanchez Replacement Undecided

HK070525 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] There is nothing definite yet on who will replace Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez. This was clarified yesterday by Press Secretary Teddy Benigno before newsmen. Benigno said the president was still consulting labor and management leaders as to who will succeed Sanchez. He told newsmen the country has to contend with Sanchez in the meantime.

But even as this developed, the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] yesterday renewed its threat to launch a nationwide strike once Sanchez is fired. In a statement, national spokesman (Christine Belzan) reiterated KMU's demand that Sanchez be retained. The Secretary General of KMU's national capital region office, (Pete Cabuncal), announced massive preparations for the threatened strike.

KMU To Protest Sanchez' Ouster

HK060404 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Kilusang Mayo Uno, or KMU, says it will hold protest actions including a nationwide strike to protest the ouster of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez.

In an emergency meeting, KMU's National Council also revoked the group's policy of maximum restraint in labor strikes. The policy was adopted a few months back in response to a call by President Aquino.

AIR FORCE SECURITY CHIEF SACKED FOR LAXITY

HK041449 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[By Louid T. Logarta]

[Text] Col Miguel Hinlo, chief of the Philippine Air Force Security Command (Pafsecom), was relieved of his command yesterday apparently due to recent events pointing to lax security at the Manila International Airport.

Brig Gen. Antonio Sotelo, air force commanding general, designated Col. Eladio Gonzales of the PAF [Philippine Air Force] 580th Aircraft Control and Warning Wing as acting Pafsecom commander effective Dec. 2.

Hinlo was assigned to the PAF holding center, known in the air force as the "freezer."

Gonzales is a member of PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class '58 and hails from Dumayuete city.

Sources said Hinlo's relief was in the ordinary course of reshuffling officers.

In recent months, Hinlo had been criticized for the alleged "lack" of security at the manila International airport, through which several "paltik" revolvers carried by communters reportedly found their way to Japan.

But the straw which broke the camel's back, sources said, was the Thai Airways grenade blast incident in Osaka, Japan, cuased by a suspected Japanese gangster.

Under questioning, the suspect pointed to the Manila airport as his jumpoff point and claimed that the grenade he was carrying was provided by a Pafsecom sergeant.

FBIS

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NAKASONE AFFIRMS GORBACHEV INVITATION, SEEKS E. EUROPE TRIP

OW090609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that his invitation to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a Tokyo visit is still valid even though Japan's hopes for a visit by the end of January was turned down.

Nakasone told a lower house committee that the Soviet Union may have not been able to decide on the general secretary's Japan visit in January as "I hear the country is reconsidering its global diplomatic strategy."

But Nakasone said his invitation to Gorbachev for his Japan visit is valid and he will welcome the Soviet leader if he comes to Tokyo, reiterating his long time hope to realize the first-ever Japan visit by a Soviet supreme leader. "I want to improve the Japan-Soviet relationship. That's my consistent philosophy," he added.

The Soviet Union last week conveyed its official decision not to accept Nakasone's offer on Gorbachev's Japan tour within January.

Nakasone was responding to a query from Dietman Kenjiro Kadoya of the Japan Socialist Party lower house. Referring to the foreign diplomatic itinerary, the prime minister said he would make visits where his visits would be beneficial.

Government sources said that Nakasone wants to tour Eastern Europe in January and consultations are under way through diplomatic channels. Tentative countries considered for the visit are East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Poland. The list will be narrowed to two or three nations in which the prime minister will make a week-long visit in early or mid-January.

KURANARI MEETS IRANIAN ENVOY ON NAKASONE LETTER

OW081241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told Iranian Ambassador to Japan 'Abdol Rahim Govahi Monday that Iran's recent disclosure of a personal letter from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was contrary to diplomatic practice. He said Iran should not repeat such conduct in the future.

Kuranari made the remarks in a meeting held at the Foreign Ministry at the envoy's request. The ambassador recently returned from consultations with his home government in Tehran. Iran recently made public Nakasone's personal letter to Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Govahi said Hashemi-Rafsanjani, President 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati have no intention of damaging bilateral relations.

The ambassador said his country has no doubts about Japan's goodwill in seeking a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war and the release of American hostages in the Middle East. Foreign Ministry officials quoted Govahi as saying that Hashemi-Rafsanjani had no ill will against Japan.

The prime minister's personal letter urging Iran to exercise its influence in seeking release of American hostages in Lebanon was delivered to Hashemi-Rafsanjani in August last year in Tehran by Nakasone's special envoy. A month earlier, Hashemi-Rafsanjani visited Tokyo and conferred with Nakasone.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, however, referred to the Nakasone letter on November 4 when he made public secret U.S. attempts to improve relations with Iran. A photograph and contents of the letter were published in an influential Iranian newspaper.

The Iranian envoy extended Velayati's invitation to Kuranari to visit Tehran. Kuranari said he hopes to make the trip in the future, according to officials.

KUNO MEETS NAKASONE ON FISHERIES ACCORD WITH DPRK

OW081341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- A dietman just back from Pyongyang urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday to help extend a private fisheries agreement between Japan and North Korea.

Chuji Kuno, a lower house member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said he had failed to reach accord with North Korea on an extension of the agreement because Pyongyang sought greater Japanese purchases of Alaska pollack -- currently set at 50,000 tons a year -- and at higher price.

Kuno visited Pyongyang from November 24 to December 2 as head of a delegation of the Parliamentarians' League for the Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship. In the absence of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring countries, private groups such as the league have been playing a central role in concluding the fisheries accords.

The current fishery agreement is due to expire at the end of this year.

Kuno, a veteran conservative politician, reportedly is preparing to revisit Pyongyang within this year if Nakasone takes steps in formulating Japanese Government action in favor of the North Korean demand. Kuno told a news conference following his meeting with Nakasone that he had reached accord with North Korean Workers' Party Politburo member Ho Tam on establishment of special direct flights between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Kuno also said Ho bitterly attacked the Japanese press for "maliciously" reporting false reports of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song in November. This, Kuno quoted Ho as saying, was a South Korean "plot which cannot be condoned." Kuno said he had expressed a desire to meet Kim during his stay in Pyongyang but was told that the North Korean president was on a visit to the countryside.

NAKASONE SAYS DEFENSE BUDGET CAP 'DIFFICULT'

OW091135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that it may become very difficult to hold to the government policy of limiting the nation's defense spending to less than 1 percent of its gross national product in fiscal 1987. Answering questions at a meeting of the House of Councillors Cabinet Committee, Nakasone said the difficulty is connected with the slow economic growth which is inevitable during the coming year.

Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, also said at the committee session that Japan has to make its defense contribution as a member of the Western bloc. Although due attention will be given to Japan's policy of maintaining defense ability only for defense purposes, Japan is ready to "do what it has to do," Kurihara said.

Defense Spending Limit

OW081331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry plans to limit the growth of defense spending in fiscal 1987 starting next April to the 4 percent level compared with the current fiscal year in view of bleak revenue prospects, ministry sources said Monday. The ministry's estimate shows a revenue shortfall of about 1.3 trillion yen even if the growth rate of general expenditures is held to zero as in the current fiscal year, they said.

General expenditures are general account expenditures minus national debt servicing expenses and national taxes allocated to local governments.

The growth of defense spending in fiscal 1986 has been set at 6.58 percent under the government's avowed policy of keeping defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). The defense spending ratio now stands at 0.991 percent.

The Defense Agency intends to seek an increase of the order of 7 percent, including an increased contribution toward the cost of keeping U.S. forces in Japan, which is strongly demanded by Washington.

But the Finance Ministry thinks a further rise in the yen's value against the dollar has made it possible to reduce the cost of procuring weapons overseas.

The ministry also believes the policy of limiting defense spending to 1 percent of GNP will require a lower growth rate of spending in the next fiscal year since the growth pace of GNP is expected to slow down, the sources said.

If the GNP growth is set at 5.1 percent in nominal terms in the government's forthcoming economic outlook for fiscal 1987 -- that is, the same as in the present year -- a 6 percent increase will be maximum allowable limit of defense spending under the "1 percent of GNP" policy.

But, the sources said, it is now considered almost impossible to attain a GNP growth of 5.1 percent even in the current year.

Because of a wide discrepancy of view between the ministry and the Defense Agency, intense political bargaining seems likely over the growth of defense spending -- possibly on whether the growth should be below or above the 5 percent level -- the sources said.

According to the ministry's estimate submitted to the Tax System Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Monday, revenues in the next fiscal year are put at about 52.7 trillion yen, mainly because of an increase of only about 1.26 tillion yen in tax revenues due to the adverse impact of the strong yen on the Japanese economy.

This assumes that national bond issues will be cut by 1.31 trillion yen to 9.64 trillion yen to attain the government's goal of halting the flotation of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990.

Expenditures are estimated at 56.92 trillion yen, leaving a revenue shortfall of about 4.22 trillion yen.

But the ministry plans to reduce the shortfall to about 1.3 trillion yen by limiting the growth of general expenditures to zero for a fifth straight year and using proceeds from sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. shares for debt servicing.

The sources, however, did not rule out the possibility of increased flotation of deficit-covering bonds -- a virtual abandonment of the goal of halting the issue of such bonds by fiscal 1990.

MINJU CHOSON ON JAPANESE MILITARISM REVIVAL

SK081049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- If the Japanese militarists foolishly attempt to gratify their wild ambition for reinvasion of Korea and the rest of Asia by zealously following the U.S. imperialists, they would suffer a more telling defeat than in the middle of the 1940s.

MINJU CHOSON warns this today in a signed article carried on the lapse of 45 years since the start of the Pacific war by Japan on Decmeber 8, 1941.

At the time of their defeat the Japanese imperialists swore to the Japanese people and the world people that they would never take the road of aggression and war again. However, Japanese militarism today is growing into a dangerous force of aggression, the signed article says, and continues:

It is from the first days of the postwar period that militarism began to be revived in Japan. But it is after the present rulers took office that it has been promoted at fast speed.

The present rulers have turned up their sleeves in reviving militarism in every aspect, saying now that Japan has become an economic power, she should have a commensurate military capacity.

This is manifested in Nakasone's "new statism". He is working hard to remove all elements standing in the way of the revival of militarism by brandishing "new statism" with emphasis on its revival under the authority of the "emperor".

He is making greater haste with the militarization of the economy, persistently pursuing a war of military aggression to plunge Japan deep into militarism.

The military appropriations in the financial budget have increased 22 times in the past 30 years.

The "Self-Defence Forces" have been rapidly beefed up and mass destruction weapons produced with accelerated speed. The production of weapons upped 30 times during the last 25 years.

Today the firepower and mobility of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are scores of times those of the Japanese "Imperial Army" of the past.

It is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' zealous backing that Japan came to rush along the road of militarism.

The U.S. imperialists have directed great efforts to the revival of Japanese militarism in an effort to realize their Korean and Asian strategy.

They intend to bring together South Korea, their last colonial stronghold in Asia, and Japan in military tie-up through the acceleration of the latter's militarization and thereby form a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea and put into effect their policies of aggression and war without much difficulty by using the alliance.

The fact that the Japanese militarists are dashing headlong along the road of overseas aggrandizement is explained by their wild ambition to realize at any cost the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

Their tentacles of aggression have already begun to stretch out.

This can be seen in the summing up of "results of the joint studies" on the socalled 1,000 mile "sea route defence" between the U.S. and Japanese military authorities, and in the question of blocking three straits.

The Japanese militarists and the United States have mapped out even a detailed plan of military operations for the execution of an aggressive war against our republic and other socialist countries in the Asian region under the name of "studies".

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have worked out a "U.S.-Japan joint operational plan" to unleash a Korean war under the cloak of "emergency in the Far East" and held feverish joint military exercises to bring this plan into practice.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been rendered more strained by the stepped-up policies of military aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary rulers.

When a war broke out in Korea, the whole of mankind would be unable to escape a holocaust of countless nuclear weapons deployed in Japan and South Korea.

It is a foolish dream if the Japanese reactionaries think they could invade and dominate Asian countries again.

Solidarity Group Statement

SK080529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, in his press statement issued on December 7, said:

On the day of the provocation of the Pacific war by the Japanese imperialists, I appeal to the entire Asian people to watch with highest vigilance the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and its preparations for overseas aggression and vigorously wage a joint struggle to check and frustrate them and thereby defend peace and security in this region.

The Pacific war showed with vivid facts that the Japanese imperialists are the most brutal plunderers and truculent murderers, he noted, and said:

The Pacific war clearly proved the truth that aggressors are bound to be burnt to death in the flames of aggression kindled by themselves.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese militarists revived after the war under the active aegis of the U.S. imperialists, are again following the road of Asian aggression, far from drawing a lesson from the war, to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

Regarding South Korea in particular as the first target of overseas aggression, they are stretching their tentacles of aggression deep into South Korea.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are zealously participating in the work to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, massively reinforcing the aggression forces and holding military exercise for aggression on a large scale to cope with an "emergency" in Korea.

The Korean people and the rest of the Asian people can tolerate in no way the manoeuvres of Japanese militarism to build a military power and its schemes for overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries must not disregard the changed situation today.

If Japan interferes in the internal affairs of Korea and other Asian countries and involves herself again in war of aggression in disregard of the lesson of history and the situation today, she will be unable to escape a more miserable end.

FURTHER ON SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Visit to Panmunjom, KPA Unit

SK080204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[EXcerpts] The political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Navy led by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Army and Navy of the USSR, which is visiting our country, visited Panmunjom today. The guests visited the site of the truce negotiation meetings, the place where the Armistice Agreement was signed, and the MAC conference room. After the visits, the delegation left in the visitor's log the following sentences: "We wish the Korean people will realize the peaceful reunification of the country -- the most urgent problem of vital interest for the Korean people -- at an early date." "We also wish that you will make greater success in socialist construction and in defending the great revolutionary gains from the imperialist aggresssion." "We send warm greetings and congratulations to the KPA soldiers who are brilliantly carrying out the most important tasks set forth by Comrade Kim II-seng, Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the WPK."

The delegation also visited the KPA unit to which Comrade (Kang Yong-tuk) belongs. Placed in the unit were the slogans reading: "We warmly welcome the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Navy." "Long live the indestructible and militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

When the guests arrived at the KPA unit, the soldiers warmly welcomed them. Female soldiers offered bouquets to the members of the delegation. The guests toured the unit, listening to the explanation that the soldiers of this unit are preparing themselves to be the revolutionary fighters of one-a-match-for-one hundred under the leadership of the party and the leader and that they are dependably defending the guardposts of the country.

On that day, the KPA unit hosted a banquet for the delegation. [passage omitted] Prior to this, the delegation visited the Memorial Hall of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Lizichev Hosts Reception

SK061231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 5 December, General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arranged a reception at the Soviet Embassy in our country in connection with a visit to our country by a delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy. Invited to the reception were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff; KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Yi Pyong-kuk; and other generals and officers. Attending the reception were Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country, and delegation members.

Aleksy Lizichev, head of the delegation, addressed the reception. He said: I express thanks to the Korean comrades for the kind hospitality shown to us and for helping us to become more concretely acquainted with the achievements attained in the work of constructing socialism and strengthening the defense capabilities of the country and in the political and ideological indoctrination work for KPA soldiers in socialist Korea. He further said: The work of our delegation in your wonderful country is an embodiment of an agreement on further developing Soviet-Korean friendship and overall cooperation which was reached during the visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim II-song in May 1984.

He noted: The friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, in October this year and his talks and conversations with the CPSU and Soviet state leaders in the Kremlin have become a new powerful motivating force of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He said: The Korean people cherish sentiments of warm friendship toward the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, and the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces. He said: We are well aware of the care accorded us by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader [chidoja] of your country. We express our heartfelt thanks for all of this.

He went on to say: The DPRK workers and the KPA soldiers treasure friendship with the Soviet people and their Armed Forces and pay deep attention to the strengthening and development of it. He went on to say: We are very pleased to have directly witnessed and to become well acquainted with the fine success attained by the industrious Korean people implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress. We are aware that you have accumulated not a little experience in indoctrinating the soldiers with the tradition of heroic combat with loyalty to your party and leader and in enhancing friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Noting that strengthening cooperation between the two countries is of great significance in the present complicated international situation, he said: The United States and other countries in NATO are contending in an unprecedented arms race and even trying to expand it to space. The Far Eastern region takes an important position in the U.S. plan for aggression. A great number of U.S. forces are deployed in this region. The United States is further accelerating the political and military alliance system among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo -- a new NATO-type military bloc. The U.S. Administration is maneuvering to deploy Lance missiles in South Korea. Under this situation, the Soviet Union has put forward a series of initiatives to make sound the international situation, including that in Asia and the Pacific, and has taken not a few measures. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech this August, which contains the Soviet proposal to unilaterally suspend nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, is of very weighty significance. The Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Reykjavik at which the Soviet Union set forth comprehensive measures to reduce nuclear weapons, have aroused great repercussions in the world. We are well aware that the People's Korea actively support the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union, struggling to ease the strained international situation.

Because of the maneuvers of the United States and its Seoul lackeys, the Korean question has remained unsettled for 41 years and the division of Korea continues. The Soviet Union actively supports the struggle of the Korean people to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic manner, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, and substantially ease the situation in Korea, and other proposals of your country. By countering the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression, we should strengthen our military superiority which will become a reliable shield in the Far Eastern region [urinun wondongjiyoke midumjikhan pangpaero toel uriui kunsajok wiuirul kanghwahayoyahanda].

He stressed: The Soviet Union will do everything possible for the development of the traditional fraternal relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future. In conclusion, he said: Further developing the relations between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the DPRK will help our armies fulfill the responsible tasks of defending the socialist gains and of developing and deepening the fraternal friendship between the two countries.

Comrade O Kuk-yol spoke next. He said: The visit to our country by the delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy has become an important opportunity in powerfully demonstrating the invincible vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship which was forged on the joint anti-imperialist front and has been consolidated and developed in the struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army warmly welcomed you with cordial statements of friendship toward the Soviet people and army officers and men, our liberator and class ally.

Noting that the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, received the delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy, he said: This is an expression of his great treasuring of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, his deep attention to the strengthening and development of it, and his sentiments of particular intimacy toward the Soviet people.

He noted: During the visit to our country this time, the delegation highly assessed the successes which our people and People's Army soldiers have attained in the struggle to build socialism and enhance the defense capabilities of the country under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard], and expressed active support for an firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He said: The peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers, close revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and reliable allies who stand on the same front against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. Treasuring Korean-Soviet friendship and constantly consolidating and developing it are the firm stand of our party and government and the invariable will of our people and People's Army soldiers. He further said: In the future, as in the past, the officers and men of our People's Army will also permanently inherit and develop Korean-Soviet friendship, which was forged with blood and has been consolidated and developed while overcoming the ordeals of history, and whose invincibility has been confirmed, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Soviet Army in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and security.

We wish the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army new success in their struggle to hasten the accomplishment of developed socialism and carry out the decisions of the 27th party congress under the correct leadership of the party led by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Grobachev. We also extend full support for and firm solidarity with your struggle to avert a nuclear war and defend peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the world. The participants in the reception toasted the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Delegation Departs

SK061119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the Soviet Union headed by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR, left for home today by air after concluding its 6-day Korean visit.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Yi Pyong-uk, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Soviet Embassy Military Attache Gennadiy Bulanov in Pyongyang.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Panmunjom and units of the Korean People's Army.

It was invited to a reception given at a KPA unit and appreciated a music and dance performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

KCNA DENOUNCES REPORTERS AS 'SPIES AND IMPOSTERS'

SK081119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued the following report on December 8:

Recently correspondents of some Western media including James Miles of UPI, Graham Earnshaw of REUTERS and Pierre-Antoine Donnet of AFP came to our country under the name of "tourists."

While staying in our country, they reported faked-up materials vilifying our republic, acting as "special envoys," and, after leaving our country, have been continuing their slanderous anti-DPRK propaganda.

This is an intolerable challenge to our republic and a mockery of and insult to the world press which values justice and truth.

The press should be fair and truthful, conscientious and objective.

But these paid trumpeters of imperialism styling themselves "special envoys" shamelessly published reports run through with falsity and deception contrary to the noble duty of the journalists to convey only truth.

Deliberately distorting the reality of our country, they foolishly tried to throw a shadow on the united might of our people closely rallied around the party and the leader.

And they heaped preposterous abuses on our republic where everything is going well and whose international authority and prestige is daily rising. And they spun out a long string of lies to drive a wedge between our country and fraternal socialist countries linked together by tight bonds of class friendship and solidarity.

Of course, we do not expect a good propaganda about our country from the propaganda machines paid by imperialists which are accustomed to have a reversed view of everything and engage themselves in falsity and deception, swindle and intrigues. But we are simply startled by the fact that they are maliciously carrying on the anti-DPRK smear campaign full of lies and fabrications that shockingly baffle imagination.

What is particularly surprising is the fact that the hired trumpeters of imperialism have discarded even the elementary conscience and morality of men of the press and are resorting to deception and fraudulence for their criminal and smear propaganda.

First of all, they, far from entering our country in an honest way as journalist, entered in the guise of "teacher", "translator", etc. and then suddenly changed to be so called "special envoy". This tells that from the beginning they pursued an insidious political aim which does not become the position of correspondent.

To make their false reports appear "plausible", they put such label as "East European diplomatic sources" and "West European diplomatic sources" in Pyongyang on their reports. All the more ridiculous is the fact that after they left Pyongyang and returned to Beijing on December 1 these "special envoys" are continuously spreading false reports as "reports from Pyongyang".

These facts show that they are spies and impostors hired at the imperialist espionage organs under the guise of "correspondent" and despicable hack writers bought over by the South Korean puppets for a few dirty dollars.

It cannot be overlooked all the more that the criminal smear propaganda is timed to coincide with the malicious anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Now the South Korean puppets, as if they had been waiting for a chance, are carrying the false reports from Western "special envoys" in newspapers as "specially contracted reports".

We sternly protest to the press organs of the United States, Britain, France and some other Western press organs against their open spread of false and forged reports insulting the dignity of our republic and people.

We express the belief that all men of the press and press organs of different countries that love peace and value truth will bitterly denounce such impostors and despicable hack writers and give them no place in the press.

Charges Denied

HK091138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 9 (AFP) -- North Korea's official news agency Tuesday branded a group of newsmen who recently visited the secretive country as "spies and impostors." The reporters named by the KOREA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) rejected the charges, saying the Pyongyang authorities were aware from the start of their eight-day trip that they were journalists.

The KCNA, in a dispatch monitored here, named Beijing-based correspondents from AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and REUTERS, among others, as having reported "faked-up materials vilifying our republic." The reporters "are spies and impostors hired by the imperialist espionage organs under the guise of 'correspondent,' and despicable hack writers bought over by the South Korean puppets for a few dirty dollars," KCNA said.

Pierre-Antoine Donnet, the AFP reporter who participated in the trip, said in a telephone interview from Beijing that the allegations were "completely ridiculous" and that "North Korean officials were perfectly aware throughout that we were journalists." "We told our official guide as soon as we arrived at the frontier that we were journalists," he said, "and we constantly sought interviews with officials of the North Korean Foreign Ministry and other government bodies." The interview requests were rejected only at the end of the visit, Mr Donnet said, adding that as they prepared to leave, "our guides repeatedly told us that they hoped we would write articles favorable to North Korea."

SOUTH'S COUNTER-DAM DONATION CAMPAIGN ASSAILED

SK091235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 8 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 December commentary: "Anticommunist Fanatics' Exploitation Operation"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets, saying that they will build a so-called counter-dam in preparation for our building of the Kumgangsan power plant, are now staging the farce of collecting donations for it. Installing a so-called donation receiving office in their broadcasting corporation and its broadcasting stations and transmission stations, the puppets are now forcing the people to make donations.

Appearing one after another on the so-called live broadcast for the collection of donations on 6 December, the puppet prime minister and unification minister made outbursts that the building of the counter-dam will greatly contribute to peace and security. They absurdly slandered our building of the Kumgangsan power plant, which is a great nature-remaking project having nothing to do with a military purpose and which will turn out to be an asset for all the nation after reunification, as a scheme for southward invasion. How can the farce of collecting donations for the counter-dam, which is designed to further inspire the anticommunist confrontation and fever of war of northward invasion contribute to peace and security?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's farce of collecting donations for the counter-dam is desperate last-ditch psychological warfare designed to drag the South Korean people into their anticommunist farce to calm down their ever-increasing resistance and to divert their attention elsewhere so that they can extricate themselves from the ruinous crisis in their rule.

It is also an operation to exploit the people to secure the funds necessary for fascism, war, and long-term power. Suppression and exploitation of the people is the puppets' way of life. It is well known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring sets an enormous budget to strengthen the fascist and suppressive rule and provoke a new war and obtains most of the money from the harsh exploitation of the people. The traitorous clique, still unsatisfied with plundering the poor working people by means of various taxes, which range to as many as 360 kinds, has invented the farce of donations for various kinds of causes, such as the so-called defense donations and olympic donations, squeezing out the little money of the people. The puppets' farce of donations for a counter-dam is part of such a strategic exploitation operation to further rob the people of their money.

With a scheme to secure 96 percent of the puppet budget for next year from taxes, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to levy an enormous amount of taxes upon the South Korean people by exacting 403,000 won per capita and an average 2,015,000 won per family. Taking into account that 60 percent of all South Korean workers now earn low wages of not more than 100,000 won per month, less than one-fifth of the minimum cost of living, it is clear how great are the pain and misfortune of the South Korean people which they must suffer from taxes. The Chon Tu-hwan ring imposes additional exploitation, under the pretext of donations for one cause or another, on the working people who are bleeding in the vicious taxation operation, and is now tormenting them with the donation racket for building a counter-dam. This is little short of attempting to kill the people.

As in the case of the previous farces of the defense donations and olympic donations which the puppet clique have so far staged, this farce of donations for a counter-dam will only fatten the bellies of the traitors. It will not bring any benefit at all to the South Korean people. If there is anything that the puppets' farce of donations brings the South Korean people, it is increased confrontation among fellow countrymen, the increased danger of war, and the subhuman destitution of life. Meanwhile, the privileged puppet ring, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, snatched the donations from the people's blood and sweat and filled their private cash box with them.

There have been not a few traitors in the history of mankind who betrayed the country and the nation, but there has never been such a extremely wicked and brutal traitor as the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea which squeezes out the people's blood and sweat and builds an anticommunist dam designed to deceive and mock them. How can we tolerate the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has turned the entire land of South Korea into a place of rampage with guns and bayonets and which adds to the destitution of the people by staging the treacherous farce of donations, still unsatisfied, with the farce of anticommunist confrontation? Through the commotion of donations for a counter-dam, the South Korean people became more clearly aware that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the unpardonable traitor which should not be left unpunished by the nation even a moment. The traitors who betray the country and the nation will never be safe. The South Korean people will take revenge on them a hundred- and a thousand-fold by making the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique stand trial by history.

SOUTH'S UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS CONDEMNED

SK080756 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 3 Dec 86

[MINJU CHOSON 4 December commentary: "Can Any Other Remarks Be Made by the Anticommunist Element?"]

[Text] A few days ago at a discussion meeting held in Seoul, the puppet minister of the Board of National Unification raved that the most fundamental issue at present is confrontation between the South and the North and that the North is the most fearful enemy. Raving that the most fundamental issue of South Korea is confrontation between the South and the North after calling us the most fearful enemy was the act of advocating a national policy of a fixed anticommunist line in its substance. It goes without saying that this is a reckless remark designed to inspire anticommunism ideology and confrontation consciousness between the North and the South into the hearts of the South Korean people.

Reunification of the fatherland, the greatest task of the nation, can be realized when misunderstanding and distrust which have accumulated between the North and the South are removed, when national unity is striven for, when the other side's ideology and system are accepted by each other, and when one national state is established. Therefore, the North and the South should not make their ideologies and systems absolute, should not force them upon others, and should unite on a national scale under the banner of national ideology and the fatherland's reunification.

Calling us the most fearful enemy and inspiring confrontation consciousness between the Northland the South is nothing but an act which lays bare the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hidden intention for division. The road toward anticommunism and confrontation is toward division and a war. For this reason, voices opposing the national policy of the anticommunist fixed line and demanding the fatherland's reunification echo from students and people from all walks of life, as well as from opposition party assemblymen in South Korea.

The struggle of students and the people being waged to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification is increasing more than ever. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of calling us the most fearful enemy and inspiring confrontation between the North and the South, regardless of this fact, is a clear proof that shows that the rascals' babbling about national harmony and peaceful unification is a whopping lie and that they are pursuing division and war. Furthermore, such a reckless remark openly delivered by the minister of the Board of National Unification -- a minister who deals with so-called questions of unification in South Korea -- elucidates that the puppet rulers in South Korea are not concerned at all about national interests or about reunification and have only ambition to enjoy idle ease and privileges themselves by fixing the division and by maintaining the colonial fascist regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is in blind corner after being isolated and excluded at home and abroad, is kicking and striking to find a way to out live its trouble by suppressing the patriotic people under the pretext of anticommunism after branding them pro-communists and by further increasing maneuvers of confrontation between the North and the South and for war, an act which will advance its self-destruction. The South Korean people will never forgive the nation-selling traitors who oppose the reunification of the country and who run fast toward the road of division and war.

PRISON TERM FOR MOLESTED DISSIDENT DENOUNCED

SK080615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for imposing a prison term of one year and a half on December 4 upon Kwon In-suk, a coed expelled from Seoul University, who had been subjected to a sexual torture.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The penalty passed upon her by the puppets on the charge of being "a camouflaged employee" is a retaliatory political suppression committed by them out of spite after she exposed the truth of her sexual torture by them to condemn them in the world.

She committed no crime for penal servitude. When she was expelled from the university, she got employment to earn her bread. How can this be a crime?

As to her exposure of the sexual torture by the puppets, it was her right as the victim.

Those who should be punished for sexual torture are the police gangsters who put the guiltless woman to sexual torture and the Chon Tu-hwan group itself which had trained its running dogs to do so. But the puppets had persecuted the victim, branding her words as a "lie", and now imposed imprisonment upon her as a retaliatory step. This is the height of the violation of human rights.

'OFFICIAL NOTICE ON CONVOCATION OF SPA'

SK090543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Official notice on convocation of the SPA of the DPRK:

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK notifies the deputies to the SPA of convocation of the first conference of the 8th SPA of the DPRK in Pyongyang on 29 December 1986. The registration of deputies will be conducted on 27 and 28 December 1986 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

8 December 1986;
Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK;
Pyongyang

KOREAN FOREIGN RELATIONS ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

SK071017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- An inaugural meeting of the Korean Foreign Relations Association was held in Pyongyang.

A report and speeches were made at the meeting.

Pointing to the further expansion and development of Korea's foreign relations at present, the reporter and speakers stressed in unison the need to form this association with a view to further tightening friendly ties with figures of political, public and other circles of various countries.

The leading body of the association was elected at the meeting.

REPORTED PRC PROPOSAL ON RECOGNITION WELCOMED

SK051306 Seoul YONHAP in English 1301 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday reacted positively to a report that China recently proposed a simultaneous opening of diplomatic relations by China with South Korea, and North Korea with some Western countries. "If China indeed made such a proposal, it would contribute greatly to the stability and the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula," a Foreign Ministry official said, calling it "encouraging, if the report proved to be true." He recalled that China has supported the position of North Korea which refuse to accept the formula of cross recognition of South and North Korea by the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China. The official, however, said there is no way to confirm the authenticity of the report at the moment.

AFP in a dispatch from North Korean capital Pyongyang quoting an anonymous foreign diplomat there, reported that Chinese President Li Xiannian made the proposal when he visited North Korea last month. The article said North Korea flatly rejected the proposal, however.

CONSTITUTION PANEL NOT TO ACT 'UNILATERALLY'

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment said yesterday that the ruling Democratic Justice Party would not extend the activity of his committee orgininally set for Dec. 18 "unilaterally."

He said that "the committee will automatically cease to exist after Dec. 18" if it fails to resume its activity until then.

After a meeting of party delegates to the panel, which was not attended by those from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], he said, "Another meeting of delegates will be held on Dec. 16 to discuss the fate of the panel."

The panel chairman from the DJP said that a written notice about the holding of the Dec 16 meeting would be sent to the NDP.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the panel from the DJP, said that the panel's activity could be prolonged by a decision of a plenary session.

However, he indicated that a "political decision" of party leaders may extend its activity.

During the meeting, Rep. Sin Chol-kyun, assistant chairman from the second opposition Korea National Party proposed that they extend the panel and to place the NDP-proposed plebiscite to choose the form of next government on the agenda of the panel.

He also said that the DJP "should not initiate an amendment to the Constitution unilaterally."

The panel, which was formed in June to produce a compromise version for a new Constitution, has been stalled since the end of September after the NDP boycotted it due to the "insincere attitude" of the DJP.

DJP ASKS NKDP TO RETURN TO REVISION COMMITTEE

SK090125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) cancelled yesterday its plan to hold an "indoor" rally for the direct presidential election at Chamsil Olympic Stadium, originally scheduled for Saturday.

The decision came in an expanded session of senior officials of the NDP, paving the way for the rival camps to seek political compromise through dialogues.

The key post-holders, in a marathon meeting, shared the view that the envisioned Seoul rally should be held at a more appropriate time, probably next year.

The cancellation was a turnaround from the decision made during a recent meeting of Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and NDP leader Yi Min-u.

The opposition party's decision was no doubt to help break through the political impasse stemming from the conflicting partisan ideas over the government form to be stipulated by the projected new Constitution.

Following the party meeting, Yi Min-u, president of the party, explained the decision to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung at their houses, respectively, and the two revealed that they would follow it.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday renewed its call for the return of the NDP to the special House committee on the constitutional amendment.

The ad hoc panel is to be dissolved on Dec. 18 unless the parties agree to extend its operations.

Apparently to induce the participation of the NDP in the panel's work, the DJP hinted at some flexibility over the weekend in its plan to initiate amendment procedures unilaterally.

The DJP hopes that the proposed meeting of its chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u will be realized as soon as possible to discuss the NDP's return to the panel and other political questions.

NDP leaders also showed an "affirmative" response to this position of the DJP, but different opinions among intra-party factions have made it difficult for the party to make a conclusion.

DJP chairman No said yesterday, "We have not yet given up the hope for a constitutional revision based on partisan agreement."

"We will continue our efforts to achieve an agreed amendment before the end of this year," he told a meeting of key party post-holders.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po also said that the DJP "is willing to extend the activity of the special House committee, if the NDP returns to it and agrees on the extension."

A leading official, however, said that the party could not but promote a "unilateral" amendment if its efforts for amendment by compromise bear no fruit.

He also reiterated that the proposed No-Yi talks could not be held if the NDP place a precondition that the government ensure the holding of the second Seoul rally or of plebiscite to choose the next power structure.

"What is most urgent at this moment is to resume inter-party dialogues unconditionally and to normalize the National Assembly," he stressed.

Kim Yong-sam, who leads the largest factional group in the NDP, also said, "If there are important agenda, it is quite natural for the NDP to enter the Assembly."

He was referring to the plenary session to be held for three days from Dec. 16.

He recalled, "I have repeatedly stressed that no matter what the situation is, we should never give up the Assembly."

In a meeting with reporter, he said, "It is not reasonable for NDP lawmakers to boycott the Assembly, even if they wrote letters of resignation."

NDP lawmakers tendered their resignations as lawmakers to party head Yi after the DJP passed next year's budget bill in the party lawmakers' lounge unilaterally early Dec. 2 morning.

DJP REJECTS NKDP CALL FOR DISSOLVING ASSEMBLY

SK060216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday flatly rejected the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's proposal for the dissolution of the incumbent 12th National Assembly.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said that he could not understand the real intention of the opposition proposal because the NKDP made it clear a few days ago that it will never abandon the Assembly.

Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the DJP, said that "the proposal is nothing but a feast of words, if it is not designed to bring about a political catastrophe."

Sim described the offer as a tactic aimed at achieving another opposition proposal for a plebiscite to enable the people to choose between cabinet and presidential systems of government, which the majority party has said is "unconstitutional."

The spokesman said that "the Special Constitution Revision Committee is organized in the Assembly. The committee's formation was made by an interparty agreement. But the NKDP boycotted it. So we have no choice but to interpret the proposal as an intention to lead the nation's politics to a catastrophe."

Sim said that procedural matters on the projected constitutional reform should be settled in a normal way. "The work of revising the Constitution should not be conducted in an abnormal and expedient way," he added.

CARDINAL CALLS FOR RENUNCIATION OF AMBITIONS

SK090113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said Sunday that politicians of rival parties will be able to solve problems concerning "democratization" and constitutional reform only when they renounce their desire to take power.

In a homily at the Catholic Cathedral of the Seoul Archdiocese in Myong-dong, Kim said what the nation wants is to revise the Constitution to ensure human rights.

Observing the Korean Catholic Church-designated human rights week, he said people are more concerned about democracy than the constitutional change in the power structure.

Politicians of rival parties are called on to stress respect for human dignity, freedom and basic human rights when they consider constitutional reform, he said.

NEW U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY PROTESTED

OW011038 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The ruling circles of the United States are continuing to escalate their preparations for unleashing armed conflicts in the Far East. According to information received here, Washington has already developed a new strategy for its "Rapid Deployment Forces," using reorganized light infantry divisions. According to the admission of Washington hawks themselves, these divisions are specially designed for deployment to the Far East to "defend vital interests" of the United States.

Development of the new "rapid deployment" strategy for U.S. land forces in the Far East is directly connected with the increased military activity of the Pentagon in the Asia-Pacific region and comprises an important part of the general White House policy for further escalation of tension in the world.

The Mongolian public resolutely protests against the new U.S. rapid deployment strategy in the Far East and the plan to deploy new American nuclear "Lance" missiles on South Korean territory and reckons that they lead the situation toward increased tension not only in the Far East, but in the whole world as well. The only way to guarantee peace and stability in the vast Asia-Pacific region is to implement the USSR initiative to include the Asia-Pacific region into a comprehensive system of international security, the MPR proposals on developing a mechanism for the nonuse of force in Asia and the Pacific region, and other initiatives and proposals of peace-loving states of the region.

SODNOM RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

OW051309 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received today Ye.P. Bavrin, head of the USSR Government trade delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

M. Peljee, MPR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of foreign trade; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR; and other officials were present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Trade, Payment Protocols Signed

OW051311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Protocols on mutual goods supplies and payments between the MPR and the USSR for 1987 and on cooperation between the two countries in improving technical servicing of machines and equipment and other machinery supplied by the USSR to the MPR have been signed here. The documents were signed by J. Dulmaa, head of the MPR Government trade delegation and MPR minister of foreign trade, and Ye.P. Bavrin, head of the USSR Government trade delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. Under the trade protocol, the MPR will supply the USSR with products of mining, light, and other branches of industry, as well as animal husbandry products. The USSR will supply various machines, equipment, and consumer goods.

Present at the signing of the documents were M. Peljee, MPR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; B. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR; K. Ye Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to the MPR; and members of the trade delegations of the two sides.

MPRP POLITBURO DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK WINTERING

OW090459 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Dec (MONTSAME) -- After hearing reports on measures taken locally in connection with the abundant snowfall on a considerable part of the country, the MPRP Central Committee Politburo yesterday discussed the livestock wintering campaign. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government have taken effective measures to transport fodder and supply fuel, materials, and equipment. They have paid special attention to satisfying [words indistinct] organs to ensure success of the livestock wintering campaign.

J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, in his speech stressed the need to intensify the political and labor activity of stockbreeders as well as all working people; provide rural workers with constant medical, trade, and consumer services; and conduct large-scale propaganda of advanced methods in organizing the livestock wintering campaign. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has instructed ministries, departments, and local party and state organizations to take timely measures on these issues.

'PRESS RELEASE' ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

OW061325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Press Release on the Plenary Meeting of the MPRP Central Committee" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A regular 2nd plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has taken place today on 5 December 1986.

The plenum has heard and discussed the report "On the Course of Fulfilment of the Decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the Tasks of Party Organizations" delivered by Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP CC general secretary and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium.

In the debates have taken part: T. Sodnomjamts, first secretary of the Dzbahan Aymag (Province) Party Committee; C. Bayara, MPR labour hero, team leader from the Baruunhara state farm in Selenge Aymag; G. Bidzyaa, first secretary of the Arhangay Aymag Party Committee; N. Tsedenpil, MPR labour hero, worker of the Darhan silicate brickworks; T. Narangerel, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary YoutanUnion; D. Gotob, chairman of the MPR State Committee of Material and Technical Supply; D. Lhagbasuren, first deputy director of the Erdenet ore-dressing plant; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Board of the Ulaanbaatar Hural of People's Deputies (Mayor); D. Zagasbaldan, chairman of the MPR Central Statistical Board; J. Tumenjargal, first secretary of the Hobd Aymag Party Committee; B. Dabaasuren, minister of public education.

The plenum has approved the conclusions and tasks J. Batmonh has made in his report with regard to the implementation of the 19th party congress decision.

The plenum has approved on the whole the drafts of the state plan of economic and social development of the MPR for 1986-1990 and for 1987 as well as the state budget of the MPR for 1987. It has deemed it expedient to submit these documents to consideration by the regular session of the MPR Great People's Hural.

The plenum has adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

The MPRP CC plenary meeting has ended its work.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL OPENS 2D SESSION 6 DEC

OW080517 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The 2d session of the 11th MPR People's Great Hural has opened here in the assembly hall of the MPR People's Great Hural in MPR Government House. Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, and other MPR party and government leaders are attending it.

Deputies of the supreme organ of power are discussing the draft state economic and social development plans for the 1986-90 period and the year 1987 and other issues. They will confirm the decrees passed by the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural during the period between sessions of the MPR supreme organ of state power.

SRV GENERALS SURVEY THAILAND BORDER AREA

BK090108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Two Vietnamese generals made a helicopter inspection along the border opposite Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri Province yesterday, sources said last night.

The officers were identified as Major General Van Binh, commander of the 75th Division, and Major General Hai Fai [names as published], commander of the 5th Division, whose troops have been positioned near a Khmer People's Liberation Front force near the border.

The sources said the generals flew in an MI4 helicopter from Sisophon District at about 9 a.m. along Highway 5 and landed in Poipet, near Ban Khlong Luk, 5 km east of Aranyaprathet.

The helicopter was later seen close to the border to the southwest and it landed opposite Ban Nong Ian, Ta Phraya District.

The KPNLF said the generals were gathering intelligence about resistance positions in preparation for a dry-season assault.

The sources said 200 Vietnamese soldiers aboard five GMC trucks were brought in to reinforce troops stationed at Poipet at about noon yesterday.

At 5.30 p.m., Vietnamese soldiers used loudspeakers to broadcast messages in Thai and Khmer urging resistance troopers to return to their homes in Kampuchea to work with the Heng Samrin regime.

VODK: SRV BATTALIONS ROUTED IN BATTAMBANG

BK070510 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] On 28 and 29 November, the Vietnamese enemy gathered two battalions of its forces from Srei Snam, Kralanh, and Phnum Srok Districts to try to retake Smach, Rumdeng, Neang Sraong, Kouk Prich, and Thlok villages in Phnum Srok District [Battambang Province] from us.

They launched a three-pronged attack. However, our National Army, in cooperation with people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, thwarted this attack.

We killed 37 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounded 17 others for a total of 54 casualties. We destroyed 13 assorted weapons, including 7 AK's, 2 RPD's, a B-40, a B-41, a DK-82 gun, a 12.8-mm machine gun, and some war materiel; and seized a 60-mm mortar, a Goryunov machine gun, a pistol, a C-25 field radio, 4 compasses, 30 bundles of goods, 22 hammocks, a map, 40 60-mm mortar shells, 20 B-40 rockets, 15 B-41 rockets, 5,000 rounds of Goryunov machine gun ammunition, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel.

PRC LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK061115 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic, Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly] and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, have received a joint message of National Day greetings from Chinese leaders.

The message was signed by Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The message reads:

"China and Laos are neighbours linked by rivers and mountains and the peoples of the two countries sympathized with and supported each other and therefore forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. The Chinese Government and people have always treasured the traditional friendship between China and Laos and sincerely hope that the relations between the two countries will be improved and continously consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. We believe that through our joint efforts, this desire will surely be realized at an early date.

"May the Lao people continue to achieve new progress in the course of their socialist construction. May the People's Democratic Republic of Laos enjoy prosperity and its people well-being."

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI HAILS NATIONAL DAY

BK061129 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi has extended a message of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, on the occasion of the 11th National Day of the Lao PDR.

The message writes:

"On behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf, I have pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency, our congratulations and good wishes on the happy occasion of the National Day of your country.

"I look forward to the further strengthening of our bilateral relations.

"My best wishes for Your Excellency's good health and for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Laos."

On the same occasion, Minister of External Affairs of India Narayan Dutt Tiwari has conveyed a congratulatory message to Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao PDR.

CHAWALIT SEEKS 'UNDERSTANDING' ON SECRET FUND

BK090130 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday asked MPs to vote on the controversial secret fund after they have appreciated the security reasons cited for an increase in the budget.

He said that "mutual understanding" was required for the House deliberations on the issue.

And this was why the Army invited the Budget Scrutiny Committee to a meeting with senior army officials at the Army Convention Hall this morning, according to Gen Chawalit, who called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence earlier yesterday morning.

Informed sources close to the army chief said that the talk which lasted about 20 minutes at the Sisao residence was supposed to focus on MPs' opposition to the 12-million-baht increase in the army's secret fund.

The sources said that Gen Chawalit was unhappy with the tug of war between the Army and MPs over the secret fund.

Signs of his concerns could be detected during his recent observation trip to the Kanchanaburi-based Ninth Infantry Division late last month.

"He is unhappy that the Army's secret fund was cut back for the first time when he held the reign of the Army," one source said.

The Budget Scrutiny Committee made an unprecedented decision to trim the secret fund by four million baht on Nov 16. However, the Army later asked for an increase in the budget by up to 53.3 million baht. It won a 12-million-baht rise with reservations registered by certain committee members.

Gen Chawalit stressed that the secret fund should not be reduced just because the prime movers feel like doing so.

Speaking of security necessity does not mean that the Army must have its way or it is more important than the other agencies but it only wants others to understand that it is difficult for the Army to meet the defence requirements under the present circumstances, according to the army chief.

Gen Chawalit, who used to pledge that the Army will not meddle in political affairs, said that it has a limited room for manoeuvres on the question.

Regular meetings between armymen and MPs would deepen mutual appreciation and understanding of each other, he said.

Responding to criticisms that the Army's request for an increase in the secret fund was an act of retaliation, Gen Chawalit said that the defence requirements changed in accordance with the ever-changing situation.

He added that the Army has sufficient information to explain on the point. Gen Chawalit had assigned Army Comptroller General Lt Gen Wichai Phoemsap to brief the committee members on the issue.

The meeting is due to start at 10 am.

Meeting Called 'Inappropriate'

BK090356 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A large number of lawmakers scrutinizing the 1987 Budget Bill yesterday shrugged off Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's invitation for a meeting with the Army to discuss the controversial secret fund.

Informed sources said the 12 Democrat Party's members of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee would not show up at the Army Hall for talks on the secret fund with Gen Chawalit at the latter's invitation.

The sources, who are members of the House committee, dismissed the invitation as "inappropriate" as Gen Chawalit in his capacity as a government official is practically required to meet the committee members at Parliament instead of "summoning" the House members to meet him.

The reaction was in response to Gen Chawalit's distribution of invitation cards to all 52 members of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday. According to the invitation, the meeting -- scheduled at 10.30 am at the Army Hall -- is aimed to "enable the Army to clarify its functions and development plans as well as to accept recommendations of the House committee for consideration."

The army will also take the oppoortunity to make clarifications on its proposed budgets for the next fiscal year to forge better understanding between the military and House committee, it said.

The invitation came three days before the opening of an extraordinary House session on Thursday to deliberate the 227,500 million baht Budget Bill in its final readings. It also came amidst strong opposition by a number of MPs to the Army's request for 12 million baht in additional secret fund.

Democrat MP Samphan Paenphat, a committee member who has taken an exception to the secret fund increase, insisted he would not join today's meeting at the Army Hall.

"It runs counter to the principle. He (Gen Chawalit) should come to see us at the national assembly if he really wants to make clarifications. For example, if I wish to borrow money from my friend, I'll go to meet him at his house and not ask him to come to me."

The Nakhon Si Thammarat MP, however, said his absence during the meeting this morning was not designed to "worsen the relations between the Army and politicians."

Samphan also repeated his threat to quit the Lower House of Parliament in the event his Democrat Party votes in favour of the increase in the army budget for covert operations during the Dec 11 special House session. He also ruled out the possibility of the Democrat Party adopting a resolution asking Democrat lawmakers to vote for the budget increase.

Informed sources said some other Democrats who are concurrently House committee members would "boycott" Gen Chawalit's invitation. The 11 other Democrats are: Suphachai Phanitchaphak (Bangkok), Samphan Thongsamak (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Withaya Phumelaochaeng (Kalasin), Anong Tongsiri (Sakon Nakhon), Wichit Wisetsuwannaphum (Bangkok), Samphan Loetnuwat (Bangkok), Decho Sawanakon (Bangkok), Thongchart Rattanawicha (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Wanmuhamatno Matha (Yala), Sawai Phatthano (Songkhla) and Chamrun Chailangkan (Chiang Mai).

Prachakon Thai MP Yenchit Raphiphat, also a member of the House committee, said she was not bound to make clarifications on the committee's performance to the Army at the Army Hall.

Yenchit spearheaded the unprecedented move to trim the Army's 287-million-baht secret fund by four million baht on Nov 14, prompting the Army to demand the additional fund. The female MP along with Samphan, in their advanced proposal to the Dec 11 special House session, sought to slash the secret fund by 16 million baht.

Voicing similar views, Bangkok MP Decho raised an objection to Gen Chawalit's call for the meeting, saying it was tantamount to "lobbying the House committee to endorse the budget increase."

A member of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, Decho said he warned the government whips during yesterday's meeting against being panic over the secret fund as "it would finally sail through Parliament after heated debates."

Meanwhile, Deputy Education Minister General Mana Rattanakoset told reporters yesterday he would attend the session at the Army Hall today despite being engaged in the weekly Cabinet meeting. "I'll seek a permission from the premier not to attend the Cabinet meeting as I regarded the secret fund as an important issue," said Gen Mana, a one-time assistant army commander-in-chief.

Gen Mana, who is secretary general of Ratsadon Party, said the session should be a closed-door one as it might involve military secrets.

Si Sa Ket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon, spokesman of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, told reporters at the Parliament each committee member would make his or her own decision whether to accept Gen Chawalit's invitation.

He said the committee members held talks on the issue upon receiving the invitation cards.

The Ruam Thai Party secretary general said he understood Gen Chawalit's well intention to dispel any misunderstandings surrounding the secret fund. "But it's not a right way to extend invitation to committee members to meet him (Gen Chawalit). I had urged the committee on several occasions to invite the Army C-in-C to meet its members.

"If we decided to meet the army representatives at their barracks, it means we have to meet officials of other government agencies at their offices otherwise we would be criticized for practising a double standard," he said.

The spokesman also quoted committee chairman and Finance Minister Suthi Singsane as telling the committee members yesterday to attend the session at the Army Hall if they have no official engagements.

Suthi said he and other ministers who are members of the committee might not be available as they have to attend the weekly Cabinet meeting at the Government House.

The ongoing uproar over the controversial secret fund broke out after the House Budget Scrutiny Committee trimmed the army secret fund by four million baht with an approval of Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phanieng Kantarat. The move prompted the Army to seek an additional allocation of 53.3 million baht.

The army won approval from the committee for a 12-million-baht increase with opposition registered by a number of committee members.

Gen Chawalit last night phoned Democrat MP Wichit Wisetsuwannaphum, urging him to attend the session. However, Wichit remains firm that he would not go. Members of the committee, which are Democrats, will send their representative, Samphan Loetnuwat to listen to the army chief.

BORDER PATROL PLANS TO DRIVE OUT SRV FORCES

BK031202 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Trat -- A combined force of Border Patrol Policemen, marines and rangers will launch an operation to drive out Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces now believed hiding in the Banthat mountain range in Khlong Yai District of this eastern province.

A meeting to finalise plans for the suppression drive was held yesterday in Chanthaburi Province. Participants included naval commanders and border patrol police [BPP] officers from Zone 1.

Deputy Commander of BPP Zone 1, Pol Col Kowit Watthana, this morning said that the suppression drive will have the support of navy warships which will help bombard areas which are difficult to reach by land, he said.

Other authoritative sources said that the intruders had moved onto the Banthat mountain range about four months ago. They are based in an area bordering Thailand and Kampuchea and very close to Thai highway number 318 which passes through Mai Rut village, Dong Makham village, Nong Khae village and Khlong Yai District.

This report said that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin Forces have built bunkers not only on the Kampuchean side of the border, but also inside Thailand on Banthat mountain.

The difficult terrain makes it difficult for Thai forces to drive them out.

Meanwhile, most foreign relief workers left Site 2, in the upper part of Ta Phraya District yesterday after Vietnamese gunners pounded Khmer resistance forces near the area with artillery shells.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH

DW081200 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Dec 86 p 146

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by DER SPIEGEL editor Manfred Ertel in the residence of the German ambassador in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister: Your country is one of the world's poorest. However, as long as Vietnam has its troops stationed in Cambodia, the West refuses to provide economic assistance. Is Vietnam itself guilty for its economic want?

Thach: That is a sheer pretext by the West, and a stupid one. When the U.S. Army occupied Vietnam and destroyed it, the West maintained good relations with the United States and refused to help Vietnam. No, Vietnam wants to have good relations with all countries. However, there is a worldwide plot to isolate us politically and to blockade us economically.

SPIEGEL: The 60 million people of your country are now, 11 years after the end of 35 years of war, not any better off. Is responsibility for your people not more important than stubbornly sticking to political principles?

Thach: For the Vietnamese people, nothing is more valuable than independence and peace.

SPIEGEL: For the Cambodian people also. How do you envision a political solution for the Cambodian problem?

Thach: The same principles should be applied to the genocide that Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge committed on the Cambodian people to the fascists in Germany after 1945. Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn in 1990, even if no political solution is found before then.

SPIEGEL: The opposition coalition of "Democratic Kampuchea" — Prince Sihanouk, the former Prime Minister Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge — has proposed a transitional government together with the Vietnam-supported Heng Samrin regime. The condition is cease-fire and withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers. Is that a negotiating proposal on which a compromise could be achieved?

Thach: The other side demands the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. We demand the elimination of Pol Pot's clique. A fair compromise ought to link both positions. The current proposal, however, aims only at bringing Pol Pot back to Phnom Penh. If both demands form the basis of the negotiations, everything can be settled.

SPIEGEL: What do you consider "elimination" of Pol Pot's "clique." Do you mean liquidation?

Thach: No, not hanging or shooting.

SPIEGEL: What then?

Thach: They cannot stay as rulers, only as criminals. If they want that, they will be imprisoned. However, they must also be made to face a court somewhere in the world, or they can go into exile to Beijing if they like Peking duck. There should be no Spandau in Phnom Penh.

SPIEGEL: Whom do you include as belonging to the Pol Pot "clique?" Must all Khmer Rouge be brought to justice or just the top people?

Thach: The wisest policy would be just to bring the bosses to court and hold them responsible for their actions. Pol Pot's followers can be accepted as normal citizens if they disassociate themselves from his ideas, if they lay down their arms and respect the Cambodian constitution.

SPIEGEL: Your deputy in the United Nations stated Vietnam's preparedness to assume bilateral talks with China at any time, on any subject, and at any place. When is the next meeting planned?

Thach: Sooner or later. The sooner the better. But China is like a big Pandora's box, one must be prepared for every possibility.

SPIEGEL: You sent a ping-pong team to participate in competition in China. Is that the beginning of Chinese-Vietnamese ping-pong diplomacy?

Thach: Maybe. Maybe not. We are trying to make headway.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS WITH USSR EDUCATIONAL GROUP

OW061746 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- A delegation of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Education of the Soviet Union led by its Vice Chairman V. A. Grechnikov visited Vietnam from Nov. 27 to Dec. 4. It met the general department for job training and the two sides were agreed on a cooperation plan for the next five years. The delegation called at a number of job-training schools, ministries and provincial people's committees. It was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON TET

BK080439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] On 4 December the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive, pointing out that the "Year of the Horse" Tet will arrive at a time when the entire country will be welcoming the success of the Sixth CPV Congress and embarking on the 1st month of implementing the 1987 state plan. With the socioeconomic situation still complex and yet to stabilize and with the life of the laboring people, especially of workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, still beset with difficulties, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests various sectors and echelons to prepare celebrations of the "Year of the Horse" Tet in a wholesome, thrifty, and joyful fashion.

1. All sectors, echelons, and establishments must, from the very beginning of the year, go ahead with organizing the implementation of the 1987 state plan, especially those jobs underway such as caring for winter crops and cultivating winter-spring crops.

2. Socialist trade organizations must satisfactorily organize the procuring of goods and must distribute in the most convenient way all the Tet goods to the hands of targeted consumers — workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, especially those who are performing their duties at the border or on offshore islands, in accordance with state-prescribed prices without allowing these goods to go through middlemen to prevent speculation. Public organs and units should not run back and forth looking for Tet catering goods to buy. Not only will this cause waste and tension but it will also further upset the market and, at the same time, create more loopholes by which negative activities will develop. It is necessary to intensify market management; promptly punish those speculators and dishonest traders who are disrupting the market and upsetting prices; satisfactorily conduct the inspection, control, and supervision of prices, especially in such key areas as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and for those goods essential to the people's lives; ban competitive buying and selling as this may push up prices; deal promptly and stringently with those units and individuals violating the state law on market and prices; and ban all public organs and production units without any trade functions from engaging in buying and selling activities on the market. State-run production and trade units must refrain from getting state-owned products to distribute or sell at cheap prices to cadres, workers, or civil servants within their public organs or units to enjoy Tet.

The communications and transportation sector must organize the transportation of passengers and Tet catering goods, trying to ensure safety while in transit and increase control activities to guard against negative phenomena in transportation. The support service sector — communications, post offices, hospitals, public security and customs stations, banks, electricity and water supply installations, and ferry-crossing sites — must operate throughout the Tet holidays. The cultural and art sector must guide and organize healthy recreational and entertainment activities for the people. All superstitious practices and the bad habit of gambling are prohibited.

3. People and cadres should be encouraged to practice thrift in all respects during Tet, neither feasting wastefully nor slaughtering too many hogs and cattle. The use of grain to distill alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited. Public organs, enterprises, and units are not allowed to organize parties or the presentation of gifts, nor to use electricity excessively for decoration purposes. The display of fireworks by state organs, enterprises, units of the armed forces, and cooperatives is strictly forbidden.

4. Cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces must set an example in correctly observing state policies, systems, and discipline regarding Tet shopping and holiday leave. It is forbidden to take holiday leave before Tet, extend the Tet holidays, and combine annual leave with Tet holidays. Organs from the central to grass-roots level must assign personnel on permanent duty to ensure prompt settlement of issues that may arise during the Tet holidays.

5. It is necessary to firmly ensure public order and security, especially in Hanoi capital, Ho Chi Minh City, and other municipalities and industrial centers. At enterprises and major projects, measures must be taken to prevent and control the incidence of fires and to guard against saboteurs and thieves.

On the frontline, the armed forces and people must uphold vigilance to the highest degree, organize combat alert duty, and stay ready to counter land-grabbing and sabotage activities by the enemy.

6. On the occasion of Tet, all echelons and sectors should organize activities aimed at caring for and offering encouragement and greetings to units performing duties in the border area, families of war invalids and fallen heroes, families with meritorious services to the revolution, families whose members are on internationalist duty, and so forth.

CONFERENCE ON GEOLOGY OF INDOCHINA OPENS

OW061755 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- An international conference on geology of Indochina, the first of its kind ever held, was opened in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

The three-day conference is attended by geologists from 22 countries including Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Australia, Sri Lanka, China, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, France, Great Britain, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Representative of the United Nations Development Program (IDB), the Commission for Geologic Map of the World (CCGM), the International Geologic Contact Program (IGCP), the International Geochemistry Association, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) under the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also attended.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap sent a message of greetings to the conference.

At the opening session, the participants heard three reports of the Indochinese countries geological work over the past years. Before the conference, three international seminars [were] also held in the city of geochemical methods in exploring mines in damp tropical forests, on exploiting small mines, and on hydrogeology in delta areas.

Meeting Closes 7 Dec

OW081734 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 8 -- The international conference on geology of Indochina was closed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after three days sitting.

It was reported that in several past decades, geological survey in the Indochinese peninsula has been developed, but its results were not fully informed due to lack of conditions. This was the first time geologists from 22 countries over the world met and 151 reports were presented at the conference. Scores of geological problems of the peninsula were brought up for discussion. The participants decided to convene the next conference in 1991.

UN SAYS SRV LEGAL EMIGRATION RATE 'STEADY'

BK041453 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 4 (AFP) -- The flow of Vietnamese emigration under the Orderly Departure Program was steady in November, according to figures released by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees here Thursday. The program, which is sponsored by the UN Agency, arranged 1,606 orderly departures during the month, below the October level but close to this year's monthly average, the agency's Hanoi office said.

A total of 1,259 people emigrated to the United States during the month, it said, while 179 went to Australia, 84 to Canada and 57 to France. These countries are the main destinations for Vietnamese emigrants.

The November departures lifted this year's orderly departures to 17,512. Most of these emigrants have gone to the United States, the US agency said.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS WORKERS, PARTY CONGRESS

BK081716 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 8 December editorial: "The Working Class Looks Forward to the Party Congress"]

[Text] With feeling, will, and action, our people are joining the entire party in actively preparing for its sixth congress -- an event of historic significance in our country's political life. This, a bounteous source of strength, creates a revolutionary movement that is imbued with affection and close attachment between the people and the party.

The working class, assembled under the gigantic and strong organization of trade unions, has demonstrated clearly its leading role in that widespread movement by scoring many new achievements in honor of the party congress. Despite difficulties in production and life, male and female workers throughout our country have upheld revolutionary heroism, expressed confidence in the party, and cherished the ideal of all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness with practical results of their work.

With creative labor, workers of the construction sector have satisfactorily ensured the pace of work at more than 100 major projects of the state. Five oil wells on the southern continental shelf have been put into operation. The fourth and last group of generators at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant -- the largest in our country -- has discharged electricity.

Construction workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant are embarking on a period of extremely intensive work, especially in the areas where dams and tunnels are under constructon for the disposition of the first group of generators. Keeping themselves busy day and night, the brother and sister workers at the Tri An hydroelectric power plant have finished digging and building six watergates in preparation for the damming of the Dong Nai River early next year so that the first group of generators at the power plant can be put into operation at an early date.

Since the third quarter of this year, workers at various coal mines have undergone many changes in a desirable direction. Despite numerous difficulties, they have fulfilled the production plan for the third quarter at a level almost as high as that recorded during the same period in the most favorable year. Apart from the coal output, the overburdened loading capacity has also increased noticeably.

Workers of other heavy industrial sectors are supporting agriculture -- the first and foremost front. They have created necessary favorable conditions in terms of energy, machinery, and fertilizer for the peasantry to ensure success in the winter and winter-spring crop seasons. Workers of the industrial sectors producing consumer and export goods have developed many technical innovations and restored or replaced equipment to rapidly increase the volume and improve the quality of goods.

The Viet Thang textile and Thuong Dinh canvas shoe factories have offered to produce hundreds of thousands more of items for export. After fulfilling the plan for the production of 240 million packs of cigarettes -- its highest output -- the Thang Long tobacco factory is striving to produce another 10 million packs in excess of its plan.

In the emulation movement to welcome the party congress, some 120 collectives and 4,825 individuals of the capital's working class and laboring people have fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule.

Thousands of industrial products on display at the third exhibition fair of Vietnam's economic and technical achievements are part of the outstanding labor successes of the working class over the past 5 years and also a report to the party reflecting its determination to join the entire people in advancing our country's economy through difficulties to new achievements.

Various mass cultural, artistic, and sport activities, carried out by workers and civil servants everywhere, have helped create a happy and healthy atmosphere in society. Millions of workers and civil servants have enthusiastically contributed their views to the draft political report to be presented at the sixth party congress. They have also participated directly in formulating the country's highly important policies and tasks and bestowed praise on the renovation of economic thinking and the management mechanism, as well as on the voluntary implementation of the sixth party congress resolution.

In these democratic discussions, workers have frankly pointed out the shortcomings revealed by various sectors and echelons in promoting the sense of collective mastery and caring for the material and cultural life of laborers and their families. At the same time, they have severely criticized their own shortcomings. All of them have revealed the pressing need to overcome poor productivity, quality, and efficiency, flexible discipline, the embezzlement and waste of socialist property, and other unhealthy phenomenon in daily work and the life of a number of workers.

Looking forward to the party congress, many workers are shining examples in the new work attitude, discipline, initiative, creativity, and the conservation and protection of public property. At the same time, they are helping to make the working class firm and strong in every aspect, thus being worthy of its role as the leading source in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

REUNIFICATION, SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION REVIEWED

OW081608 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 8 Dec 86

["In Honour of the Sixth Party Congress: Reunification of Vietnam and Socialist Construction" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 8 -- The general election to the National Assembly of the reunified country took place on April 25, 1976. At its first session the National Assembly decided to change the name of the country to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and make Hanoi the capital city.

The 4th and 5th congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam held respectively in 1976 and 1982 pointed to the following socio-economic goals in the eighties.

-To meet the most urgent and important needs, step by step stabilise and improve the material and cultural life of the people, first of all to firmly solve the problem of food and better meet the needs in clothing, education, healthcare, housing, transport, childcare, etc.

-To continue building the material and technical bases of socialism with the aim of increasing the production of food, consumer goods and export items, at the same time to strengthen technical equipment for other economic branches, and to prepare for the stronger development of heavy industry in the coming periods.

-To complete socialist transformation in the south, to strengthen the socialist production relations in the north, to consolidate the socialist production relations in the whole country.

-To meet the needs of national defence, to firmly maintain social order and security.

The biggest difficulties in this period were the heavy consequences of the protracted war for national defence. The south was liberated after more than 20 years under the rule of U.S. imperialism which had turned it into a consumerist society with tens of thousands of prostitutes, millions of drug addicts, and more than 1.5 million unemployed soldiers of the disbanded Saigon army who had lived mainly off U.S. aid. A few half crippled industrial enterprises and services were still operating, but with a quickly depleting supply of foreign materials.

Socialist transformation in the south proceeded quickly and favourably up to 1980, 90 per cent of the agricultural households had joined collective production in the central Vietnam coastal provinces, and by 1984, 52 per cent in the whole of south Vietnam had joined cooperatives or production groups accounting for 44 per cent of the cultivated land. Capitalist and private industry and trade were transformed into state-run or joint state-private enterprises.

This created conditions for the whole country to make better use of manpower and land resources to strengthen the material and technical bases of socialism and improve the material and cultural life of the people.

The active workforce accounts for half of the population in the country. It is being redistributed on regional and national scales, from over-populated lowlands to remote areas in the highlands with fertile soils. About 93 per cent of the workforce are working at production establishments, among them 11 per cent in industry and 71 per cent in industry and 71 per cent in agriculture. Nearly 700,000 working people have got secondary or higher levels of education, one fourth of them with university or post-graduate degrees, the scientific and technical workers are evenly distributed in all branches of the national economy. Almost all agricultural cooperatives already have cadres with secondary education university degrees.

HCM CITY REVIEWS ECONOMY, BANS FOREIGN CURRENCY

BK260730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party Standing Committee recently decided on a number of urgent measures aimed at, from now until the 1987 Tet, further renovating work attitude and promptly implementing a resolution of the [recent] city party congress. From now until Tet, the party organization and people of the city must concentrate on resolving the following economic and welfare problems:

1. Continue to implement the 11-point program of the Third City Party Standing Committee and actively solve problems of supplies and raw materials needed for production. Use all possible means to mobilize supplies and raw materials in stock; overcome difficulties; promptly receive supplies provided by the central government; cooperate with nearby units in promptly receiving necessary raw materials and supplies; exert unified control over prices, especially prices for imported raw materials; resolutely do away with the roundabout process of buying and selling of these raw materials, which may cause an increase in prices; practice the direct delivery of supplies to recipient units; promptly consolidate shopping outlets and marketing cooperatives; appoint more capable cadres to control at all costs important resources from discarded materials such as aluminum, plastic, and iron; ensure rational guidance for prices; and link the transformation of the discarded materials sector with the providing of raw materials for small-industry and handicraft production as well as with efforts to control goods again. It is necessary to ensure the supply of raw materials for production in order to fulfill the 1986 plan and prepare for the first quarter of the 1987 plan, and to improve ways to secure products without letting them fall into the hands of private traders.

2. Continue to provide intensive guidance for those points already selected as part of efforts to concentrate on implementing the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Draft Resolution No 306 on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business and on promptly making suggestions to the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee over matters to be amended or revised so that they can suit the actual situation at present.

3. As for the procurement of foreign currency sent home by overseas Vietnamese [kieeuf hoois] to serve production, it is necessary to follow the principles already authorized by the Standing Committee of the [CPV Central Committee] Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. We will petition to the central government to formulate regulations giving tax exemptions or deductions for a certain period of time to those overseas Vietnamese nationals sending foreign currency, raw materials,and supplies to their loved ones while banning the importation of or levying heavy taxes on those kinds of goods not under import promotion in order to protect domestic goods. Steps must be taken to put an end to attempts by some people to raise the exchange rate at will so they can compete with one another in getting hold of the foreign currency sent home by Vietnamese nationals, thus upsetting the monetary and pricing system.

It is necessary to strictly ban the circulation of any kind of foreign currency in the city's area after 31 October 1986 and to organize well the collection and exchange of money at a satisfactory rate for those having permission to bring foreign currency to the city. With regard to interests for savings accounts, the city bank will promote the depositing of more money in savings accounts by giving them the highest interest rates -- 8 percent for accounts without time limits -- so that it can mobilize cash to serve production and business. This rate is 2 percent higher than the interest rate prescribed by the Central Bank to production and business units.

4. Price guidance must be carried out on a timely and daily basis. Pricing must be instrumental in the struggle to slow down the pace of market price increases while ensuring that the socialist trade sector does not suffer losses or is negatively affected by speculative hoarding of goods.

5. The state-run trade sector is allowed to select among those domestically traded goods up to export standards for export and to import raw materials for the production of industrial goods. It must secure these industrial goods to renew the [export-import] cycle. This must be strictly controlled, and must not stray off course because of the [attractiveness of the] export goods production, and must be placed under the general coordination of the city planning commission.

6. Resolve difficulties now facing the lives of cadres, workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and the laboring people. Based on budgetary availability and long-term calculations, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

On the basis of giving attention to conditions needed for production and business, we must apply permanently and widely the piecework and product-based pay system in production establishments and the "amount of business"-based pay system at a stabilized rate in business establishments and must apply widely various bonus systems with appropriate amounts of incentives. The rate of additional payment to compensate for the price increases of six kinds of goods must be set in such a way as to enable cadres, workers, and civil servants to buy these goods in accordance with the set quotas and such payments must be made promptly in each pay period. Specific attention must be given to retired cadres. We must ensure appropriate implementation of all regular and irregular systems of hardship allowances. Attention must be paid to the contingent of school teachers, public health workers, retired cadres, and members of the armed forces.

Every grassroots-level unit must constantly concern itself with working productively and with improving the people's lives and must comply with Decision No 54 of the City People's Committee by refraining from engaging in buying and selling activities and must create favorable conditions for cadres, workers, and civil servants to boost their family economic returns. Public organs and trade unions must pay attention to giving assistance promptly to those cadres, workers, and civil servants who are being confronted with difficulties.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR HONESTY IN ACCOUNTING

BK061510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 6 (AFP) -- Vietnam's economic statistics are often faked, and the practice weakens efforts to improve the quality of the country's economic management, the official daily NHAN DAN said Saturday.

"The reality shows that many factories break book-keeping and statistical rules by leaving out some figures, inventing others, and falsifying documents in order to divert materials," the paper said. "Certain officials are also reporting false data," it said, "in order to get around an excessively rigid and unadapted planning structure." "It sows disorder in the gathering of economic data, on which the government depends in order to formulate decisions."

NHAN DAN, saying "a return to order" was urgently needed, appealed to state enterprises to provide "honest" figures on their activities.

VEGETATION PROTECTION DEPARTMENT VIEWS 1987 CROP

BK071254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Recently, the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture reviewed work related to vegetation protection in 1986 and discussed measures for this work in the 1987 winter-spring crop season.

In the previous winter-spring crop season, insects and blight caused a loss of as many as 200,000 metric tons of paddy. In some localities, nigrospora oryzae destroyed 30 to 60 percent of the rice output.

In the 1987 winter-spring crop season, if the weather becomes warm as forecast, insects and blight are likely to develop vigorously -- noteworthy are rice blast, brown plant hoppers, cotton leaf rollers, stem borers, ground beetles, and nigrospora in the rice area; bedbugs and cirphis salebrose in the corn area; and late blight and bacterial soft rot in the potato area.

Therefore, all localities must develop the successes they have achieved and quickly overcome the shortcomings they have revealed in work related to vegetation protection in 1986 so as to satisfactorily protect the winter-spring crop production.

AUSTRALIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA CALLS OFF TALKS ON RELATIONS

BK090930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Talks between Australia and Papua New Guinea on relations between the two countries have been postponed at short notice. The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra says Papua New Guinea has deferred the discussions which were to have taken place on Thursday and Friday. Graeme Dobell of our Canberra staff reports:

[Begin recording] The talks were to have dealt with Australian aid, a number of grievances from Papua New Guinea, and what is being described in Port Moresby as a decline in the relationship.

Among the officials who were due to come from Papua New Guinea were representatives of the Prime Minister's Department, foreign affairs, finance, and trade and industry.

The Australian side does not see the abrupt cancellation as a diplomatic snub, describing it instead as a scheduling problem It is felt likely that the talks will still take place before Christmas.

The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Peacock, has said today that the government had been insensitive in the way it had dealt with Papua New Guinea this year. He said Port Moresby had been alienated by what he described as the government's cavalier and offhand manner. [end recording].

USSR-VANUATU FISHING TALKS HELD IN SYDNEY

BK080956 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 8 Dec 86

[From the "International Report"]

[Text] The Government of Vanuatu has begun a second round of fishing access negotiations with the Soviet Union despite pressure from home and abroad to change the direction of its nonaligned foreign policy. The talks taking place in Sydney are in response from the Soviet Union for fishing rights in Vanuatu's 320-km exclusive economic zone as well as port facilities and landing rights. Here's our Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson.

[Begin recording] In a major break with tradition Vanuatu's head of state, President Ati George Sokomanu, last month used the opening of Parliament in Port Vila to launch a stinging attack on his government's foreign policy. The ruling Vanuaku Pati's links with Libya, the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, and Cuba, he claimed, had damaged the country's trade, foreign investment, and tourism.

In recent weeks, three new political parties have been established in Vanuatu, bringing the number opposing Prime Minister Walter Lini's government to 13. But despite the seemingly growing discontent, Father Lini, regarded a maverick in an otherwise pro-Western South Pacific, still claims that he has 75 percent popular support, and he is this week pressing ahead with talks that could give the Soviet Union a base in the heart of the region.

The negotiations between senior officials from Vanuatu's Department of Foreign Affairs and Fisheries and the Soviet Department of Fishery have been opened at the South Pacific Trade Commission here in Sydney and are expected to run for about 4 days. Although the Vanuatu delegation is under strict instruction not to speak to the media and the Soviets claim they have nothing to say at this stage, both sides are confident of reaching an agreement.

During a visit to the island nation in May, Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, told Father Lini that once ashore, the Soviets would interfere in Vanuatu's internal affairs and use the country as a base from where they try to destabilize the rest of the region.

United States too has expressed serious concern over growing Soviet influence in the Pacific, but Father Lini insists that the fishing discussions are purely commercial. Canberra and Washington, he says, should stop interfering in the internal affairs of his sovereign nation.

After being asked to leave Kiribati waters in October, the Soviet Union is keen to reach agreement with the Lini government, and I understand that the only major issue outstanding is the access fee. If the fishing agreement is concluded this week -- and Father Lini says he hopes one will be -- I also understand that the Soviets will have access to a port on the northern island of Espiritu Santo, which was abondoned recently by a Japanese firm. Aeroflot will also be permitted to land in Vanuatu with crews for Moscow's fishing fleet operating inside the country's 200-mile exclusive economic zone. [end recording]

Vanuatu Minister on Talks

BK090131 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr. Sela Molisa, says the Soviet Union will get the fishing rights and shore-based facilities it wants in his country if it is willing to pay a high-enough fee. Mr. Molisa made the comment in Canberra after the second round of fishing talks between the Soviet Union and Vanuatu began in Sydney. He said the Soviet fees for fishing rights would have to make a substantial contribution to Vanuatu's economy or it would not be worth considering.

Mr. Molisa also said that the Soviet Union had been active in the South Pacific for some years and a fishing deal with Vanuatu would not affect the security of countries in the region. He was speaking after talks with Australia's foreign affairs minister and Defense Minister Mr. Beazley.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE REACTS TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST AT MURUROA

BK080700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr. Lange, has restated his government's opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific following reports of another French test at Mururoa Atoll. Mr. Lange said he was greatly saddened that France refused to heed what he described as deep-seated and strongly held opposition to its South Pacific testing program.

New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research says the explosion at Mururoa was detected by scientists working at a seismographic observatory in the Cook Islands. The test is the seventh nuclear device exploded at the French test site this year.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR: SECRETS ACT AMENDMENT 'NO THREAT'

BK061415 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] The new Official Secrets Act amendment bill poses no threat to anybody including journalists. The prime minister told a news conference in Ipoh this evening that the freedom given to journalists will be continued, although they will not be allowed to publish official secrets. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said he does not understand why the National Union of Journalists [NUJ] is making a big issue on the OSA [Official Secrets Act]. The government will not arrest all journalists but only those who have acquired official secrets and published them. If no action is taken against journalists, there is no point having any official secrets. He explained that the OSA issue has been amplified as a political issue. On the signature campaign of the NUJ, the prime minister said there is no point having such a campaign. If the government wants, it could collect many of the signatures against the 35,000 collected by NUJ. However, he said the important thing is that the content of the law must be understood. It was for this reason the prime minister's speech on the OSA in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] was televised nationwide by RTM [Radio Television Malaysia]. He said the government is confident that the public can understand the OSA, although certain individuals or organizations have made their own interpretations for political ends.

On the proposed rally to be held tomorrow, he said rallies can be held any time, but it must be remembered that laws are passed by Parliament and not by rallies. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that the Sabah chief minister, Datuk Pairin Kitingan, has informed him in a telegram that the PBS [Parti Bersatu Sabah] fully supports the bill. On the UMNO-USNO [United Malays National Organization-United Sabah National Organization] merger, the prime minister said Tun Mustapha has yet to (?see) him on the matter which will be discussed by the UMNO Supreme Council meeting on Monday.

The prime minister said this during his 1-day official visit to Perak.

MAHATHIR BRIEFS SENATE ON NATIONAL POLICIES

BK081242 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has said the government always takes into account the aspirations of all communities when drawing up and implementing national policies so as to strike a balance among their expectations and to maintain unity. The prime minister told the Dewan Negara [Senate] the government had never put any pressure on any community in implementing such policies. The policies include the National Education Policy, the New Economic Policy, and the National Culture Policy. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government did not obstruct any group from voicing its views on such policies as it was up to the people to accept them. He stressed that the government always discussed with various groups the ways to rectify weaknesses in the implementation of such policies.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE USING TERM 'BUMIPUTERA'

BK081747 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The House of Representatives has been informed that the term bumiputera [sons of the soil] will continue to be used because its use in the context of the New Economic Policy [NEP] is necessary.

Dr Siti Zaharah Sulaiman, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, said the term bumiputera currently used is not intended to segregate various races in the country. Dr Siti Zaharah said the use of this term does not mean that the rights of non-bumiputera races are undermined because the national Constitution guarantees the rights of all races. As a whole, the government is satisfied with the implementation of the NEP. However, Dr Siti Zaharah said the government is prepared to investigate deviations provided it has real evidence. [passage omitted]

OPPOSITION PARTY ISSUES FOUR RESOLUTIONS

BK090934 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Dec 86 p 9

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday -- the DAP [Democratic Action Party] Central Committee today adopted four resolutions at its national annual conference.

The four resolutions were:

To call on the yang di-pertuan agong [paramount ruler] to exercise his constitutional powers to refer the Official Secrets Act Amendment Bill back to the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] for reconsideration because of the strong opposition to the amendment from Malaysians of all walks of life who cherish the freedom in the country. It also viewed with grave concern the adamant posture of the government in refusing to refer the bill to a parliamentary select committee for further views and opinions.

To urge the government to invoke Section 47 of the Cooperatives Act so that the corrupt directors of the 24 deposit-taking cooperatives were made to pay a heavy price for their corrupt activities.

To view with grave concern the continued division of Malaysians and that there should be no form of classification of Malaysians which could incite feelings of hatred of one group over the other. It said that the pribumi [indigenous people] and pendatang [immigrants] issues were all contributory factors in fomenting racial polarization in the multiethnic society.

To call on the government to launch a nationwide crackdown on all illegal immigrants in the country and to arrest and deport them back to their countries of origin.

GOVERNMENT TO CLARIFY STAND ON HERZOG VISIT

BK051409 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Rais Yatim said the Malaysian Government is opposed to only Zionism and not the Jewish people or the existence of Israel, as had been assumed by several countries. He said many countries had misconstrued Malaysia's stand in the matter following the government's objection to Israeli President Hayim Herzog's visit to Singapore recently. He was restating the government's stand on Zionism and also its stand on the Jews and the existence of Israel as a nation. He was opening a civics course on economics, agriculture, and handicraft in Pontian, organized by Pontian Wanita UMNO [United Malays National Organization's Pontian Women's Movement].

He said Malaysia opposes Zionism because it was opposed to the inhumanity of the policy, and not because it was opposed to the Jewish race and the existence of Israel.

Malaysia's principle is not to oppose any nation or country but only the policies they practice. Datuk Rais said the Malaysian Government will try to clarify its stand in the Herzog visit issue to all nations including the communist bloc.

VOPM CARRIES EDITORIAL ON MCP ANNIVERSARY

BK070922 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Editorial: "Continue To Encourage the Patriotic and Democratic Movement"]

[Text] The 3d anniversary of the noble establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] falls on 5 December this year. Three years ago, the Communist Party of Malaya Marxist-Leninist [CPM M-L] and the Communist Party of Malaya Revolutionary Faction [CPM R-F] merged through friendly consultations to officially establish the MCP. This was a great event in the history of our national revolution. The birth of the MCP has laid a sound basis for achieving greater unity in the revolutionary movement in our country and has provided an important guarantee for developing the just struggle of the people.

During the past 3 years, the MCP has firmly stood with the people to fight for people's democracy and social justice and to oppose the Barisan Nasional government with the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] ruling clique as its core. The party has exerted all its efforts for the just struggle of the people. Our party has firmly fought to defend the immediate rights and interests of the people of various races despite the endless counterrevolutionary attacks and sabotage unleashed by the reactionaries who have regarded our party and its people's armed forces as their number-one enemy over the past 3 years. In a statement on the present domestic situation issued on 5 April this year, the MCP Central Committee clearly stated that as a people's revolutionary, patriotic, and democratic force consistently and unswervingly fighting for and defending the basic interests of the people of various races, our party was willing to sincerely cooperate with all patriotic and democratic forces in jointly exerting their efforts to establish a [word indistinct] society and a people's democratic, just, progressive, and happy nation.

In the 5 April statement, the MCP Central Committee objectively summed up the characteristics of the present situation in our country. The statement pointed out that the UMNO ruling clique-controlled evil Barisan Nasional government had brought great catastrophe to the nation and more severe misery to the people. At present, the people are strongly opposed to various forms of social injustice. All patriotic and democratic forces are exerting their efforts to seek various channels for social reforms with a view to ending the iron-handed rule of the Barisan Nasional government as soon as possible. The results of the 7th parliamentary and state legislative assembly elections for the peninsula announced on the morning of 4 August this year showed the utter discontent of the people of various races with the Barison Nasional government.

Prior to and during this year's elections, the Barisan Nasional government, with the UMNO ruling clique as its core, resorted to various treacherous and dirty tactics. It controlled radio and television and enforced acts. It provided itself with mass media in addition to treacherously slandering and [words indistinct] opposition parties. It hastily amended the election regulation and held snap elections, making it difficult for opposition parties to hold election campaigns. It illogically delineated constituencies to win more seats. On the one hand, it made empty promises to voters and offered donations everywhere. On the other hand, it arbitrarily intimidated the people and mobilized the Armed Forces and police for exercises [words indistinct] with a view to convincing voters that riots would erupt if opposition parties won.

It barred opposition parties from holding public rallies, while Mahathir himself had successively held rallies in various places in the country in his capacity as prime minister several months before general elections. It warned voters that their constituencies would not be developed if they failed to vote for Barisan Nasional.

Nevertheless, the number of voters voting for opposition parties constituted almost half of the total number of voters. This has fully shown that the Barisan Nasional government is very unpopular. In this year's general elections, Barisan Nasional achieved more than a two-thirds majority by winning 148 of the 177 parliamentary seats. However, the number of votes it had obtained represented only 55.8 percent of the total number of votes, while opposition parties and independent candidates, winning 29 parliamentary seats, secured the remaining 44.2 percent. The sharply disproportionate ratio of seats to votes proves that only through very treacherous tactics in this year's general elections did the Barisan Nasional government retain its political power. The Mahathir clique achieved the so-called victory in the general elections. Thus, it can continue to use the Parliament to pass various antipeople and antidemocratic acts.

However, various political and economic problems it is facing cannot be easily eliminated. Currently, contradictions are acutely mounting among UMNO and its Barisan Nasional component parties as well as among UMNO's own divisions. The prices of commodities remain low. The country's economic growth rate is expected to be to be only 0.5 percent this year. The country has a serious debt burden. The amount of the debts paid this year represents 20 percent of the import quota value. The country's financial reserves are zero. As a result, Mahathir planned to reduce the number of civil servants. The unemployment crisis is further deteriorating. The gap between the rich and the poor is further widening. The people of all races from various strata continue to strongly oppose the reactionary policies of the ruling clique. All this has put Mahathir in a very difficult situation.

Even though Mahathir and his clique achieved a landslide victory during the general election, from his preelection speeches and his actions and several incidents which occurred during the post-election period, people are aware that Mahathir and his clique would never alter the policies he has implemented all this time and these policies could result in the destruction of the country and the people. On the other hand, Mahathir and his clique would further intensify the enforcement of the reactionary policies and several other steps which would bring about greater benefits to the bureaucratic comprador capitalist class which is antipeople and antidemocracy. Mahathir and his clique made sweet promises just gain peoples' votes. But after the general election, those sweet promises turn out to be empty ones.

On the day the results of the general election results were announced, Mahathir said that Barisan Nasional's landslide victory in the general election proved that all those policies implemented by his government all this time would be retained. During these 3 months, Mahathir and his UMNO clique arrogantly made [word indistinct] at gatherings with the objective of arousing enmity among the multiracial community. This brought about a very tense situation concerning relations among the various races in the country. They still threaten to take action against those people who oppose and condemn the New Economic Policy. They had only bad intentions when they said that the NEP and other new steps, which are antipeople and antidemocracy, would be implemented. Recently, without even considering the strong opposition by people of all stratas and races, the Mahathir clique again presented the new amendment bill to the Official Secrets Act in the House of Representatives. His main objective is to grab people's democratic rights.

Besides this, he want to escape from shouldering the responsibility of the 250-million ringgit Bank Bumiputera Finance [BMF] loan scandal, the secret 100-million ringgit bulk tin purchase, the conspiracy to use Employees Provident Fund contributions, the United Malayan Banking Corporation scandal, and using a thousand and one means to cover up and defend the corrupt practices of a group of bureaucratic comprador capitalists.

Mahathir and his clique's actions proved that the people's basic political, economic, cultural, and freedom rights would be further grabbed, and racial polarization would become more acute, while the bureaucratic comprador capitalist group's corrupt activities would be further intensified, which would be very unbeneficial to the country.

Looking from a normal situation, all the democratic and patriotic political parties, organizations, and the individual, are of the opinion that people's efforts should be directed toward the country's future and also towards making greater efforts toward the progress of the democratic and patriotic movements. There should be stronger determination to carry out propaganda and struggle in and out of Parliament and to expose at the right moment the conspiracy and evil intentions of the Mahathir clique for the sake of defending people's rights and interests. In making an effort to carry out these objectives, all democratic and patriotic forces should enhance their solidarity, and should be a spearhead towards the common enemy.

The MCP Central Committee showed in its statement that in facing any multiracial situation currently within our country, people should not only aim at struggling for one particular race's interest to topple the accursed Barisan Nasional reactionary regime, but on the other hand, should strongly rally together, irrespective of race or creed, to struggle for a common cause. The people of the various races and from the various patriotic and democratic movements should stand more strongly united and struggle for the people's interests, be more coordinated and fully support their struggles, find ways to resolve common issues without discrimination, place greater stress on solidarity and understanding, target their struggle at the Barisan Nasional regime which has UMNO as its nucleus, and ensure that the struggle has a great impact on it. Currently, the MCP is making efforts to consolidate greater solidarity and cooperation among all the patriotic and democratic movements and also the progressive movements which are opposed to the iron handrule so that a wider patriotic and democratic united front can be established.

We are confident that with the consolidation of the patriotic and democratic movements, further expanding vigorously, the just struggle by our country's people against the iron hand reactionary rule will achieve victory in the end!

CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN JEOPARDY, MEETINGS SCHEDULED

HK081411 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] may not adhere to the signed cease-fire agreement, said NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo, if President Aquino will not act on the wrong interpretation by the military on some sensitive issues in the agreement. According to the report of Janice Demorito of Radio Bombo Manila, the NDF negotiators said that the president should cancel a policy issued by the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

[Begin recording] The NDF warned yesterday that there will be no cease-fire on 10 December if President Corazon Aquino does not cancel a policy which the New Armed Forces of the Philippines recently issued. It can be recalled that these past few days Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos assured that the military will continue to patrol even in NDF areas and they will disarm anyone who is found to be carrying firearms. According to NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo, this announcement by the chief of staff is in opposition to the cease-fire agreement because disarming is one of the activities classified as a hostile act under the truce accord. In a letter that they sent through government negotiators, this complaint has already been sent to President Aquino.

Meanwhile, according to retired Major General Jose Magno, the president's adviser on military affairs, the NDF can hope for a clarification with the the chief of staff regarding their protest before the effective date of cease-fire. [end recording]

NDF Ready To Hold Talks

HK091015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 9 Dec 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Communist rebels placed the fate of a Christmas ceasefire squarely in President Corazon Aquino's hands Tuesday, less than 24 hours before it was due to start, at calling on her to restrain her troops.

But the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) brought a sophisticated propaganda offensive to a climax by also saying talks on a political settlement of their 18-year-old insurgency could proceed even if the truce was aborted.

Officials remained optimistic that the ceasefire would proceed and preparations continued in parts of the country for celebrations of the start of the truce, scheduled for noon (0400 GMT) Wednesday.

"I'm very hopeful," Mrs Aquino told reporters as she emerged from her office following a 15-minute meeting with the government negotiators, who are led by Teofisto Guingona. No details of the meeting were given.

Chief NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told foreign correspondents here that there could be no truce unless Mrs Aquino banned the military from patrolling areas of conflict and disarming guerrillas.

He said that unless Mrs Aquino exercised her role as commander-in-chief and "restrains the armed forces from proceeding with its own interpretation of the ceasefire ... we cannot have a workable ceasefire."

He warned: "Whatever her position will be will make or break the ceasefire."

The NDF and government negotiators were due to meet late Tuesday to salvage the truce.

Another NDF negotiator, Antonio Zumel, said the rebels preferred a written assurance from Mrs Aquino because they had protested to her in writing the order by armed forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos for patrols and disarmings to continue.

But Mr Ocampo said a television appearance by the president could suffice.

A spokesman for the government negotiators said they had called on the president in preparation for their meeting with their NDF counterparts.

There was no immediate word from Gen. Ramos on the latest developments.

He was emerged as a crucial Aquino ally and a powerful political figure in his own right since he swung military support behind her in a dramatic power struggle last month with then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

A procedural problem also cropped up: two supreme court justices turned down an offer to join a body that is to monitor the ceasefire, saying this was beyond their constitutional duties.

Associate Justices Andres Narvasa and Pedro Yap were jointly named by the government and NDF to serve in the five-man body -- which includes the Roman Catholic Church, military and NDF representatives -- with Mr Narvasa as head.

Alice Villadolid, official spokesman for the government negotiators, told reporters after they began their meeting with Mrs Aquino: "There is only one problem actually and that is the interpretation of the word 'disarm'."

"There is every likelihood that they will be able to jointly resolve the problem," she said. "The difference is only semantic."

Presidential security adviser Jose Magno, a recently retired general closely identified with Gen. Ramos, said the rebels "will not be disarmed unless they come to a place where the firearms ban is in effect."

He listed cities, public places and populated areas where even soldiers are not allowed to carry firearms without written permission from their superiors. Mr. Magno said the military would "let them keep their firearms in their camps and in areas where there are no civilians."

Mr Ocampo ruled out a review of the main ceasefire agreement, signed on November 27 after four months of talks, or of ceasefire accords negotiated at regional level. He said the "basic premise" since the talks began in August was that there would be no surrender of firearms by either side. "The fact that we are meeting with them is an effort to arrive at a compromise," Mr Ocampo said.

Truce Endangered, Meetings Held

HK090455 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 9 (AFP) -- Negotiators for the Philippine Government and communist rebels Tuesday failed to resolve a serious impasse at an initial meeting here intended to salvage a ceasefire agreement.

The rebel side, meanwhile, said it was up to President Corazon Aquino to rescue the endangered truce.

The 60-day ceasefire, due to take effect at noon here Wednesday, was imperilled by last-minute disputes over the military's plan to continue patrolling areas of conflict and disarm people without official licenses for their weapons.

Senior government negotiator Teofisto Guingona remained optimistic but told reporters after the meeting that "gray areas" remained to be clarified and that a second meeting later in the day had been scheduled.

He said he was also going to see Mrs Aquino, but did not state if his call would precede or follow the second meeting with the negotiators of the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF).

Carolina Malay, one of the three NDF negotiators, earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mrs Aquino must now personally step into the dispute between the rebels and the military. [passage omitted]

Reacting to Miss Malay, Mr Guingona cautioned the NDF against publicizing its protests before trying to resolve it with his panel, and said Mr Aquino only lays down policies, leaving both panels to work out details. [passage omitted]

Mr Guingona said their second meeting was intended to "resolve or clarify certain gray areas," principally on rebels carrying firearms side by side with the peacekeeping duties of the Armed Forces.

Asked what would happen if the gray areas remained unresolved, he said: "We will cross that undesired bridge when we get there," stressing that "we are confident that we will have the ceasefire as originally scheduled."

He also announced that at least three seats on a five-member national ceasefire committee that will monitor the truce had so far been filled by representatives from the Church, military and the NDF.

The Supreme Court was due to issue a ruling Tuesday on whether two of its members who have been nominated to the committee can join it.

Reacting to the NDF plan to demand the removal of U.S. military bases and radical reforms in society as part of a possible political settlement to be taken up in talks during the truce, Mr Guingona said the government was proposing an agenda that included an offer of general amnesty for rebels.

He said some of the reforms sought by the NDF may be incorporated into the government program, while the U.S. bases will be removed by 1991 if a new draft constitution is approved in February, unless congress decided to retain them.

Ramos Confirms No Compromise

HK081354 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Dec 86 pp 1,2

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, said the military would be abandoning its role as the Republic's protector if it yielded to demands that soldiers keep out of rebel-controlled areas during the 60-day cease-fire period.

He said the military's role as enforcer of the law and protector of the people and of the sovereignty and integrity of the land is defined in the 1935, 1973, the Freedom and even the draft Constitutions.

"There can be no distortion or any compromise on the part of the New Armed Forces in the pursuance of this role," he said in a press statement.

Enforcing the law, he said, includes patrolling anywhere, including rebel-controlled areas, and checking for unlicensed firearms.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) has claimed that these two issues were a "misrepresentation or distortion" of the cease-fire agreement signed between the NDF and the Government. The preliminary truce starts on Wednesday.

Military spokesman Col Honesto Isleta said the agreement does not prohibit soldiers from patrolling territories which rebels claim they control.

He said the military will apprehend rebels who carry guns but do not have gun permits or safe conduct passes.

Gun permits, he said, are issued only by Constabulary chief Maj Gen Renato de Villa while safe conduct passes are issued by Ramos, the commanding generals of the four major services, and chiefs of the 12 regional unified commands.

Also yesterday, Ramos and Defense Minister Rafael Ileto said a battalion of about 500 men would be assigned to each of the country's 12 regions to undertake "people-oriented" projects.

"We will show that the Government has not neglected the people as what had happened during the past regime," Ileto said.

Ileto and Ramos, in separate statements, also urged soldiers to respect the cease-fire agreement.

Military Defends Patrolling

HK081511 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fidel Ramos explained the position of the military regarding the continued patrolling by the military in NPA areas. In a statement provided Captain Anselmo Cabingan, NAFP public information officer, Ramos said that such actions are aimed at maintaining security in the country.

[Begin Cabingan recording in English] General Fidel Ramos, chief of staff of the NAFP today repeated that the Armed Forces is mandated by law to provide protection and security to the people, and to maintain law and order to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the republic. Ramos reiterated this call this morning during the regular Monday morning flag raising ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo which was also attended by Defense Minister Rafael Ileto. The NAFP chief also echoed a call of Minister Ileto, which he issued last Saturday, that in keeping with the spirit of the cease-fire, the military is obliged not to initiate any offensive action against elements of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. However, Ramos said the NAFP can undertake security and police patrols pursuant to its peacekeeping function and act on violations of the penal statutes, excluding political crimes, for the purpose of protecting the population and property. Government forces are instructed to avoid any confrontational situation with the CPP-NPA unless provoked or fired upon. This will then assure the avoidance of unnecessary tension and new provocations and enable the preliminary cease-fire to hold. Ramos also said that likewise the NAFP will take actions to secure and safeguard residences in any community in the Philippines if any complaints are received by authorities about extortion, coercion and threats, molestation, and any form of taxation. Ramos also emphasized that the carrying of firearms in the country by anyone whether civilian, soldier, policeman, civilian law enforcement agent or CPP-NPA member is governed by presidential decree 1866 or the omnibus firearms code; these rules and regulations were reiterated in paragraph 9.4 of the safety and immunity agreement. The NAFP chief said that the bottom line is that the NAFP and the INP [Integrated National Police] must enforce the law, maintain peace and order, provide for the safety of the citizens and exempt no one including its own elements if they violate the law. [end recording]

It can be recalled that the NDF [National Democratic Front] strongly opposes the said actions which the military plan to undertake when the cease-fire agreement takes effect on Wednesday, 10 December. Two days before the formal start of the cease-fire agreement between the NDF and the government, several clashes occurred involving the NPA. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, NDF NAME CEASE-FIRE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HK090611 Quezon City ANG PAHAYANGANG MALAYA in English 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jun Lopez]

[Excerpt] Associate Justice Andres Narvasa was named yesterday by government and leftist peace negotiators as head of the national committee that will monitor the 60-day ceasefire accord which takes effect next Wednesday.

Rebel peace negotiator Satur Ocampo told a press conference that four others were named to the committee which will draw up guidelines to implement the accord signed Nov. 27 between the government and the National Democratic Front [NDF].

The four other members of the NSC [as published — National Cease-Fire Committee, NCC] are Ricardo Cardinal Vidal of Cebu; PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, representing the government; Associate Justice Pedro Yap, and Franscisco Pascual, a former political detainee representing the NDF.

Narvasa, a law dean and general counsel of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board which looked into the Aquino murder three years ago, has welcomed the appointment, Ocampo said.

The other justice, however, expressed some reservations. "He's still trying to weigh his duties in the court," said Ocampo.

Cardinal Vidal has not been informed of his appointment but in case he refuses, Sister Christine Tan would be named instead to the monitoring panel.

Sister Tan was a member of the 48-man Constitutional Commission which drafted the 1986 Charter. A sister of BIR [Bureau of Internal Revenues] Chief Bienvenido Tan, she is also a member of the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace and the Anti-Bases Coalition.

The NDF representative in the panel was described by Ocampo as "an ex-detainee who has extensive knowledge of the field situation and the New People's Army."

Other duties envisioned for the NSC [as published] once the truce is in place include accepting reports of ceasefire violations and determining what penalty is to be meted out to the guilty party.

Despite violations of the truce, both the government and the NDF have agreed to continue talks on the substantive issues of the peace negotiations.

The local ceasefire committees will be formed shortly, Ocampo said.

The government panel initially proposed that the provincial fiscals, head of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and a civic group representative be named to local committees. An NPA member and a provincial commander would represent the NDF and the government.

Ocampo said the NDF rejected this because provincial fiscals are the ones handling insurgency -- or subversion -- related cases in the provinces.

He said the National Ceasefire Committee has the final say on the composition of the local committees.

Another NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel said the NDF and government panelists Teofisto Guingona and Ma. Serena Diokno met yesterday to discuss additional measures to safeguard the ceasefire.

Zumel said Col. Honesto Isleta's statement on the ceasefire accord safety and immunity guarantees tend to distort the spirit of the agreement and may lead to violations.

Zumel said the panels agreed to add provisions on certain signals to identify the NPA. One of them could be a flag that rebels will carry in the field, he said.

The NDF also protested the move of Col. Virgilio Saldajeno preventing the NDF from talking with jailed rebel leader Rodolfo Salas in his cell at the Constabulary Security Group in Camp Crame.

Ocampo, Zumel, Malay and the two lawyers, Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad, were at Crame yesterday to confer with Salas on the ceasefire pact.

Salas, alias Commander Bilog, was named by the NDF as the third member of the panel in the peace talks, Zumel said.

Saldajeno said the ban was on orders of General De Villa. [passage omitted]

MNLF CLAIMS AQUINO OFFICIALS OUT TO DESTROY TRUCE

HK080641 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has warned President Aquino against officials in her government who they claim wish to destroy the peace initiative in Mindanao. Jojo Ysmael has the details:

[Begin recording] According to an MNLF newspaper, these officials plan to sabotage the peace efforts in Mindanao instituted by President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari when they met in Jolo, Sulu September 5. These officials are bent on obstructing moves made by Butz Aquino and the PSDP's [Philippines Social Democratic Party] Norberto Gonzales to solve the problems in the Southern Philippines, the MNLF stated. [end recording]

Civil War Feared

HK081507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 18

[By Sid Roman]

[Text] Presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino expressed fears yesterday of possible civil war should the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other rebel groups in Mindanao try to secede from the Philippines.

He, however, stressed that the firepower of the belligerent groups "are no match for that of the military."

Aquino, brother-in-law of the President and her personal representative in the Cordillera and Mindanao peace negotiations, made the remarks in a dialogue with members of the Tarlaquenos in Media Association Wednesday night at the Quezon City sports club.

He regretted the recent developments in the peace negotiations, obviously referring to the reported filing of petitions by the MNLF and the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) with the United Nations seeking independence for Mindanao.

He disclosed the desire of some Middle East countries to give at least $280 million in various economic and development aid for Mindanao should the peace and order problem in the South be solved.

The presidential emissary told Tarlac mediamen that another country has also committed to extend its support, but the support will largely depend on the peace and order condition in the region. He declined to name the country.

Revealing that the "logistical support of Nur Misuari has dried up," Aquino said the MNLF chairman does not enjoy the support of all Muslim rebels in the South, citing differences of Misuari with the Dimas Pundato and Hashim Salamat groups and the political group of brothers Firdausi and Macapanton Abbas.

Earlier, the government Philippine News Agency reported that the MNLF and the MIM headed by defeated presidential candidate Reuben Canoy had filed petitions with the United Nations seeking independence for the South.

Canoy was quoted as saying that the MNLf, which has been fighting to separate Mindanao from the rest of the country for over 14 years, has applied with the United Nations for a belligerency status, claiming that Muslim Filipinos are at war with the Philippine government.

The MIM, on the other hand, has asked the United Nations to intervene in the conduct of the Feb. 2 plebiscite on the constitution and hasten the proclamation of Mindanao's independence.

The government declared that the act of Misuari is a provocative and hostile action that violates the peace agreement signed by President Aquino and Misuari.

SOURCES REPORT AQUINO FREEZES CABINET REVAMP

HK081410 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Executive Editor Eddie Monteclaro]

[Text] President Aquino has decided to suspend her Cabinet reorganization and to concentrate instead on the implementation of her national economic recovery program.

This apparently means Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez is keeping his job.

According to "Inside Malacanang" interviews of ministers who attended last Friday's special Cabinet meeting, the Cabinet reorganization will be resumed in February 1987 after the ratification of the 1986 Constitution.

Informed sources said President Aquino will then let go of Cabinet members planning to run for Congress seats and replace them with a new team.

No official comment could be secured on the suspension of the Cabinet revamp, but it was given credence by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno when he said a replacement for Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez could not be found.

"Inside Malacanang" sources termed the new twist in President Aquino's schedule as "Operations Homework" to create new jobs and for the "yes" campaign in the constitutional plebiscite on Feb. 2.

Sanchez, whose resignation was reportedly accepted by President Aquino last week, has been on the verge of leaving the cabinet since the President announced a Cabinet revamp on Nov 22.

The problem, Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said, was the President's desire to reach a "consensus" on the matter.

"She has to meet with management. She has to meet with labor groups. Each particular member of each particular group has his own favorites. So you discuss them. One proposes somebody, another one shoots it down," he said.

The ideal person for the job, Benigno says, is "somebody acceptable to both labor and management."

The elusive combination required of a labor minister has brought up many possible candidates who have gone through close scrutiny by everyone concerned. Early last week, it looked as if the labor portfolio would go to Cicero Calderon, a member of the 1971 Constitutional Convention and who is now with the International Labor Organization office in Bangkok.

But questions raised by the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] about his possible connections with the Central Intelligence Agency, has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm for Calderon.

The President should be announcing Sanchez' replacement "by midweek," Benigno said. But the other week, he also said the Cabinet revamp would be completed by last Monday.

At any rate, he said that as far as he knows, choosing the next labor minister is "still a wide open ballgame."

When asked about the possibility of Sanchez' retention in the Cabinet, Benigno said, "If they cannot find a replacement for him, certainly, he will continue to function."

Meanwhile, the KMU has served notice that, should it approve of Sanchez, whose "pro-labor" views is removed,they may take to the streets in a nationwide general strike. [sentence as published]

The annoucement of Sanchez's replacement, they said, will signal the start of their protest.

Paper Sees Sanchez 'Retained'

HK051315 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 20

[Excerpt] No decision has been made yet on the fate of Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez. Palace officials said President Corazon Aquino continues to consult with both labor and management sectors on who the best replacement would be. But sources in Malacanang intimate that Sanchez may be retained after all.

One palace insider interviewed earlier this week by BUSINESS DAY pointed out that "Sanchez and (former Local Government Minister) Aquilino Pimentel Jr. are the only two members of the Cabinet with mass based constituencies."

He added that if both Sanchez and Pimentel were removed from the Cabinet, "where would the people go and who can they talk to?"

The delay in Mrs Aquino's decision may be due to the Kilusang Mayo Uno's [KMU -- 1 May Movement] threat to call another nationwide strike if she fails to resist the "covert American hand in the ongoing revamp."

KMU secretary for mass campaign and education, Nick B. Elman, said the revamp is "not attuned to making her government more responsive to the nationalist and democratic interests of the Filipino people." It is viewed by KMU instead as "more to the satisfaction of the United States."

Elman said there are indications of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operations and maneuvers in the current political affairs. He took note of three recent moves of Mrs Aquino: the installation of Rafael Ileto as defense minister, the appointment of Jaime Ferrer as local governments minister and the possible replacement of Sanchez by Cicero Calderon.

KMU considers Ileto, Ferrer and Calderon as "loyal to U.S. interests because of their background." Ileto was a graduate of the U.S. West Point Academy. Ferrer was one of the original founders of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) during the administration of President Magsaysay, whom the CIA reportedly helped install. Calderon is an International Labor Organization (ILO) regional official based in Bangkok and is also suspected by KMU to be a "CIA agent."

Businessmen, however, are getting restless about the delay in the President's decision.

An exporter interviewed yesterday asserted: "Never mind (former Natural Resources Minister) Ernesto Maceda and Pimental, but as far as we businessmen are concerned, we see Sanchez as a major reason for our anxieties."

For his part, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Aurelio Periquet said after a meeting with the President in Malacanang Wednesday that his organization thinks that the results of the Cabinet revamp are satisfactory.

Press Secretary Teodoro Beningno said Mrs Aquino is being very careful about making a decision on the Labor Ministry because of the "critical role that the labor minister plays in matters of national interest."

Whatever the President's decision would be, said Benigno, it will be based on a broad and effective consensus. He also indicated that the President will not spare lower level government officials in the ongoing reorganization. [passage omitted]

NEW MINISTER FERRER DENIES LINKS WITH CIA

HK050409 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Newly appointed Minister of Local Governments Jaime Ferrer has denied that he has links with the American Central Intelligence Agency. Ferrer made this clarification in reaction to the fact that he is mentioned in a book called "Portrait of a Cold Warrior," written by Joseph Smith of the CIA. This has raised some questions about his appointment, which is being attributed to the CIA's invisible power. Ferrer said that when he set up Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] in 1950, as well as the Presidential Assistance on Community Development, under President Magsaysay's administration, his role then was not questioned. The former Comelec [Commission on Elections] head added that he organized Namfrel to ensure that there would be clean elections.

ENRILE REFUSES NACIONALISTA PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK080611 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile rejected the offer that he head the Nacionalista Party [NP]. NP Secretary General Renato Cayetano said that Enrile wished to remain as an ordinary party member. Cayetano is a close friend of the former defense minister. It will be recalled that Enrile also did not respond to invitations from other parties including the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP -- Philippine Nationalist Party] following his dismissal from the cabinet. According to Cayetano, Enrile wanted a united opposition against President Aquino.

PARTIES HIT 'PRO-AMERICAN' BIAS OF NEW CABINET

HK051427 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[By Joel Paredes and Elmer Mercado]

[Excerpt] Two leading left-leading groups yesterday assailed what they said was the pro-American complexion of the Aquino Cabinet after a shakeup that followed a failed power bid by a right-wing military faction.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] and the Partido ng Bayan [PNB People's Party] said they viewed the revamp as "a silent coup" that bears the imprint of American interference in the country's political affairs.

The two groups warned President Aquino against falling into the hands of external forces, particularly the Americans.

Their warnings came after Palace spokesman Teodoro Benigno said President Aquino will purge "undesirable" lower-ranking government officials after her revamp of the Cabinet is completed.

Benigno said Mrs. Aquino "may start weeding out undesirable elements in the bureaucracy" after a new labor minister is appointed next week.

Dismissed in her first overhaul of the Cabinet in nine months were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. Pimentel was given the new post of presidential adviser on natural affairs.

Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez is to be dismissed next week, Palace sources said.

In saying the Aquino [illegible]et has gained a pro-American complexion, the KMU said the revamp did not make the government "responsive to nationalist and democratic interests."

The labor alliance cited the appointments of West Point-trained Rafael Ileto, a former lieutenant general, and Jaime Ferrer to the defense and local governments ministries as "moves directed by certain U.S. government agencies."

"We have regarded these moves as part of direct U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operations and maneuvers in current Philippine political affairs," KMU spokesman Nick Elman said.

Alan Jasminez, PNB secretary-general, said that the "silent coup" staged by rightist elements in the Aquino government could pave the way for the restoration of "elitist democracy" in the country.

"This restoration would render inutile whatever gains the Filipino people achieved in the February revolution and the sacrifices of many others during the dark years of Marcos's martial law administration," Jasminez added.

Previously criticized for her "indecisiveness and wishy-washy stance, Mrs. Aquino undertook revamp of the political bureaucracy which had been assailed by critics as riddled with "inept and corrupt" officials.

The KMU said that the qualifications set forth by Mrs. Aquino in the choice of replacements in her Cabinet "fall short" of those needed to have men and women of nationalist and democratic sentiments.

The political strike, the KMU said, would be a warning to the government of the dangers of the recent political developments.

"This would also serve to protest the ouster of Sanchez from the labor ministry," the 600,000-member labor center added. It said the impending removal of Sanchez, who has been branded as overly sympathetic to labor, is a way of bowing to pressures from big foreign local business interest.

The KMU, PNB and other nationalist organizations have been urging the retention of Sanchez at the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

Among those being considered as Sanchez successor are Cicero Calderon, senior consultant of the Bangkok-based International Labor Organization; Deputy Labor Minister Frank Drilon of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines who was nominated by KMU rival labor center, TUCP [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines]; and Presidential Adviser Rene Saguisag.

Ferrer, a former member of Parliament and also former Commission on Elections chairman is a known anti-communist cited by former CIA agent Joseph Smith in his book "Portrait of a Cold Warrior," as responsible for organizing the Namfrel in the 1950s and later, the Progressive Party of the Philippines.

The KMU, did not disclose the date for its planned nationwide poltical strike. [passage omitted]

AQUINO TO 'CLEAN-UP' LOWER-LEVEL GOVERNMENTS

HK051015 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Following the Cabinet revamp, President Aquino will begin to clean up the entire government by removing undesirable officials at lower levels. Once the Cabinet revamp is completed, the president will start ousting undesirable elements in the government in accordance with her promise to the country about a fresh start in her government. This was announced by Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno.

AQUINO STRESSES DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT

HK060210 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] President Aquino says we should accept no other form of government, no matter the price there is to pay. She said yesterday [5 December] that the ways of peace are the best and democracy is the best and most humane and most enlightened system of government yet devised by men, and we should accept no other form of government, whatever the price there is to pay. The president spoke before 500 delegates to the launching of the 1986 Family Week celebration at Malacanang.

She also said that as parents, we must remember the importance of our God-given role and teach the children the value of respect for themselves, for their parents, for all legitimate authority and the laws of the land, for the laws and teachings given by a just and loving God.

[Begin Aquino recording] Let us teach them to believe that the ways of peace are best; that the surrender of principles is always ignoble and to be avoided at all costs; that the way of democracy, though not without its flaws, is the best, the most humane, and most enlightened system of government yet devised by men; and that we should accept no other form of government, whatever the price to be paid. [end recording]

CPP-CENTRAL LUZON, ALLIED GROUPS REJECT CHARTER

HK041433 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga -- The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its allied organizations in Central Luzon have expressed opposition to the ratification of the proposed constitution which they described as "proimperialist and anti-people."

The Central Luzon CPP announced its rejection of the draft charter in the November issue of the 15-year-old "Himagsik," [revolution] official newsletter of the revolutionary movement in Central Luzon.

The entire six pages of the newsletter, which was also furnished the MANILA BULLETIN, were devoted to the draft constitution which, it said, was "tailored, designed, and cooked by the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] delegates who were dictated by the U.S. agents, capitalists, and big owners of landed estates."

The newsletter, which carried articles written in Pilipino, said that if ratified, the draft constitution will "legitimize the U.S. imperialist control of the country's economic and political affairs and the continued presence of the American military installations in the country."

It said the new charter will "bring the Filipino farmers to backward farming, famine, and suppression."

But the Central Luzon revolutionary organizations, the newsletter said, "cast no doubts that the proposed constitution would be ratified in the coming plebiscite because of the popularity and the machinery of the Aquino government.

It quoted 14 "nationalist" Con-Com members as saying that the draft charter has a lot of defects and that the Filipino people "will have nothing to hope from the constitution."

The newsletter said the constitutional provision which grants foreign capitalists a 40 percent share in Philippine industries, including public utilities, is similar to the 1968 Investment Incentives Law implemented during the Marcos regime, allowing foreign capitalists to "make billions of pesos in profit."

The proposed constitution, the newsletter said, retains the neocolonial economy by providing that the "U.S. will support the country's industrialization program founded on agriculture."

The land reform program provided for under the new constitution likewise is similar to the agrarian reform program of deposed President Marcos and "even strengthens feudalism."

The newsletter said the country's farmer land problem can be solved only if the farmers' feudal relationship with the landowners are eliminated.

In rejecting the new constitution, the newsletter explained that the CPP and its allied organizations decided to work against its ratification but their stand "is not similar to the position of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and other Marcos loyalists who are only against it because of the transitory provision which makes Aquino president until 1992.

PARTIDO NG BAYAN CLAIMS HARASSMENT BY MILITARY

HK051333 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 20

[Text] The left-wing Partido ng Bayan [People's Party -- PNB] whose chairman Rolando Olalia was murdered Nov. 13, yesterday said that it continues to be the target of a "smear and fear" campaign by some units of the military.

In a press statement, the PB said that the launching last Nov. 22 of its provincial chapter in Capiz was hampered by efforts of military and paramilitary forces in the area to keep people from joining a scheduled march to Roxas City.

"These elements cordoned the municipalities of Tapaz, Dumalag, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sapian and Pilar, coercing PB members and applicants in these areas into not attending the launching rally in Roxas City," according to the PB statement.

"The reason given by the military for detaining those leaving for Roxas City was that there were threats the launching would be bombed," it added.

PB said however that organizers of its provincial chapter still succeeded in assembling a kilometer-long column of marchers despite the "harassments."

Meantime, the PB deplored in a separate statement the reported proposal of Brig. Gen Eugenio Ocampo, Central Luzon, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, to create a PC Metropolitan District Command in Valenzuela, Metro Manila.

Under the present organizational set-up of the PC-INP, the Bulacan towns of Meycauayan, Marilao, Obando and Bocaue are under the Central Luzon Regional Command, while Valenzuela is under the control of the Capital Region Command.

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SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH JSP

OW100949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- A four-member delegation from the Soviet Union arrived Wednesday for an annual exchange with the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), JSP officials said.

The Soviet officials, led by Vladimir I. Stepanov, head of the Soviet House of Political Enlightenment at the Communist Party Central Committee, include A.A. Koshikin, director of the party's International Bureau [name and title as received].

The delegates will meet Thursday with JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, and hold several meetings with members of the JSP and of Japan's largest labor federation Sohyo who will discuss world affairs and bilateral relations during the nine-day trip, the officials said. The trip takes the Soviet officials to Kyoto and Hiroshima, they said.

JAPAN-ROK MINISTERIAL MEETING STRESSES TRADE

OW051315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea kicked off a two-day ministerial conference here Friday with the stress on trade.

The two countries' 14th ministerial conference at the Foreign Ministry was attended by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and four fellow cabinet members and six South Korean representatives, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su. International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura was absent due to illness.

Kuranari and Choe, who delivered keynote addresses, shared the view that the two nations need to promote international division of labor to correct the bilateral trade imbalance, now running in Japan's favor. Japan's trade surplus with South Korea amounted to 4.5 billion dollars in the first 10 months of this year.

Kuranari said the trade imbalance will not be corrected only by Japanese efforts to open its markets. There has been a move recently among Japanese firms to shift their production to South Korea and seek partnerships with South Koreans due to the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar, he said and stressed the importance of both nations promoting the division of labor.

Choe seconded Kuranari's view and called for efforts by both governments to encourage cooperation among private firms of both countries. Choe asked Japan to open its markets, expand imports from South Korea, and promote technical transfer and joint venture projects.

Kuranari called on South Korean officials to establish a new fishery order as Japanese fishermen are pressed by active South Korean fishing operations in waters around Japan, referring to the possibility of the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone.

The two ministers also shared the view of the importance of fighting against trade protectionism and supporting multilateral negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Kuranari touched on the severe political situation on the Korean peninsula as shown by the recent false announcement on the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

He called on the two Koreas and neighboring countries to exercise restraint in order not to harm the current stability on the peninsula.

Bilateral Relations Promoted

OW060725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his South Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su agreed Saturday to discuss the creation of a so-called wisemen's group, possibly in 1988, to promote bilateral relations in a wide range of areas. Choe, who is here to attend the 14th Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting that started Friday, reached the agreement in a separate session with Kuranari, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said the proposed wisemen's group will discuss economic, scientific and cultural matters between the two countries.

During the meeting, Kuranari endorsed continuation of Japan's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to South Korean imports to Japan and said Japan wants to consider South Korean requests for tariff reductions in multilateral trade negotiations, the official said.

Kuranari requested a revision of the 1965 Japan-South Korea fishery agreement because of expanded fishing operations in waters around Japan that have met with complaints by Japanese fishermen. Choe, however, told Kuranari that South Korea wants to maintain the present agreement, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Choe showed a cautious attitude toward a Japanese request to expand the number of journalists in both countries, the official said.

On medical treatment for South Korean A-bomb victims, Kuranari said the Japanese Government would like to continue a program to treat the South Korean patients in Japan. However, Choe told Kuranari that South Korea basically wants the treatment conducted in South Korean hospitals but would not object [to] treatment in Japan for cases where suitable medical facilities are unavailable in South Korea, Japanese officials said.

Choe also told Kuranari that South Korea is interested in the Kansai Airport project and asked for a Japanese briefing within this year on possible South Korean participation. Kuranari said he would like to help but declined to make any specific commitment, arguing that the matter will have to be discussed with the Japanese company promoting the project.

The two ministers also exchanged views on development on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

Choe explained South Korea's fears concerning the north's contruction of a dam near the demilitarized zone dividing the peninsula. He also expressed concern over recent increases in visits to North Korea by Japanese politicians and asked Japan not to upset the balance in the peninsula by such visits.

Kuranari said Japan will act with caution.

'Wisemen's Group' Suggested

OW061209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea ended a two-day ministerial meeting here Saturday with an agreement to create a so-called wisemen's group to promote bilateral relations.

They also agreed to hold the next meeting -- the 15th -- in Seoul in the latter half of next year.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, who headed the Japanese delegation, told reporters at the end of the meeting that representatives of the two countries held similar views concerning the severe situation on the Korean peninsula.

Japan expressed support for South Korea on its initiatives on such matters as the resumption of dialogue between the two Koreas on the holding of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and seeking membership of the United Nations for both Koreas, Kuranari said.

The delegations agreed that Japan and South Korea have entered a new age of "matured and equal partnership," Kuranari said. The decision to create a wisemen's group -- possibly in 1988 -- for the promotion of bilateral relations from a longer and wider perspective was taken from that point of view, he said.

On economic subjects, Kuranari said delegates discussed the promotion of a division of labor. Japan also agreed to promote imports from South Korea and make efforts to expand the number of South Korean engineering trainees in Japan, he said.

He also said Japan will send a survey mission late next January to South Korea to help it draw up a sixth five-year economic plan to start in 1987, and another mission to encourage imports of South Korean products will go there in March.

Japan proposed the creation of a new fishery order between the two countries and this issue will be discussed further with South Korean officials, Kuranari said.

According to Kuranari, both nations will also talk further on "human exchanges," particularly on the easing of visa requirements.

On other issues, Foreign Ministry officials said Japan told Soth Korea its request for tariff reductions on 57 items will be taken up in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations although South Korean officials demanded early and separate measures on the matter.

South Korea requested an expansion of preferential duty items and a relaxation of import regulations on raw silk and silk, while Japan said it will not abolish the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the officials said.

They said Japan agrees to hold a seminar for South Korean construction firms on the possibility of them participating in the Kansai International Airport project. It will be similar to one held for U.S. contractors, they added.

Preferential Status for ROK

OW060601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Japan promised Saturday to continue to give South Korea preferential status under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The pledge was given in a meeting between Hidenao Nakagawa, MITI's parliamentary vice minister, and Na Ung-pae, South Korea's trade and industry minister. Nakagawa was deputized for MITI Minister Hajime Tamura, who is ill.

The move follows reports that Japan was planning to withdraw the special status in respect of 33 South Korea products now classified as duty-free, due to South Korea's emergence as a "newly industrializing country" or NIC.

Na asked for Japan to expand the scope of preferential tariffs to help rectify the imbalance in bilateral trade, which was 4.5 billion dollars in Japan's favor from January to October, a 94 percent rise from the same period of last year.

In response to Na's request, Nakagawa said Japan plans to improve its generalized System of Preferences (GSP) by scrapping ceilings, which are exceptionally imposed on South Korean import goods like silk, and expanding the number of items with no tariff.

The South Korean trade and industry minister also called for a reduction of 50 percent of tariffs on 57 South Korean products which are exported to Japan.

Nakagawa said the issue of tariff cuts will be discussed in the new round of multilateral trade talks which GATT members have agreed to conduct.

Nakagawa voiced concern over the South Korean Government's five-year plan to impose restrictions on imports of electric components and other products from Japan, adding that such measures would violate GATT free trade principles.

MIXED BUSINESS COMMUNITY REACTION TO TAX REFORM

OW051327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- A sweeping tax reform approved by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LPD) Friday drew mixed reactions from Japan's business community -- the pros being mainly connected with big businesses and the cons with small businesses.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Orgnizations (Keidanren) expressed appreciation for the LDP's "laborious efforts" that led to a compromise plan indicating the basic direction of tax reform. Keidanren groups big businesses. Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), also paid tribute to what he termed a "historic reform."

In stark contrast, Noboru Gotoh, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, consisting of small businesses, voiced deep regret over the introduction of a sales tax -- a Japanese-type value added tax. The tax will have a serious impact on small businesses and the distribution industry, he warned. The sensitive nature of this issue was also apparent from the absence of reference to the new tax in the statement by the Keidanren's Saito, who generally endorsed the tax reform.

Ishihara and Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), however, expressed strong support for the sales tax. Ishihara called it a "resolute decision in the face of various criticisms."

But business leaders were united in hailing the planned cuts in income tax and corporate tax. Otsuki called for a positive implementation of the tax cuts.

Another feature of the tax reform, abolition of a tax-free system for interest gained on small savings, also generally drew support from business leaders. Ishihara welcomed it as being "along the lines of what we have been requesting."

But Yoshiro Araki, president of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, expressed profound regret over the abolition of the tax-free system and the raising of a maximum ceiling on low-interest postal savings. Private banks will direct major efforts at developing "new financial items and services" attractive to depositors, he said. The abolition of the tax-free system and the higher ceiling on postal savings are bound to give added impetus to competition in banking circles. But securities firms generally welcomed the abolition of the tax-free system as a possible new stimulus to the stock market.

The step will put stock investment at a relative advantage over deposits and savings. This will more than offset an adverse impact on investment trusts involving medium-term national bonds, a spokesman for Daiwa Securities Co. said.

The proposed sales tax brought fierce opposition from the distribution industry, including supermarkets and department stores. Shinji Shimizu, president of the Japan Chain Stores Association, condemned the tax as a breach of an election pledge by the LDP that no major indirect tax would be introduced. The tax, if added to retail prices, will dampen personal consumption. If dealers include it within the prices, their profit margins will shrink.

LILLEY'S REMARKS ON S. KOREAN SITUATION ASSAILED

SK070939 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Undisguised Support and Protection"]

[Text] ON 3 December, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley met separately with DJP Chairman No Tae-u and puppet Speaker of the National Assembly Yi Chae-hyong. Portraying himself as the defender of basic democratic order, No Tae-u explained that the measure taken to deter the NKDP's planned rally in Seoul on 29 November was inevitable to prevent a violent situation from taking place.

Hearing this, Lilley said that the U.S. State Department's comment on the NKDP's attempted rally in Seoul had meant to stress the need for the government to protect security and public order as its primary duty and that under no circumstances should it be interpreted as meaning that the department supports violence. He thus stressed that the guarantee of security and public order is the priority mission of the government. In a separate meeting with the puppet speaker of the National Assembly, Lilley emphasized once again that democratic development and security are inseparably linked in South Korea.

Such remarks by the United States have not only openly supported and protected the Chon Tu-hwan - No Tae-u ring which forcibly aborted the NKDP rally in Seoul, a rally the NKDP planned to hold to promote constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system, but have also encouraged the ring to harshly suppress the opposition party and patriotic and democratic forces.

A few days ago, a person holding the title of spokesman for the U.S. State Department pretended to denounce the South Korean authorities' blocking of an opposition party's rally by using riot police as a violation of the Constitution. As it turned out, what the United States sought behind these remarks was not to denounce, but to support and protect the South Korean puppets. Also, in the process of this, the freedom of assembly and speech they advocated has turned out to be hypocritical empty words with no substance at all. Wolves will eventually lay bare their bloodthirsty fangs no matter how artfully they may be disguised in sheepskin. The highest objective the U.S. imperialists are seeking in South Korea is to keep their colonial rule there in place at all costs.

The basic instrument that the U.S. imperialists rely on to this end is the fascist military dictatorship. Proceeding from such military and strategic interests, the U.S. imperialists do not want South Korea to be democratized and are only interested in smoothly maintaining their colonial rule there based on their fascist dictatorship. The idea of security and public order being the priority consideratinos, which was stressed by Lilley, is nothing but a theory on how to ensure colonial rule and on how to maintain fascist suppressive order.

People vividly remember the fact that the U.S. imperialists first expressed their concern about the Kwangju incident 6 years ago, calling it a regrettable development and then changed their attitude regarding it as the mass struggle rapidly surged forward, babbling that security must be given the first priority, driving the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppress the peasants by handing over to him the puppet armed forces.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to exactly the same trick as they did before. Because the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people has become vigorous and goal-oriented and the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties over the issue of revising the Constitution has become aggravated, the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule is shaking at its foundation. Becoming uneasy about this development, the U.S. imperialists have taken off their mask of the defender of democracy and instead are openly encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to further fascist knife-wielding.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous act of suppressing the NKDP rally in Seoul on 29 November, which the NKDP meant to hold to promote constitutional revision that guarantees a direct presidential election system, by the use of force, including nearly 100,000 policemen and homeland reserve forces, was the most barbarous act of suppressing the opposition party unprecedented in the world history of political parties as well as a most tyrannical fascist challenge to human rights and democracy. For this reason, this suppression has provoked fierce protest and denunciation among the entire population in the country and the vast people in the world who aspire for justice and democracy.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are positively supporting the South Korean puppet clique, even describing it as a measure necessary to preserve security and public order. This shows that the U.S. imperialists will not hesitate to encourage the puppets to create another Kwangju massacre to maintain the quaking fascist colonial rule.

The new governor-general of the colony, Lilley, is the on-the-spot operation of such a wicked plot. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are responsible for strangling democracy and human rights in South Korea and encourage the fascist dictatorship. The U.S. imperialists' support and protection of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship only causes the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment to surge forward more vigorously and the fascist colonial rule to hasten toward its demise.

BENINESE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION VISIT DPRK

Delegation Arrival

SK080656 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0337 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The party and state Delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by special plane on an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The reception of the friendship envoy of the Beninese people at Pyongyang airport was enveloped in an atmosphere of welcome. Along with His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, members of the delegation and its entourage arrived.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible

Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; member and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang, chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of central organs and working organizations; general-grade officers of the People's Army; and Kim Song-hwan, ambassador of our country to the People's Republic of Benin, were at the airport. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song, Kerekou Talk

SK081111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on December 8 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council.

Present on the talks on our side were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; An Pong-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; Yi Hak-chol, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Song-hwan, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Benin.

Present on the opposite side were members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin -- Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the External Relations Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and minister of equipment and transport; Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Press and Propaganda Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Mono Provincial State Administration Committee; Joseph Degla, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and second vice-president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Justin Gnidehou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Commission of State Planning, Finance and Budget of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Francois Codjo Azodogbehou, member of the Central Committee, and second vice-chairman of the Rural Development Commission, of the party; Soule Dankoro, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of trade, handicraft and tourism; Ali Houdou, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Benin Organization of Revolutionary Women; Taofiqui Maliky, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Local Organs Commission of the State Power of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Pierre Osho, member of the Central Committee of the party and secretary general of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Cosme Deguenon, Benin ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Speech Banquet

SK090506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Speech by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK central committee and DPRK president, at the "grand banquet" given on the evening of 8 December in honor of the party and state delegation of Benin, headed by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the central committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin, and chairman of the National Executive Council]

[Text] Respected Your Excellencey President Mathieu Kerekou, all Beninese guests, comrades and friends: We are very happy because we have again met Your Excellencey President Mathieu Kerekou, our intimate friend and brother, after a long time and have come to exchange memories of the past and participate in this joyful occasion. In the name of the Central Committee of our party, the government of the Republic, and the Korean people and on my behalf, I once again warmly welcome Your Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, and the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin.

The respected comrade president has made a long journey to visit our country again. This is an expression of the friendship toward us and deep trust in us. Meeting you again for the first time in 10 years, I can hardly repress old memories and joys. You paid a visit to our country in July 1976 and paved a broad avenue of friendship between Korea and Benin. Since then the fraternal relations of friendship between our two countries have been developing satisfactorily in many fields.

Your present visit to our country will be another important occasion to extend and promote the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing betweeen our two peoples onto higher stage and will contribute to strengthening solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

As the same non-aligned nations, Korea and Benin are fighting for sovereignty, independence and peace. In this struggle they have always taken joint steps. The peoples of our two countries are advancing together along the road of socialism, opposing imperialism, new and old colonialisms and racism, and supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the efforts to solve the questions facing the non-aligned and developing nations in building a new society.

Today African countries have important tasks of consolidating political independence which they have already achieved, and of freeing the people from hunger, poverty and diseases which are the consequences of colonial rule and continual natural calamities.

The African continent is rich in natural resources, and the great potentialities of the peoples of African countries achieve their economic independence by mobilizing and using internal resources in every way on the principle of self-reliance, realize South-South cooperation widely and establish a new international economic order, they will be able to build an independent and prosperous new society.

Today, under the energetic leadership of Your Excellency Esteemed President Mathieu Kerekou, the People's Republic of Benin is pressing ahead with the struggle to strengthen national unity, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and build a new society of justice and fair play. In particular, we highly appreciate your country's emphasis on agriculture and its great effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Beninese people highly respect your excellency president as an outstanding fighter and their intimate comrade.

We wish that, closely united behind you, the fraternal Beninese people will achieve new success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Second Congress of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and carry out the second state plan for socio-economic development.

The people's advance on the road of sovereignty and independence is an irresistible main trend of our time. In Southern Africa, however, tragic events which run counter to the trend of the times are taking place one after another because of the imperialists and racists, and the tense situation prevailing there is giving rise to apprehension among the people throughout the world.

We categorically denounce the South African racists for their anachronistic apartheid policy, barbarous repression of the people, ceaseless invasions and provocations of war perpetrated against the neighbouring countries under the overt patronage and instigation of the imperialists; we strongly call on the nations throughout the world to apply relentless collective sanctions against these racists.

We strongly suppport the Namibian and South African peoples in their just struggle for liberty and liberation, and express firm solidarity with the people of front-line countries and the rest of Africa in their sacred cause of defending their national independence and territorial integrity and of completely liberating Africa by defeating armed intervention and aggression by the South African racists.

Today there is the greatest danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

These days, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are brutally putting down the patriotic young students and other people in South Korea who advocate independence, democracy and reunification. They are also vehemently slandering our republic, stepping up their frantic clamor for anti-communist confrontation and intensifying their war manoeuvres. They have thus aggravated the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Our party and the government of our Republic are dealing with the present situation with utmost patience and prudence, and making every effort to prevent war and settle the question of national reunification by peaceful means.

Your Excellency esteemed president, this visit is a great encouragement to our people who are building socialism and struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

On the principles of international solidarity and revolutionary fidelity, you have been giving positive support to the reasonable proposals of our party and the government of our republic for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone all over the Korean peninsula by getting the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and to the just struggle of our people to put them into effect.

For this I express my deep gratitude to you Comrade President, to the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, to the government and people of the People's Republic of Benin.

All humanity desires and aspires after peace. But peace does not come of its own accord; it must be won through struggle.

In future, too, the Korean people, in solid unity with all the peace forces of the world including the Beninese people, will staunchly fight to frustrate the imperialists' nuclear arms build-up and their maneuvres for a nuclear war and preserve world peace and security.

Respected Your Excellency President: We are happy because we have a true friend like you in Africa. We greatly value our friendship toward the Beninese people and our unity with them. Believing that your visit to our country will bear excellent fruit, I propose a toast to the invincible and fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Benin; to the prosperity of the People's Republic of Benin; to the unity of the people of the world who advocate independence; to the good health and long life of the respected Your Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou; to the good health of all Beninese guests; and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

President Kerekous's Speech

SK090522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 9 Dec 86

Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, made a speech at the banquet given on December 8 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honor of the Benin party and state delegation on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Mathieu Kerekou said:

I extend most heartfelt, warm thanks once again to Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and esteemed president, for having kindly invited us, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of Korea, to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a beautiful country.

He further said:

We pay most respected and ardent regards to his excellency Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected president and the great leader of the Korean people, who has dedicated his all to make the intrepid people of Korea register grand successes in a period less than two generations under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the political vanguard of the Korean people.

Already during our first visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in July 1976, ten years ago, we praised the brilliant achievements made by the industrious and revolutionary people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today we are more deeply impressed than ever before to see the new brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people by laying and consolidating solid foundations for the rapid development of the socialist society and successfully carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the course of undaunted advance for completely realizing their great national destiny.

Clear is the fact that the flames of collective innovation that started as the Chollima movement was launched by the Workers' Party of Korea have been concretized with the epochal victories the Korean people achieved after the attainment of the goal of production increase in all fields of the national economy, self-sufficiency in food, equipment and capital construction and heavy and light industries.

That is why the Benin people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard, and their revolutionary state that have bravely embarked upon the road of glory and dignity, the road of liquidating the old social order where oppression and exploitation of man by man exist express deep respect and profound admiration to the Korean revolution for its great contribution to the qualitative development of the world proletarian revolution.

Precisely for this reason the Benin people estimate with legitimate pride the great succeses of the Korean people as the precious gains of the exploited people of the world and sincerely rejoice over them.

The Benin and Korean peoples and their two political parties of a new type and their two revolutionary states have the same views on the pressing problems in the complicated world today. This constitutes a guarantee for the whole of mankind gravely menaced by thermonuclear war due to the reckless strength and dominating will of world imperialism to make useful and qualitative contributions to the solution of serious problems.

In this regard, permanent tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula arouses deep apprehensions among all people who love freedom, peace and social progress.

The revolutionary people of the People's Republic of Benin, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard, and the revolutionary state of Benin that express solidarity with the Korean people in their just and sacred struggle, decisively expose and condemn the subversive manoeuvres of world imperialism which obstructs the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, while intensifying provocations and stockpiling a large quantity of mass destruction weapons in South Korea.

We are now convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of great Korea is a problem of patience and perseverance.

Our People's Republic of Benin, therefore, warmly hails the sincere and great efforts consistently exerted by respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and supports fine initiatives advanced by him to realise frank and direct dialogue between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Esteemed Comrade President, your reasonable proposals for the high-level tripartite political talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea patently prove that you always display a noble and realistic spirit and a high degree of responsibility to find tirelessly the way and method to finally solve the pressing problem for the independent and peaceful reunification of great Korea.

Noting that it was an urgent problem for all peoples and countries on the globe to struggle against the arms race and for the abolition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament and for the realisation of collective peace and security, he stressed:

The realisation of denuclearization on the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of the military equipment from there are boiled down to this and thereby will be conducive to detente and indispensable dialogue in the Far East.

As proved by the distinguished friendship and solidarity and excellent relations exsisting between the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea already from 1973, we deem it joy to be well aware of such demand from long ago.

Availing ourselves of this place and this opportunity, we believe that talks we have already held and talks to be held during our goodwill visit will enable us to struggle side by side for the strengthening and development of cooperation between Benin and Korea.

DJP OPPOSITION AGREEMENT 'PREPOSTEROUS'

SK100518 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 100 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, met with reporters on 6 December and said that the DJP is still hoping for an opportunity for constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties and urged the NKDP to come back to the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision. On the same day, Yi Chun-ku, secretary general of the DJP, also raved about constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties is impossible in today's South Korean reality in which the Chon Tu-hwan group is wielding bayonets at random and in which the DJP hooligans are monopolizing the National Assembly.

The opposition parties, the off-stage democratic forces, and the masses of all walks of life consistently demand that the fascist constitution be abolished and a democratic constitution be legislated. The NKDP calls for a constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system, not a constitutional revision for an indirect election system ignoring the people's right to vote. If the Chon Tu-hwan group were willing to step down, leaving a precedence of a peaceful transfer of power, it should not oppose a constitutional revision for a direct election system demanded by everyone. However, the pro-U.S. dictatorial group, under U.S. instruction, frustrated the opposition party-hosted mass rally to call for a constitutional revision for a direct election system and oppose long-term power in the most savage manner with some 100,000-strong troops, and regarding an opposition lawmaker's remarks at the National Assembly as a crime, imprisoning him on charges of violating the evil law. Therefore, it is preposterous that this pro-U.S. dictatorial group raves about constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties.

The constitutional revision through an amicable agreement, which the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group raved about, can never be realized. It is a cunning tactic to deceive the people. How can a mutual concession be possible between the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship -- which schemes to maintain the U.S. colonial dictatorial rule in South Korea and to maintain long-term power -- and the patriotic forces calling for independence, democracy, and reunification? This can never happen. The Chon Tu-hwan group raves about constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties and urges the NKDP to return to the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision not because it is willing to abandon the present colonial fascist dictatorial rule or to accept the demands of the democratic patriotic forces. The Chon Tu-hwan group raves about constitutional revision through an amicable agreement to drag the opposition forces into the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision to block the [word indistinct] struggle of the opposition party calling for democratization, to separate the opposition party from the struggle ranks of the masses of all walks of life, to divide and demolish the opposition party, thereby blocking the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle which is intensifying on a pan-national scale, and to find a way out of crisis in its rule. It is also prompted by the wicked and treacherous intent to calm down the people's resistance to the colonial dictatorial regime by putting forward a signboard of constitutional revision through an amicable agreement and thus buying time and to realize the constitutional revision for a parliamentary cabinet system, which will guarantee its long-term power, taking advantage of its majority seats in the National Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's demand for a constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties is a product of U.S. manipulation behind the scenes. The U.S. aggressors are imposing mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties to divide and demolish the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship forces and to maintain the crumbling colonial fascist rule in South Korea. As has already been reported, the U.S. State Department and the (?U.S. Forces Command in South Korea) imposed a mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties on two occasions.

If the opposition party abandons the struggle for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election and accepts constitutional revision through an amicable agreement urged by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group, it will lead to the situation where the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship will become more wicked, the Chon Tu-hwan group will be provided with an opportunity for long-term power, and the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification will face a more arduous trial.

Under circumstances in which democracy is thoroughly obliterated by the United States and the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and in which the National Assembly is monopolized by the DJP, it is impossible for a constitutional revision through an amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties through the National Assembly special Committee for Constitutional Revision.

The democratic patriotic forces who struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification should never make concessions to the Chon Tu-hwan's DJP hooligans or give in to their temptation for constitutional revision through an amicable agreement. The NKDP and the off-stage opposition democratic figures should reject mutual concession and dialogue with the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan group and wage an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, trusting the strength of our people, going among them, and in united strength with them. This is the only way to restore our sovereignty, democracy, and civil rights and to accelerate reunification. Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group's long-term power plot, but will drive it from power, and build an independent and democratic society.

CHONGJIN POWER PLANT BEGINS OPERATION 7 DEC

SK091215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] The modern Chongjin Thermal Power Plant has been built in Chongjin, the city of iron in the northern district, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party. Its commissioning has made it possible to meet more satisfactorily the demand of the industrial establishments in the northern region, including the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex for electric power, the introduction of a central heating system in Chongjin, and providing the citizens with a more civilized life. It will contribute to the attainment of the 100,000 million-KWH power goal.

On 7 December, the inauguration ceremony of the Chongjin thermal power plant was held. Comrade Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Committee; An Mun-hon, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and other personages concerned were in attendance, together with the employees, builders, and supporters of the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant. Invited to the inauguration ceremony were Nikolay Shubnikov, the Soviet ambassador to our country; members of the Embassy; (Livoskov) Soviet Consul General in Chongjin; and Soviet guests staying in Chongjin.

Chairman An Mun-hon made a report. The report pointed out that the workers and technicians who participated in construction effected numerous technical innovations in gigantic construction works and in assembling facilities by vigorously waging the mass technical innovation movement and highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and attained proud successes in every construction site. He noted that today the employees and builders of the Chongjin thermal power plant are faced with glorious tasks to better contribute to power production and to ensure more civilized living conditions for the citizens of Chongjin by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in July 1986. He pointed out that every generator should produce more power by properly carrying out the management of the generating facilities and by constantly enhancing the standard of the scientific and technological management of such facilities.

At the inauguration ceremony, Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov delivered a speech. He noted that the inauguration of this power plant is further clear evidence of the fraternal friendship, manifold cooperation, and close ties between the two parties, states, and peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. He stated that he thanks Comrade Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, who have ensured favorable working and living conditions for the Soviet experts and technicians who have participated in construction of the power plant, while paying deep attention to the construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant.

He mentioned, concerning the noisy commotion being carried out by the South Korean authorities in connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, that this is a vicious act destined to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

In conclusion, he stated that he hopes that the Korean people will attain greater success in implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress and that the manifold cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea be strengthened.

As the red tape hanging across the entrance of the plant was cut, the participants in the ceremony inspected the production process of the plant.

TRADE, INDUSTRY MINISTRY ASSESSES JAPAN TRADE

SK100357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will not increase restrictions on Japanese imports if Korea's trade deficit with that country stabilizes at this year's level, Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae said Tuesday. In an interview following a five-day visit to Japan, Na said that the Japanese delegation attending the 14th Korea-Japan ministerial conference, held in Tokyo, expressed deep concern about Korea's recent trade strategy of shifting its import sources from Japan to the United States and Europe. Na and five other ministers attended the two-day conference, held late last week, before going to Osaka, Japan, to participate in the opening ceremony of an exhibition center for Korean-made products.

Korea has designated 162 Japan-made items as targets of a plan to diversify its import sources in order to correct its chronic trade deficit with Japan. The Bank of Korea projected that Korea's trade deficit with Japan will reach 700-800 million U.S. dollars in the fourth quarter of this year and 5.8 billion dollars for the whole year. In the conference, Na said that Seoul and Tokyo agreed to hold working-level talks about the transfer of technologies and cooperation in supplying parts in the first quarter of next year.

Na also said that Japan promised to expand its generalized system of preference (GSP) benefits for Korea-made products as part of its trade action program, to be unveiled next April.

Business circles in Korea have reacted negatively to unconfirmed reports in Japan that Tokyo is considering removing some 42 Korean products from the GSP list. The Japanese side said that Tokyo intends to partially lift import ceilings on Korean export items covered by the GSP, although it said it would not lower tariff rates on 57 Korean commodities, according to Na. In conclusion, Na said that the Japanese side showed a negative attitude toward reducing tariff rates or implementing an import quota system, but reacted positively to removing some non-tariff barriers, including the designation of Korean inspection units as an authorized agency to conduct standards approval on behalf of Japanese inspection institute.

POLICE SEIZE PAPERS FROM U.S. LAWYER

SK100046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Police at Kimpo International Airport seized anti-government literature from an American woman lawyer yesterday.

The printed material confiscated from Brill Julie Simone included articles on the alleged sexual torture of a woman college expellee by a police officer in Puchon last June and on the arrest of dissident lawyer Yi Ton-myon.

Simone, who arrived in Seoul on Nov. 24, left Korea as scheduled aboard a Korean Air plane at 9:50 a.m. after surrendering 12 pages of documents.

CHON CALLS FOR 'FIRM NATIONAL DISCIPLINE'

SK100351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday called for the establishment of "firm national discipline" next year to pave the way for the peaceful transfer of power and the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. "Stability in the nation and society is essential since next year should be a crucial year in preparing to lay a foundation for takeoff in becoming an advanced country, which we have been aiming for," Chon said. The president made the remarks in a council meeting of government auditing and inspection officials. The meeting, the third of its kind this year, was held to review auditing and inspection activities of the last six years and to set the council's goals for next year.

Chon also instructed the participants to cope resolutely with "leftist, pro-communist" forces bent on creating chaos in Korean society, in order to defend and develop a free democratic system. Reemphasizing his law and order theme, Chon urged public officials and people in leading social positions to take the initiative in establishing national discipline and developing "a firm sense of mission." Actions that disrupt law and order should be dealt with strictly, and anti-national and anti-social crimes should be prevented at all costs, he said.

Chon said he hopes that cooperation in the area by families, schools, work places and communities could lead to a "total social drive stabilizing society and the nation."

The participants -- 34 council members with vice cabinet ministerial status -- pledged to dedicate themselves to the defense of the free democratic system and to promote social stability in view of the fact that Korea needs "a stern national discipline in 1987. They noted that next year will be a make-or-break year for the peaceful transfer of governmental power in 1988 and Korea's takeoff for joining the ranks of the advanced countries. The major goals next year for achieving these objectives include the elimination of "leftist, pro-communist forces, the establishment of discipline in officialdom and society, and law and order," Chon added.

DJP, NKDP LEADERS TO DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

SK100037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties are moving to bring back to life a special House committee on constitutional amendment amid signs of mutual self-restraint and renewed efforts towards dialogue.

Floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] are expected to huddle today to find a clue to ease the political tension caused by the forcible obstruction of an NDP rally in Seoul on Nov. 29 and the DJP's unilateral passage of the budget bill on Dec. 2.

Informed sources said the whips meeting will seek to pave the way for a meeting of DJP chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u, which is regarded as the sole apparatus to help normalize bipartisan relations.

The projected bipartisan dialogue will focus mainly on the issue of extending the deadline for the activity of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment set for Dec. 18.

The DJP indicated that the panel's activity may be extended till "early next year," if the NDP immediately returns to the panel, which has been stalled since September due to its boycott.

For its part, the NDP expressed hope that the panel continue to exist for some time now that it has indefinitely shelved out-of-parliament struggles such as mass rallies in major cities.

DJP chairman No said yesterday that party leaders' meetings can be held any time if the NDP agrees on it.

"I told the floor leader of our party to discuss with his NDP counterpart concrete ways to bring about a meeting," he told reporters.

He also said he hoped that the amendment work would be concluded as soon as possible to allow time for the revision of many Constitution-related laws, including the National Assembly Election Law.

He told reporters at the party's Central Political Training Institute in Karakdong, "The question of extending the special House committee's activity may be settled through bipartisan negotiations. I think that it does not matter if the panel exists further until early next year."

Asked about the possibility of an extension until next June, he hinted that there can be some flexibility on that matter.

Questioned if he intends to arrange a meeting of President Chon Tu-hwan and NDP head Yi, as proposed by Yi, No just noted that President Chon had entrusted the ruling and opposition parties with the production of an agreement on constitutional amendment. "We have to discuss the amendment issues sincerely first," he said.

"It is not advisable to hold such a meeting when the rival parties have not yet embarked on substantial debate on the issue," he added.

Meanwhile, NDP head Yi stressed in his conversation with newsmen yesterday that his party's principle is "not to give up the Assembly."

He assured the press that NDP members will enter the Assembly when bills concerning the public interest are to be acted on.

As to a party leaders' meeting, Yi said, "There is no reason for me to reject a meeting, if formally proposed, but it is hard for me to meet No without prospects of good results."

"The party whips are required to prepare the ground for the meeting in advance," he stressed.

Party floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said that the DJP should first prepare occasions for the NDP's participation in the Assembly.

He suggested that bipartisan resolutions calling for the postponement of repayment of farmers' debts and for an early implementation of the minimum wage system may be proposals facilitating the NDP's return to the House.

DJP SEARCHING FOR ALLIES AMONG LESSER PARTIES

SK070150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 86 p 2

[By political editor Kim Myong-sik, from the "News in Review" column]

[Text] The weight of minor parties has suddenly increased as the major political camps have stopped chasing the illusion of "amendment by compromise" and have begun searching instead for allies for their independent political operations.

Members of the New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] will certainly regret having made slight of the second opposition Korea National Party in their quest for exclusive deals with the Democratic Justice Party.

On the other hand, officers of the Democratic Justice Party must feel rewarded these days for their deliberate efforts to ensure third party representation at important events such as presidential luncheon/briefings.

The KNP, which has 21 seats, has declared its adherence to direct presidential election, scorning the DJP's attempt to win over its members through individual contacts.

Yet, DJP planners are generally optimistic about the prospect of forming alliances with the second opposition party. As a matter of political principle, the parliamentary cabinet system offers far greater advantage to a minor party than the presidential system does.

The ruling party can also draw out KNP support by proposing to change the election system to allow districts to elect more than two Assemblymen, which will guarantee increased representation for the third party.

The DJP cannot, however, feel at ease even if it secures support of the KNP and other members of splinter parties because the margin of majority will still be too slim. Members of the main opposition party must also be a major target.

Informed sources said that DJP "field officers" have already checked about a score of names among NDP lawmakers as possible turncoats in the vote showdown in the National Assembly on the amendment bill.

Rumors have it that rewards for their support for the ruling camp's amendment formula have already been offered individually in the form of the assurance of their nomination for the next general elections or other benefits.

Confidence in this vote-gathering operation has been occasionally expressed by DJP leaders of late. No doubt exaggerating a little, DJP chairman No Tae-u said he believed "nearly 90 percent" of NDP lawmakers are actually in favor of DJP's parliamentary cabinet system.

The mosaical structure of the NDP, made up of several factions dominated by two major groups in acute rivalry, contains many pockets of discontent that can be easily taken advantage of by the ruling party.

From its peak strength of 103, the main opposition party has shrunken to 90 members with the exit of 12 members who manifested their support for the parliamentary cabinet system and the death of vice speaker Kim Nok-yong.

As late as October, five senior members of the party made an open challenge against Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, calling for unity under Yi Min-u. The revolt promptly subsided but such a move certainly helped strengthen the DJP's conviction of success in the drive for "unilaterial amendment."

There can be no substitute for "winning an Assembly seat" for a politician, as is often said. This human inclination will be fully exploited as the ruling camp works its way toward gaining a comfortable majority for the amendment.

DJP strategists are emboldened, it seems, by the recent amelioration of extra-political conditions: The brilliant performance of the Korean athletes in the September Asian Games heightened a sense of euphoria among the people along with the booming economy which has recorded the first-ever current account surplus in trade.

In the meantime, the power of government was successfully demonstrated in the arrest of NDP Rep. Yu Song-hwan for his allegedly subversive remarks in the Assembly and the raid on radical students occupying Konguk University.

The foiling of an outdoor NDP rally in Seoul with the mobilization of 70,000 police and the railroading of the 1987 budget bill through on Tuesday was the final test of will of the opposition forces prior to embarking on the amendment work.

The NDP's response to the DJP move has been by no means impressive. The party's executive officers decided to demand general elections after an instant dissolution of the National Assembly to seek the will of the electorate but the two Kims withheld approval of this initiative.

When party leaders collected letters of resignation from all 90 NDP lawmakers earlier last week in protest against the DJP's unilateral passage of the budget bill, it was understood among them that pressing for early general elections was a party policy.

It was a natural substitution for the NDP's call for a plebiscite to decide on the form of government, which elicited no positive response from the ruling camp. However, this crucial matter once again exposed the disarray in the NDP leadership.

Political pundits have almost concluded that the nation will have a new Constitution featuring some form of parliamentary cabinet before this winter is over. They find much of the responsibility for such an eventuality in the opposition camp.

While the DJP-government has been making strenuous efforts to sell the system it chose for the government, the NDP had remained complacent positive of the suposedly overwhelming popularity of its direct presidential election formula.

Its boycott of a special House panel to negotiate for a compromise version of an amendment bill has neither earned much sympathy from the electorate nor produced any significant practical gains such as amnesty of Kim Tae-chung.

These past few months have offered government opinion survey makers signs of steadily growing acceptance of the government logic concerning amendment among the public and a decline in the opposition leadership's image in the continuing internal rivalry.

Thus the decision has been made to give up the pronounced goal of "amendment by bipartisan agreement." But the game is far from being closed, if the opposition camp is willing to make a fresh start in their "democratization" campaign.

Only a dramatic change in the manner with which it pursues its goals and a revamping of leadership structure will give the opposition force a second chance. The amendment has to be finalized in a popular vote, anyway.

KNP on Unilateral Initiative

SK070134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The leader of the second opposition Korea National Party said yesterday that the ruling party should not initiate an amendment to the Constitution unilaterally.

Opposing the Democratic Justice Party's plan to initiate an amendment bill, Rep. Yi Man-sop said, "The DJP's unilateral action fundamentally denies the principle of constitutional reforms by partisan agreement."

"To achieve compromise, the deadline for the activity of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly should be extended," he stressed.

The deadline, earlier agreed upon between the parties, is Dec. 18.

In a press conference, the minor opposition party president said that the ad hoc House panel should continue to prevent a political catastrophe.

"Therefore, the leaders of the three parties have to hold a meeting immediately to find a way to end the current political deadlock," he said.

He also proposed that President Chon Tu-hwan hold a meeting with party leaders.

"I am willing to play the role of mediator between the DJP and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] to help tide over the current crisis," he said.

He warned that an unfortunate situation, namely the suspension of the constitutional order, is approaching as the "abnormal political behavior of the DJP and the NDP forced politics to run off the track."

"Those now in power and opposition political leaders are required to abandon their personal ambitions (for the presidency) and the headliners in both camps should withdraw," he claimed.

Asked about his party's amendment formula, he said, "The KNP's formula is still the presidential government system based on the direct election of the president, and there has been no change until this moment."

He also said that he could not imagine his party lawmakers' "individual actions" in a possible vote showdown on an amendment to be initiated by the DJP unilaterally. "They will all follow the party line," he assured.

He further made it clear that he opposes the NDP's idea to formulate a single draft amendment for the direct presidential election system along with the KNP.

However, he said that he would meet NDP president Yi Min-u at any time if the latter formally proposed a meeting.

"We will continually make efforts for an amendment by partisan accord," he added.

ALTANGEREL LEAVES FOR HUNGARY; CPV CONGRESS

OW100101 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 December (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of party workers led by Politbureau member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City party committee B. Altangerel left for Budapest on December 8 in line with the inter-party cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Following its Hungarian visit, the MPRP delegation led by B. Altangerel will attend the 6th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist party.

JASRAY ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S HURAL SESSION

OW080541 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1433 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Deputy P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, read a report "on the MPR state economic and social development plans for 1986-1990 and the year 1987" at the 2nd session of the 11th MPR People's Great Hural, which began its work today.

The draft 5-year plan, prepared in the light of the "Primary Directions for Economic and Social Development of the MPR During the 1986-1990 Period," which has been approved by the 19th MPRP Congress, outlines concrete steps and ways to implement the party's economic and social policy. The draft plan was prepared, taking into consideration the need to realize the most important task in the current state of economic development -- strengthening the material-technical base of the national economy by mobilizing the material and financial resources.

Almost 25 billion tugriks will be invested in the national economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. That will make it possible to increase the basic production facilties 1.5 times. The 5-year plan investment policy is aimed at implementing a special purpose program for expanding agricultural production, improving food supply to the population, extending electrification, developing the mining industry, strengthening the production-technical base of the building industry, creating new metalworking and repair facilities [words indistinct] tugriks. About 70 percent of all capital investments are earmarked for the development of material production branches.

It is planned that socialist labor productivity be increased 11.2 percent overall, and 14.2 percent in industry during the five-year plan period. [Words indistinct] some 80 percent of the increase in production at existing industrial enterprises will be achieved through increased labor productivity.

Ensuring material resources are used sparingly is one of the primary tasks of the new 5-year plan. It has been planned to task the ministries and departments to save almost 600 million tugriks worth of material resources during the 5-year plan period.

Measures to increase the effectiveness of capital investments and improve the utilization of production facilties and turnover capital occupy an important place in the 5-year plan. The amount of funds earmarked for the expansion, reconstruction, and technical reequipment of existing enterprises and farms will increase more than 70 percent.

The Eighth 5-Year Plan provides for an increase of 1.4 times in the output of first quality products in industry [words indistinct] and obtaining a total of approximately 200 million tugriks of additional profits by improving quality in agricultural production.

During preparation of the draft 5-year plan, special attention was paid to ensuring balanced development of the various branches of material production in close coordination with the requirements of the current level and prospects for development of the national economy.

It is planned that [words indistinct] billion tugriks in agricultural production be invested during the 1986-1990 period. This is over 30 percent more than the total for the preceding 5-year plan period. It is planned that the average annual increase in the output of livestock products compared with the previous 5-year period be increased by 15.4 percent by improving technologies and methds in stockbreeding management, by improving pedigree stockbreeding, by raising livestock productivity, and by sharply reducing livestock mortality.

It is planned that almost half the increase in the output of agricultural production be achieved through intensification. To achieve this end, the plan provides for the expansion of measures aimed at introducing intensive technologies suitable for local conditions, strengthening the selection and seed producing farms, expanding [words indistinct] jobs connected with protecting the land from erosion, and fighting against plant pests, weeds, and diseases.

During the 5-year period, gross industrial output will increase by 2.2 billion tugriks and will reach 8.8 billion tugriks in 1990. By the end of the 5-year period, industry will account for about 36 percent of the country's national product as a result of [words indistinct] tasks.

[Words indistinct] fuel and power, mining, metalworking, food and building materials industries.

The draft 5-year plan provides for complete realization of the 19th MPRP Congress provisions for improving the welfare [words indistinct] solving urgent social development problems on the basis of steady growth and greater effectiveness in socialist production. The planned increase of the consumption fund by 23.6 percent; the population's monetary earnings by 7.4 percent; average workers and employees' earnings by 4.2 percent; and the wage fund for workers of cooperative agricultural organizations from socialist farms by 29.9 percent are in line with the primary directions tasks. Some measures aimed at increasing the monetary incomes of the population will be implemented in accordance with party congress decisions. Minimum age pension for members of agricultural associations will be increased by 30 percent, the price of electricity for domestic use will be lowered, and maternity leave and allowances for mothers of twins will be increased in 1987.

State budget funds being allocated for social and cultural measures will increase by 2.1 billion tugriks. More than half a billion tugriks in capital investments will be directed towards strengthening the material and technical base of health services. During the 5-year plan period, health facilities will be built with 4,100 beds and for 7,000 outpatient (?visits daily) [words indistinct].

It is planned that the volume of housing construction at the expense of the state and cooperative organizations be increased by 38.8 percent and that residential buildings and boarding school houses with an area of 1.2 million square meters, including 276,000 square meters in rural areas, be commissioned.

Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation will increase further in the next 5-year plan period. During the 1986-90 period, hundreds of facilities of important economic and social significance will be built and a whole series of measures will be implemented with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. The technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union during the new 5-year plan period will, as previously, play a decisive role in strengthening the material and technical base of the main branches of the national economy and in raising the welfare of the people.

It is also planned that cooperation with other CEMA member countries be realized in [words indistinct] particularly in the construction, expansion, and modernization of enterprises and farms, in ensuring preparations for exploitation of some mineral deposits, in training skilled personnel, and in carrying out geological prospecting work.

Successful fulfillment of the set tasks will create a practical basis for continued positive development of the country's economy and a steady rise in the people's welfare, Comrade P. Jasray noted.

FOREIGN, DEFENSE, PLANNING MINISTERS REPLACED

BK101344 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Decision of the Council of State on Some Members of the Council of Ministers" -- date not given]

[Text] To increase the Council of Ministers' leadership and at the suggestion of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State:

1. Decides that Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will no longer be in charge as minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, will no longer be in charge as national defense minister; and Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, will no longer be in charge as planning minister.

2. Nominates Comrade Kong Korm, first deputy minister of the Foreign Ministry, as minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Koy Buntha, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the KPRAF, as minister of national defense; and Comrade Chea Chanto, first deputy minister of the Planning Ministry, as planning minister.

The Council of State made these decisions in accordance with the Decree-Law No 53 dated 3 December 1986.

New Commission Chairman

BK101400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Announcement"]

[Text] In accordance with a working proposal, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat, will no longer be chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission.

The Political Bureau has decided to nominate Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee, to be chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission.

BOU THANG ON THAILAND'S USE OF 'CHEMICAL WEAPONS'

BK100318 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] To mark the 8th founding anniversary of the KUFNCD, a delegation of the party, state, and front led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, recently visited cadres and combatants of the "Determined To Win" Division. Accompanying Comrade Bou Thang on this visit were Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Ros Chhun, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; and many cadres from the Defense Ministry.

At a gathering in the division, on behalf of the party, state, and front, Comrade Bou Thang commended cadres and combatants of all units in the division for their heroism, genuine patriotism, and love for the party and the revolution.

He particularly commended those in the 7th Regiment who have been fighting and inflicting serious defeats on the Thai aggressor troops in their invasion into our territory.

The delegation listened to the report by the comrade chief of the division's Political Committee describing the aggressive activities of the Thai authorities, such as sending infantrymen and aircraft to violate our territorial integrity, using chemical weapons against us, and shelling our territory. The report also noted the resolute will to defend our fatherland and the revolutionary gains of our cadres and combatants. The delegation also visited various installations which effectively served the combat tasks [words indistinct] cadres and combatants of the "Determined To Win" Division. The delegation also visited cadres and combatants in the 4th Regiment [words indistinct]. Everywhere it went, the delegation [passage indistinct].

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES SRV PLANNING DELEGATION

OW081345 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 8 -- Chea Soth, vice premier and minister of planning has cordially received in Phnom Penh a visiting delegation of the Vietnamese State Commission for Planning led by Vice Chairman Ha Ngoc Nguong, reports SPK.

Chea Soth, also Politburo member of the Poeple's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, highlighted the fruitful relations and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. He also pointed out the mutual benefits brought about by flourishing ties of cooperation between the two governments and peoples, remarkably in goods exchanges. Referring to the cooperation in forestry, he said that joint efforts have been made in afforestation and in battle against noxious insects.

Ho Ngoc Nguong for his part shared the Kampuchea official's views and pledged to do all he could to promote the two countries' mutual intersts. The Vietnamese delegation arrived in the Kampuchean capital last Friday for a week-long friendship visit.

CHEA SIM-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALBANIA

BK101210 Phnon Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 10 -- The high-level delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea returned to Phnom Penh this afternoon after a five-day official friendship visit to the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania. Teh delegation, led by National Assembly chairman Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, was welcomed home at Pochentong airport by many Politburo members, members and candidate members of the party Central Committee, and state and government officials.

Yuriy Razdukov and Nguyen Anh Kieu, respectively Soviet ambassador and Vietnamese charge d'affaires A.I. to Kampuches, were also present.

CHAWALIT DISAPPOINTED FEW MP'S ATTEND MEETING

BK100127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut expressed disappointment that half of the Budget Scrutiny Committee did not come to hear him justify the need for the military secret fund yesterday.

Gen Chawalit said he hoped the 26 who turned up at the Army Hall would pass on the information to their party colleagues.

First to arrive was United Democratic Party secretary-general Tamchai Khamphato at about 10 a.m. About 30 minutes later only 10 members were present.

Conspicuous by their absence were Prachakon Thai MP Yenchit Raphiphat, Democrats Wichit Wisetsuvannaphum, Thongchat Rattanawicha and Samphan Paenphat, and Ruam Thai secretary-general Piyanat Watcharaphon.

Gen Chawalit said the object of the session was not to discuss the four-million-baht cut nor the 12-million-baht increase in the secret fund but to promote understanding among committee members.

"What is more important is that the people's respresentatives will get to understand what the Army is doing and what limits its capacity," he said.

Community Action Party [CAP] leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said Gen Chawalit's clarification helped clear up suspicion among committee members.

"He explained how the request was prepared and wanted the committee members to know what is considered secret for better understanding," Mr Bunchu said.

The secret fund, Mr Bunchu said, was discussed in detail. While the word "secret" tended to make people suspicious, he said it was a way of "avoiding regulations and procedure and this is necessary for some cases and operations."

However, Mr Bunchu suggested it be called the "fund for special operations" in the interests of better understanding.

Mr Bunchu said attendance was low probably because other members were engaged in other meetings.

"I was supposed to attend the Opposition meeting but I had to come because I was asked by the Army Chief. However, those who failed to come could understand the matter after talks among ourselves," he said.

The CAP leader said he foresaw no obstacles for the budget bill because the committee has been reasonable in its considerations.

Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha said sympathised with the Army and agreed with its explanation that the fund was necessary to cope with emergencies.

Mr Banhan said the Army had given him a detailed explanation on the use of the fund, by many applications related to security matters and could not be discussed.

The sole Democrat present, Samphan Loetnuwat, said he was also satisfied with the explanation and would convey the message to his colleagues today.

Pledging to follow any party resolution on the secret fund, Mr Samphan said he had received an explanation from Army Chief of Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun who emphasized the need to cope with border threats.

The MP said he was told the Defense Ministry trimmed the Army's original request of 340 million baht to 289 million baht. The figure was later cut by four million baht by the scrutiny committee before being lifted by 12 million baht by the same committee.

OFFICER ON ANTI-INSURGENT OPERATION OUTCOME

BK071030 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Operation 4101 launched by the Combined Civilian-Police-Military Unit 41 in the south has achieved the set target. Colonel Somkiat Chutinan, the unit commander, told the Public Relations Department's correspondent in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province yesterday about the outcome of the operation.

[Begin Col Somkiat recording] We launched the operation at the conjunction of Huai Yot District of Trang Province; Cha-Uat District of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province; Khuan Khanun District of Phatthalung Province; Yan Takhao, Ta Lian, and Thung Wai Districts of Satun Provinces. The operation involved six companies of rangers and six platoons of Border Patrol policemen. The outcome of the operation are as follows: We seized 1 M-16 assault rifle, 1 carbine, 12 magazines, 185 M-16 rounds, 20 carbine rounds, 6 40 mm rounds, 1 RPG rocket, 1 hand grenade, 9 booby traps, 10 TNT sticks, 35 kg of composition B explosive, and a large amount of equipment for producing booby traps. In addition, we also seized one big set of surgical instruments, a large amount of dental equipment, several kinds of inoculum, phlegm syringes, respiration aid equipment, 12 sets of saline solution, and 11 sets of blood transfusion equipment. We also destroyed two communist insurgents' camps. The operation has resulted in 10 insurgents of Comrade Ek's group defecting to authorities. [end recording]

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND LE TRONG TAN FUNERAL

OW091559 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 9 -- General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, was buried at the Mai Dich cemetery in Hanoi this morning. He died here on Dec. 5 of a heart attack at the age of 72.

Party General Secretary Truong Chinh, Chairman of Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho and other party and state leaders laid floral tributes to the late general.

More than 180 delegations of the Army, public offices and mass organizations came to pay final tributes to the deceased at the Army Club where his body was lying in state.

Delegations of Lao and Kampuchean ministries of defence, delegations of the embassies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, and military attaches of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, India, Indonesia, China, etc. also paid their last homage to General Le Trong Tan.

General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence, read the oration, praising the deceased as an illustrious party member and an excellent leader and commander of the Army.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ASSAILS REAGAN'S 'IRANGATE'

BK081607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Dec 86

[7 December QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Where Will Irangate Lead Reagan?"]

[Text] November 1986 has been dubbed by U.S. press circles as the American month of super Watergate, while the culprit of this scandal has been dubbed as a supercrooked President as he has surpassed Johnson and Nixon, his two preceeding crooked U.S. Presidents.

If the root of the former Watergate scandal lies in the fact that Nixon had ordered the installation of an eavesdropping device at the U.S. Democratic Party headquarters, this falls under the framework of internal friction between rival factions in the U.S. political arena. The cause of the current super Watergate -- the name given to the United States' secret arms sales to Iran -- scandal lies in the fact that this U.S. move amounts to adding oil to the fire in this case, the 6-year old Iran-Iraq war which has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in the two warring countries.

First, how was Reagan's super Watergate scandal discovered? In early November 1986, there existed in the Western press rumors about the presence in Tehran, the capital of Iran, of a Reagan administration delegation led by McFarlane, the former White House national security adviser. A number of Western news agencies claimed that McFarlane had unsuccessfully sought to approach the Tehran administration and regarded this as a diplomatic setback for the Reagan administration. Immediately, a question was posed by the international observers' circle: Could this be Reagan's attempt to reestablish normal relations between Washington and Tehran?

[Paragraph continues] It is obvious that McFarlane is not a diplomat but a veteran ringleader of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. This connection was exposed precisely at the time when there was a fierce power struggle between the three agencies -- the National Security Council, the State Department, and the CIA -- which are responsible for determining foreign policy for the White House and are headed by Reagan cronies. By casting the blame on each other, which has gone on for many days, the scandal has been brought to light.

It turns out that since 1982, after receiving a green light from U.S. President Reagan, the American arms traders have repeatedly sold many kinds of weapons to Iran, including 2,008 antitank rockets and hundreds of anti-aircraft rockets. One of the go-betweens for the arms delivery was Israel. A number of these weapons have been delivered to the Afghan reactionaries and some $10-30 million derived from the profits earned in this arms sale have been entrusted to Israel by Washington to deposit in a Swiss bank account owned by the contra group, the rebels who are fighting the Nicaraguan Administration.

From the discovery of some initial information, Western press circles held that the weapons sold by the United States to Iran over the years may have been worth billions of dollars and that hundreds of millions of dollars in profits may have been used as secret funds for the White House and the CIA.

From this, one may realize that the scandal has exceeded the scope of an illegal arms deal. First, this is a form of the United States' gross and perfidious interference in the Iran-Iraq war with the aim of perpetuating indefinitely this war in order to weaken the two warring countries, while sowing division, weakening the Arab world, and maintaining constant tension in the Middle East region and the Persian Gulf. This makes it possible for the United States, Israel, and other imperialist and reactionary forces to exercise their "divide and rule" and "fishing in troubled water" policies.

More than that, this is a link in the U.S. imperialists' "global counterrevolutionary strategy" chain. In his arms sale to Iran, U.S. President Reagan wanted to earn profits so he could provide direct aid in arms and money to the Afghan and Nicaraguan reactionaries as well as to reactionaries in other areas. On the one hand, the U.S. President acted surreptitiously and secretively in the eye of the American people while exercising an important foreign policy, and on the other hand, he abused his power while showing disregard for the two U.S. congressional bodies' rights -- the right of the Senate to influence foreign policy, and the right of the U.S. House of Representatives to budgetary appropriation and allocation.

Thus, this super Watergate scandal shows that apart from the Reagan administration under the United States' current political system, there is another Reagan administration operating beyond the supervision of the American political system. Through this super Watergate scandal, Reagan has challenged both the American people and the U.S. Congress. Just as Nixon did in the Watergate affair, in early November 1986 Reagan categorically denied the truth. But faced with the presentation of initial, undeniable evidence, Reagan made reluctant remarks half-denying and half-admitting the truth. Only when a string of concrete, irrefutable evidence was presented on 13 November was Reagan compelled to admit publicly the existence of this scandal. On 19 November Reagan had to appear on American television to admit that there were divisions and friction within the Washington administration over the scandal.

[Paragraph continues] Finally, on 25 November Reagan cast all the blame on Vice Admiral Poindexter and his assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North; both of these men have been compelled to resign from their positions. After that, Reagan had to agree to the setting up of a commission to investigate the operations of the National Security Council with a view to bringing to light the super Watergate scandal.

The investigation of the developments of this scandal are underway. Thus far, Western press circles have raised two consequences that Reagan may face. In the eyes of the American people, Reagan has exposed himself as a dishonest President and also a super arms trader. Reagan is a loyal representative of the American war traders and of the American military industrial cartel, a war adventurer who is seeking to rekindle and perpetuate indefinitely the Iran-Iraq war. This obvious fact shows that all the remarks about peace and anti-international terrorism unceasingly uttered by Reagan are nothing but empty, deceitful words. It is clear that Reagan is a President who has violated U.S. law and run counter to the aspirations for peace and stability of the American people and the world people.

This is not the first time that Reagan has done evil and wrong things but it is only now that the scandal has been discovered. The Irangate scandal has been brought into light as a counterblow of the anti-Reagan forces aimed at smashing Mr Reagan's crazy illusions as he wants to go into U.S. history as another Washington.

Now that Irangate is no longer an ordinary illegal arms sale, it has become the third subsequent act of the comedy of the crises that the United States regime has faced since the Vietnam war. The first act drove Johnson out into the cold. The second act cast Nixon into the historical trash can. There are 2 more years before President Reagan's term of office expires. Yet, at present in U.S. public opinion, there are resounding demands for Reagan's resignation. An investigation committee of the predominently Democratic Senate — similar to the Watergate investigation committee — has been set up to bring to light those things still dubious in the Irangate affair. The U.S. press is noisily reporting new discoveries in this scandal.

Even if he could survive the on-going tragedy, to U.S. press circles, Reagan is already a duck which is staggering along its way to become a lame-duck president just as Johnson and Nixon.

Sowing winds on the Iran-Iraq battlefield, Reagan is reaping the whirlwinds of crisis in the United States.

VNA OUTLINES HISTORY FROM FOUNDING TO 1982

OW010819 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 1 Dec 86

["History of the Communist Party of Vietnam" — VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 1 -- Birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam in December 1920, at the 18th Congress of the French Socialist Party in Tours, Nguyen Ai Quoc (later Ho Chi Minh), voted for the Communist International and participated in the founding of the French Communist Party. On Nov 11, 1924, as a member of the East Commission of the Communist International Executive Committee Committee, Nguyen Ai Quoc arrived in Guangzhou, China, where he joined in leading and building the revolutionary and communist movement.

From June 1929 to January 1930, the three communist organizations of Indochina came into being: the Indochinese Communist Party, the An Nam (Central Vietnam) Communist Party and the Indochinese Communist Federation. These organizations had the same goal and ideal: national independence and communism in Vietnam.

In its letter addressed to the communist groups in Indochina, the Communist International called on all the Indochinese communists to found a single revolutionary party of the proletariat. On behalf of the Communist International Nguyen Ai Quoc convened a meeting to merge these three communist organizations of Vietnam. From February 3-7, 1930, at a worker's house in Hong Kong, the participants agreed to merge the three communist organizations into single party: the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

The political program and tactics of the CPV stressed that the Vietnamese revolution was a bourgeois revolution for the rights of the people led by the proletariat aimed at overthrowing the imperialists and feudalists, regaining the independence of Vietnam, carrying out a colonial revolution and advancing towards a communist society. The political program and tactics of the CPV were worked out and developed by Tran Phu, the first general secretary of the party Central Committee, and adopted by the plenum of the party Central Committee in October 1930. This plenum decided to change the name of the party to the Indochinese Communist Party (ICP). The meeting to merge the communist organizations was considered the founding congress of the party.

First National Congress [subhead]

Right after its birth, the party led the 1930-1931 revolutionary high tide and the Nghe Tinh Soviet Movement. The French colonialists and Vietnamese feudalists carried out a bloody repressive policy against the revolutionaries from late 1930 to 1934. Tens of thousands of communists and other patriots were arrested and put into jail. From 1930 to 1933, the French put into prison 246,512 Vietnamese patriots. They sought by all ways and means to destroy the communists.

Nevertheless, the party withstood all the trials. Many party cells and grassroots organizations survived the repression and continued to develop. From 1930 to 1935, a large number of communist cells were organized in the prisons. In 1932, on orders from the Communist International, Le Hong Phong and other leading party members in Vietnam and abroad founded the party's Central Office. The latter drafted the party's program of action which was later approved by the Communist International.

The first national congress of the party was held in Macao (China) from March 27-31, 1935. It was attended by 13 delegates representing 600 members of the party orgnizations in Vietnam and abroad. The congress set three foremost tasks for this period:

1. To strengthen and develop the party.
2. To win over the masses.
3. To struggle against the imperialist war.

The Second National Congress [subhead]

The second national congress of the party was held from February 11-19, 1951 in Vinh Quang village, Chiem Hoa District, Tuyen Quang Province (now part of Ha Tuyen Province). It was attended by 156 full delegates representing 766,349 party members of party organizations in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In view of the new historical conditions, the congress decided to organize a revolutionary party in each country of Indochina. In Vietnam, the congress decided to name the party the Vietnam Workers' Party. (Implementing the decision of the congress, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party came into being on June 28, 1951 and the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party, on March 22, 1955).

The congress unanimously adopted the party's manifesto, political program and constitution. It elected a 29-member Central Committee with Ho Chi Minh as chairman and Truong Chinh, as general secretary.

The Third National Congress [subhead]

The congress met from September 5-10, 1960 in Hanoi which was liberated from the French four years earlier. It adopted a resolution which set two strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in this stage, namely to push ahead the socialist revolution in North Vietnam and liberate South Vietnam from the domination of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, to achieve national reunification and independence and democracy in the whole country. It elected a new Central Committee. Ho Chi Minh was re-elected chairman of the Central Committee and Le Duan was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

The Fourth National Congress [subhead]

Held from December 14-20, 1976 in Hanoi, the congress adopted the political report of the party Central Committee which laid down the orientations and tasks for the Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-80), and a report on the line for party-building and on the amendments to the party constitution. The congress reviewed the party's rich experiences in conducting the resistance war against the U.S. imperialists for national salvation, the people's national democratic revolution and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade and the socialist construction in the north. It developed and perfected the socialist revolution policy adopted at the third party congress and upgraded it on the national scale in the condition of a completely independent and unified Vietnam with the ever consolidated revolutionary power of the entire people. The congress renamed the Vietnam Workers' Party the Communist Party of Vietnam and decided the party-building policy in order to uphold its combativeness in the new stage of the revolution. It adopted the amended party constitution.

The congress elected a Central Committee with 101 full members and 32 alternate members and the Political Bureau with 14 full members. Le Duan was re-elected general secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The Fifth National Congress [subhead]

Held from March 27-31, 1982 in Hanoi, seven years after the reunification of the country, the congress defined the general objectives for socio-economic development in the 1980s aimed at achieving socialist transformation in southern provinces, continuing to perfect the socialist relations in the north and reinforcing the socialist relations of production in the whole country. It elected a Central Committee with 116 full members and 36 alternate members. The Poltical Bureau comprised 13 full members and two alternate members. Le Duan was re-elected general secretary of the Party Central Committee.

CEMA STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE ENDS 7 DEC

BK091548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] After 6 days of work, the 61st conference of the CEMA Standing Committee for Standardization closed in Ho Chi Minh City in the spirit of cooperation and friendship. The conference adopted a number of important decisions aimed at implementing the resolutions of various CEMA sessions. The conference concentrated in particular on resolving problems related to implementing the decisions of the high-level economic conference of the CEMA member countries. Measures were also adopted to promote and further improve standardization and uphold the role of this work in economic cooperation within CEMA, thereby enhancing the scientific and technical level of CEMA's standardization work and raising it to the world level. These measures were also aimed at promoting a broader application of national and international standards, thus contributing to successfully implementing the CEMA general program for scientific progress until the year 200.

The Standing Committee for Standardization adopted draft documents on the quality evaluation system and on granting quality certificates to products exchanged among CEMA member countries. The committee examined and approved 207 CEMA standards for products manufactured in machine building, chemistry, electricity, electronics, and other sectors. In the spirit of cooperation and friendship, the conference considered various issues in connection with providing technical assistance for Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to help them develop the work of standardization and measurement of good quality, thereby creating conditions for them to participate more in CEMA standardization work.

On the afternoon of 7 December, at the closing session, the delegates of the 10 CEMA member countries and representatives of various organizations and agencies of CEMA present at the conference signed the minutes and resolutions of the meeting.

ARMY JOURNAL DISCUSSES BUILDING ARMED FORCES

BK061414 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 86 pp 1-5

[Trung Dung article "On the Issue of Building of the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] The party Central Committee's draft political report has clearly pointed out the situation and task of national defense as well as other tasks of the people's armed forces which are closely connected with the socialist construction task.

The problem is how to build the people's armed forces?

The correct solution is to proceed simultaneously from the requirements of the situation and tasks and based on the economic conditions and potentials of the country. It is incorrect to see only the requirements and not the potential, or to stress only the potential and not the requirements. It is necessary to seek a superior solution that closely combines the requirements with the potential in accordance with the party's military lines, viewpoints, and concepts. Our armed forces' realistic viewpoints of development in construction and combat must be thoroughly understood.

As our country is not engaged in a major war, there is no requirement for building the armed forces as in war time. However, our country has not enjoyed total peace either when most countries at peace only need a certain number of stand-by troops. The current situation for our country is one of facing a limited war although at peace. In fact, our people and troops have waged and are waging the people's war to defend the country against the enemy's northern border land-grabbing war and to fulfill their international duties in Cambodia and Laos. At the same time, together with the security forces, they must oppose the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage in all localities. The personnel strength currently involved in combat on various battlefields is no small number. A number of casualties and material losses have occurred regularly and must be replaced. In fact, we have to reserve some human and material resources for the war. Meanwhile, our enemy next door has always threatened to wage a major war of aggression. Consequently, we must have a People's Army and sufficiently strong armed forces to meet the immediate requirements of combat and combat readiness duties while remaining ready to expand our forces as required by the situation and the long-range demands of national defense.

The draft political report also expounded the economic condition and potential of our country. Although we have been favored with great Soviet assistance in terms of modern equipment and weapons, the development of the effectiveness of these modern equipment and weapons depends on the condition of our economy and our country's capability to secure material and technical help. As a result, our Army cannot be provided with any type of modern equipment. At times, very modern equipment cannot be used as effectively as less modern equipment under the conditions of our country's battlefields and according to the military arts of Vietnamese warfare.

An important issue in the superior solution is to correctly settle the relationship between quantity and quality. If this is not correctly settled, we might have a large but weak force. Conversely, troops can be very strong yet small in number. In many instances, troops are numerous but not strong when their organization is irrational, cumbersome, less effective, and loosely disciplined; the material and technical conditions are poor and heterogenous because of the great numbers involved; and the operations of various component organizations do not mesh with one another and overlap because of poor leadership and command, or because of an inappropriate system. Our solution must be an appropriate number of troops of very high quality. Using our high quality troops to defeat the great number of enemy troops constitutes a vital strategic issue to settle the contradiction between requirements and potential.

The Army is not necessarily large, but it must be strong. First, the Army must be armed with modern equipment -- powerful weapons, high quality and capable mobile facilities, and accurate and rapid commanding network. If we pay attention to changing new kinds of weapons and know how to utilize different technical equipment -- both modern and rudimentary equipment -- and positively solve various problems regarding maintenance of material and technical bases, then the strength of the Army and the three troop categories will be enhanced, thus providing conditions for us to develop effectively the people's war to our advantage.

However, with modern equipment alone, the Army still cannot be really strong because modern equipment provides only the material base for combat capability. The direct decisive combat strength lies in organization and personnel -- both officers and combatants -- especially the contingent of officers. Organization is a science. Military organization of the people's war is a major task of military science. We must maintain a proper balance between the three troop categories, establish a rational structure between armed branches and services of the People's Army and the strong regular force and powerful reserve force, and set up systematic tables of organization of various military units and organizations. We must strengthen the various combat units at the frontline and troops directly engaging in combat and labor productivity, while reducing the number of troops at the rear and other organizations. We must improve various organizations and military schools. Organizations must be neat, tidy, strong and effective, as seen in their actions, supervision, and leadership over various units. We must rationally organize the reserve force and formulate appropriate plans for mobilization using our own experience and tradition, while applying advanced experience drawn from the Soviet Union in order to quickly mobilize troops to enlarge the army under major war conditions.

Various strategic organizations and organizations of the CPV Central Committee Military Commission and of the National Defense Ministry play an important role to all troops of the Army both at home and abroad. Strategic organizations are responsible for studying and contributing ideas on problems regarding the party and state lines, positions, and policies. They must organize and inspect the implementation of these lines, positions, and policies in order to guide various units and localities to carry out this task correctly, while contributing to supplementing and perfecting these lines, positions, and policies. These organizations must also contribute to strengthening the unity in the Army, between general departments and organizations of the National Defense Ministry, between higher and lower echelons, and between the Army and other party and state sectors at the central and local levels. For this reason, strategic organizations must acquire a very high quality. The contingent of officers, especially commanding officers of these organizations must be very capable. They must firmly grasp all problems regarding the party line, concept, and principle. They must be alert to the practical life of the army in engaging in combat readiness and labor productivity. They must take a firm ideological stand and have comprehensive knowledge in the military, political, economic, scientific, technological, and legal fields, while mastering their own specialized field. They must acquire a high sense of observing discipline, a clear concept, and other characteristics such as impartiality, nonpartisanship, and opposing the practice of taking advantage of and flattering others. They must listen to their subordinates, prepare reports reflecting the real situation, and contribute ideas to higher echelons. They must maintain the habit of staying close to military units and combatants, quickly apply new technological advances, be modest, and be able to strengthen unity with other organizations, units, localities, and with other party's and state's sectors.

The quality and combat strength of our Army and other armed forces is closely linked with the thorough understanding of the party's military line that develops and applies Vietnamese military science and arts for national defense and with the military technology to master, operate, develop, and maintain all types of technical equipment in the people's warfare for national defense under modern conditions. We must review and develop our abundant experiences and "attentively study the military concept and career of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan, and other comrade leaders." At the same time, we must strenuously and selectively master the modern military know-how and advanced experiences of Soviet military technology in connection with studying and applying the latest innovations of military science and technology in the world. We must neither imitate mechanically nor be conservative or empirical. On this basis, we will train cadres and troops basically, systematically, and comprehensively to meet the requirements of immediate and long-range tasks. In training, we should pay attention to the fighting methods that coordinate different arms and services, combine the three categories of troops, and combine the war fought by main-force corps with the local people's war on various scales.

To improve the quality of troops, it is imperative to solve urgently the current problem of stabilizing and gradually improving the livelihood of cadres and combatants, implement well the policy of Army rear services, emphatically secure logistical and technical tasks, and build the national defense industry in the country's common industrial structure. We must pay special attention to all the material and technical bases currently available in the Army and know how to use them properly to meet the requirements of immediate combat duties and to maintain them for the long-term requirements of a major war if ever it occurs.

We must thoroughly understand the sense of building the Army thriftily; be strictly economical in all national defense expenditures; seek the best projects for all military operations to ensure the lowest cost with optimal effectiveness; and actively oppose waste, corruption, showmanship, and formalism. The Army must strive to balance part of its own budget and gradually reduce the people's contributions without ceasing to improve its quality and combat strength. The issue of troop participation in building the economy is asserted as a long-term and unchanged strategic task as well as a pressing task in the country's current economic situation.

Of the factors that create the aggregate strength of our armed forces, the political factor is always basic. This is not an abstract issue; it is closely linked with all activities of the Army and is embodied in the fulfillment of the political tasks entrusted by the party to the Army.

The acute trials undergone by the People's Army in the past decade and more, especially in the war of national defense at two borders of the country and in the discharge of international duties, have proven that its revolutionary character and fine traditions have continued to be firmly preserved and developed. Naturally, as an organic component of society, our Army absorbed all the best features of the new regime; at the same time, it is also strongly influenced by the negative phenomena in society. It is subjective indeed if we want all negative phenomena in the Army to "be eliminated" overnight. On the other hand, it is also wrong to remain passive, to blame the objective causes only, and fail to bring into the fullest play the subjective dynamism and effectiveness of party and political work -- including ideological and organizational work and policies -- to gradually curb the negative phenomena in the Army.

A strong army must have strong grass-roots units. Pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations are the activists in building strong grass-roots army units. The party Central Committee's draft political report has set forth extremely diversified and very realistic objectives for enhancing the party's leadership capability and militancy. We should apply these objectives according to the strengths and weaknesses of all party organizations, which have been clearly brought to light during the criticism and self-criticism drive. We should closely link party building work with fulfillment of the political tasks of the entire Army and of each unit in the immediate future and in the years ahead.

The invincible strength of the Communist Party and People's Army lies in their internal unity and singlemindedness and in implementing conscientious and strict discipline on the basis of the party's lines and policies, the revolution's objectives, and the Army's ideals and fighting targets. Unity and singlemindedness within the Army originate from unity and singlemindedness within the party -- from the Central Committee to the Political Bureau and party committees at -- all echelons -- and is linked with the Army's close unity with the people and with other party and state organs and sectors. Disunity, division, and factionalism -- no matter to what extend and in what components -- are all alien and contrary to the character of the party and the revolutionary Army, weaken their fighting strength, and constitute a serious weakness for the enemy to exploit to carry out sabotage activities.

The strength of unity and singlemindedness is developed on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. The lack of both centralism and democracy constitute the two problems that must be simultaneously, quickly, and resolutely overcome. This is the best way to bring into full play the strength of organization, reestablish rules and regulations in the party, and strengthen discipline in the Army.

In conjunction with improving the capabilities of cadres and parties in all fields, we must effect drastic changes in cultivating and enhancing the revolutionary quality and in firmly preserving and upholding the titles of communist party member and People's Army cadre. We must attach special importance to the educational, managerial, and supervisory role of party chapters vis-a-vis party members, including those serving as unit commanders and leading cadres. Cadres and party members who misbehave, make mistakes, and commit offenses must be firmly, justly, and judiciously dealt with. These people should not be treated leniently because they have higher-up protection, nor should they be shielded from punishment because of factional considerations.

The origin of our Army's fighting might is the strength of the collective mastery of our people under the party's leadership and the socialist regime, which is being built step by step nationwide and in each locality in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, and social. For this reason, the task of raising the Army's quality cannot be separated from the efforts to stabilize and gradually improve the people's standards of living, stabilize production, liquidate step by step the negative phenomena in society, and closely combine the two strategic tasks of socialist construction and national defense. We must combine economy with national defense and national defense with economy; build a firm and strong all-people national defense system; and build and strengthen people's war combat positions in each locality and throughout the country, especially in the first-line-of-defense areas and other important strategic areas. We must develop the effectiveness of and institutionalize the system of party leadership over the People's Army and national defense already decided upon by the Political Bureau to ensure that the armed forces can carry out all combat and construction activities at present as well as under any other complexes circumstances.

Our armed forces' strength is closely linked with the new era. We must consolidate and strengthen our strategic and militant alliance with the people of fraternal Laos and Cambodia in a unified Indochinese theater of operations. We must strengthen our friendly and militant solidarity in a united front with the great Soviet people and the rest of the world socialist community. Clearly aware of the great role and effectiveness of international assistance, our cadres and combatants also clearly realize and always strive to fulfill satisfactorily their glorious international duty in any eventuality.

ARMY PAPER ON STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL NEGATIVISM

BK041609 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Army Should Set Good Examples in Combating Negative Phenomena in Society"]

[Text] While giving priority to the task of defending the fatherland, our Army also has a very important duty, that of participating in national construction. In carrying out this duty, along with contributing efforts to develop the economy and stabilize the people's life, we must also contribute to establishing a new social order and building a new type of men which calls for, among other things, the need to struggle against negative phenomena in society.

At the all-Army congress of party organization delegates, the comrade general secretary instructed: "The Army must set good examples in contributing to the struggle aimed at resolving negative phenomena in society."

The negative phenomena found in society at present are odious and outmoded acts that are at variance with the quality and lifestyle of socialism and run counter to the law and socialist order. They consist of acts of speculation for personal gain, corruption, and graft, misappropriation of public property; officialism; arrogance; bribe taking; an undiciplined lifestyle; liberalism; lack of responsibility; disrespect for the law and discipline; disruption of order; lack of civilization; disregard for fine customs and mores....

In our Army, negative phenomena have occurred, though less seriously and less widespread, at one place or another notwithstanding the nature and revolutionary traditions of the people's Armed Forces; and this has, more or less, adversely affected efforts to consolidate internal solidarity, promote Army-people unity, and enhance the fighting strength of the various units.

Negative phenomena constitute a large obstacle in developing the country and building a new society in all respects. The draft political report to be presented at the sixth party congress says that negative phenomena erode a number of ethical and spiritual values that have been built up over the years and lead to lax observance of party discipline and the law.

To contribute to the struggle against social negativism our Army must start combating negativism right in its own ranks. We must check every unit, every party committee echelon, every level of command, every cadre, every party member, every youth union member, and every youth in order to detect negative phenomena and devise plans to contain, limit, and terminate them.

[Paragraph continues] During the self-criticism and criticism drive and party congresses held at various levels recently, we already did this successfully; but this is only the first step. Along with making self-criticism and criticism a regular practice, we must continue to wage the struggle against negativism more satisfactorily. For leading and commanding cadres, it is necessary to end completely negative phenomena. In every unit, guidance must be provided to concentrate efforts for specific periods of time on launching drives against negativism in all aspects of troops' activities -- battle, study, other work assignments, forging of discipline, maintenance of material-technical bases, improvement of living standards, implementation of set policies, observance of a civilized lifestyle.

Each and every cadre and party member must exemplarily combat his very own negativism not only by adopting a clearcut attitude and firming up his resolve but also by taking specific measures -- broadening democracy, developing a system to solicit criticism from the masses, and publicly admitting and correcting shortcomings. Each and every soldier must impose discipline on himself and forge himself into a disciplined combatant and a model citizen.

In their contact with the people and in all social relations, every cadre and soldier of our Army must set examples by respecting social order and avoid violating any rules, customs, and mores -- even the most trivial ones. What is more, we must resolutely join the people, first of all the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in building up a positive spirit to triumph over negativism and in encouraging everyone to jointly combat negative phenomena by all means -- from contributing opinions, giving advice, making criticism, and conducting propaganda and educational activities to condemning and preventing negative phenomena, and bringing their practitioners before the law for strict punishment.

On the front against social negativism, our cadres and soldiers should be as brave as they are on the battlefield fighting enemy aggressors. Each cadre and soldier of the people's Army is a vanguard in the struggle against negative phenomena in our society at present.

CORRECTION TO PARTY JOURNAL ON PRESS CRITICISM

The following correction pertains to the item headline "Party Journal Views Criticism in Press," published in the 8 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 6, first paragraph, lines 19-20:

...The critics "fail to follow up on the matter," and the criticized parties "ignore the criticism" directed at them. "The cadres, organs... (correcting quotation marks)

AUSTRALIA

'KEY ISSUE' SETTLED IN M15 PUBLICATION CASE

BK100859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] A key issue has been settled in an international legal battle in the New South Wales Supreme Court over British objections to publication in Australia of a book on spies by a former member of the British intelligence agency, MI5. The British Government has sought an order to prevent publication of Peter Wright's book, alleging that it would damage British intelligence interests. Mr Wright, 72, now lives in Australia.

Under an agreement in the New South Wales Supreme Court, Britain will not go to the Court of Appeal over the release of secret documents to Mr Wright's lawyers in return for keeping certain official papers secret. The British have revealed certain details to the defense which has dropped its demand to see all relevant secret documents.

A Radio Australia reporter in Sydney says the case is now likely to be concluded next Monday after final submissions by both sides. Mr Justice Powell has indicated he will study the evidence over the Christmas break before handing down a finding early next year.

'MISSING' BULGARIAN INTENDS TO SEEK ASYLUM

BK100945 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] A Bulgarian weightlifter, Neum Shalamanov, has indicated that he intends to seek political asylum in Australia. The 18-year-old world champion who disappeared in Melbourne on Sunday night has become the center of a secret operation with Victorian police refusing to reveal where he is. A Radio Australia reporter in Melbourne, (Warren Foster), has the story.

[Begin (Foster) recording] In Melbourne on Sunday, Shalamanov won the weightlifting world cup for the 3d successive year. On that same night after a victory banquet at the (Leondore) reception center, he vanished. When he (?did not) reappear by the following day, speculations began to emerge that he was intending to defect, but his wherebouts remained shrouded in secrecy. And indeed, that is still the case now.

But what has changed today is that Shalamanov's intention to seek asylum has now been confirmed, indicating that at least somebody knows where he is. It is believed he spoke to state and federal police at a secret location in Melbourne late this morning, but Foreign Affairs [Office] itself still has not received a formal approach from (Shalamanov), and without it, there can be no asylum. Shalmanov's application, when it does come, will need to be assessed by officials and considered by ministers before a final decision is made. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES CHIEF ON TALKS WITH MALAYSIA

BK081755 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesia 2 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta -- Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani reported to President Suharto at the latter's residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta, on Monday afternoon [1 December] on the results of the meeting of the Indonesian-Malaysian General Border Committee [GBC] held in Yogyakarta.

The president is satisfied with the results of the GBC meeting, the Armed Forces commander told newsmen after meeting the head of state.

He said the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia have long maintained cooperation such as joint patrols. Indonesia already has a friendship treaty with Papua New Guinea.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON GROWING EXPORTS TO PRC

BK090953 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Indonesia's exports to the PRC have been steadily increasing, namely from $7.6 million in 1984 to $84 million in 1985, while the value of its imports in the past 2 years remained unchanged. The figures were disclosed by the director for economic relations of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Rusli Noor, at a hearing with parliamentary commission I in Jakarta yesterday. China is one of the potential markets found by Indonesia recently in view of its efforts to expand the marketing of its nonoil and nongas commodities, besides its traditional trading partners. The other potential markets being sought are [word indistinct] and the East bloc countries.

According to the director, the United States, Japan, and the EEC member-countries remain Indonesia's major trade partners. He said the efforts to increase exports to the industrialized countries were facing certain barriers, namely the growing protectionist measures enacted by those countries.

MINISTER ON APPOINTMENT OF IMPORT FIRMS

BK040920 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- The appointment of firms as importers of certain commodities is not meant to give them a monopoly over those commodities but to ensure that their prices on the domestic market are stable, Cooperative Minister Bustanil Arifin said Saturday.

Bustanil was speaking to reporters after accompanying the directors of the Indonesian Cooperative Bank to a meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. The bank directors received a cheque of Rp 2 billion recently promised by Suharto It was drawn from the Presidential Aid (Banpres) funds as collateral for loans to handicraftsmen in Bali.

"The policy of appointing certain importers in the importation of some commodities is not meant as a monopoly, but as a means of stabilizing their prices on the domestic market," Bustanil said.

"Most of the profits gained are for the interest of the people, such as for the Banpres funds, transmigration funds, and other social activities," he added.

For instance, Bustanil said the government has appointed importers in clove, flour, soybean cake, and fish meal, and other commodities for cattle-feed industries.

He said two firms are entrusted with the importation of cloves. "Both these importers only carry out the orders, and they are entitled to only a two percent fee, not more than that," he said.

Bustanil said import cloves are fixed at a high rate "so that they will not hurt basic domestic prices."

"For instance, import price is Rp 5,000 and selling price is Rp 10,000, thereby giving a profit of Rp 5,000. Out of this profit, the importer receives a 2 per cent fee, and the rest of it goes to the Banpres funds," he explained.

Therefore, he added, the bulk of the profit went into the Banpres funds.

Bustanil said the Banpres funds had been used for a wide range of projects "such as helping cattle breeders in areas as far away as Irian Jaya, for pest control, and other social activities." He added that the Rp 2 billion cheque for the Balinese handicraftsmen had been drawn from the same Presidential Aid funds.

"Nowadays, we hear a lot of talk about monopolies and the like, but what it is really about is just a regulated system of trading for the common good," he stressed.

Bustanil said most of the Banpres funds were derived from clove imports. The funds only received Rp 2 for each kilo of flour imported and Rp 1 for each kilo of sugar.

"Funds from the flour and sugar are used especially to finance the transmigration programs," he noted.

Bustanil, who is also head of the National Logistics Agency, said that the right to import cloves could not be given to "just any private importer, because it can cause over-importation and hurt domestic production.

"But if the trading is regulated, imports will be made only if required. If requirements can be met by domestic production, no imports will be made to avoid hurting domestic producers," he said.

Asked for comments on statements by some businessmen that they could import controlled commodities more cheaply, Bustanil said: "Impossible," adding that he wanted to bet if there was really "anyone who can import more cheaply."

"Show me one importer who can," he retorted.

Bustanil said that if "just about anyone" were allowed to import controlled commodities, "they will make great profits if prices on the world market are low, but if prices are high, they refuse to import."

KOMPAS REPORTS THIRD PURCHASE OF RAPIER MISSILES

BK100807 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Dec 86 p 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS -- The Indonesian Government has made its third purchase of Rapier ground-to-air missiles from Britain in 2 years. British Aerospace, the manufacturer of the missiles, announced yesterday that the purchase was worth 40 million pounds or about $57 million, which includes maintenance and training for the missile crews.

The Rapier missiles have now been commissioned as part of the Indonesian Armed Forces' arsenal and were shown at the Armed Forces Day exhibition last year. The first and second purchases were made in 1984 and 1985, totalling 180 million pounds. The missiles have been deployed to protect vital and strategic projects in the country from low-flying aircraft. The Rapier was proven in combat during the Falklands conflict, when British forces used it against Argentine aircraft. [passage omitted]

PROTESTANTS ACCEPT PANCASILA AS SOLE IDEOLOGY

BK090918 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Indonesia's Protestant Christian churches have agreed to incorporate Pancasila, the state ideology, as the sole doctrine in the country's societal, national and state life into their bylaws.

The agreement followed a two-day meeting of Christian churches which ended in Jakarta Wednesday night. Representatives from 149 Protestant churches attended the meeting which was aimed at "formulating the format and text in implementation of law No. 8 of 1985 for Christian churches and social organizations."

The law, issued last year, requires all mass organizations to adopt Pancasila as their ideological basis.

The consultative meeting was attended also by representatives from the ministries of religion and internal affairs.

Rev. S.A.E. Nababan, of the Indonesian Union of Churches, presented the resolution to Hari Sugiman, director general for socio-political affairs at the Internal Affairs Ministry at the conclusion of the meeting. It was signed by Sunarto Martowirjono, director general for guidance for Protestant communities, F. Ritonga, Director for religious affairs, and representatives from the Indonesian Union of Churches, Indonesian Pentecost Council, Indonesian Union of Evangelists, and other Indonesian churches.

Sugiman said the resolution represented an "important historical milestone" for the Protestant communities in Indonesia.

He said the decision further strengthened the unity of the nation.

"Indonesian churches are inseparable from Indonesian society as a whole while religion has given motivation to the believers in implementing Pancasila."

BRUNEI

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CITED ON AID TO CONTRAS

BK091537 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A Brunei Government official said his country had given some aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. He, however, declined to say whether it was in the form of cash or kind. The official from the Prime Minister's Department said this in a telephone interview in Singapore today. He (?disclosed) that the Istana [Palace] is preparing a statement on the issue.

U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz yesterday denied that he personally (?entreatied) Brunei to help the contra rebels but admitted authorizing a deputy to seek a third country [words indistinct].

NATIONAL BANK MOVES TO RECOVER FUNDS

BK050618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Singapore, Dec 5 (AFP) -- The National Bank of Brunei (NBB) has opened legal proceedings in Brunei and Hong Kong to recover about 400 million U.S. dollars from companies owned by multi-billionaire Khoo Teck Puat, a Brunei Finance Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said that eight writs had been taken out -- five in the state capital, Bandar Seri Begawan and three in Hong Kong. He was unable to say if more writs would be taken out but added that investigations into loans granted by NBB were continuing.

Banking sources here said more writs were likely to follow when the investigations are completed, but they believed that investigations would take some time as it was a complex matter.

The bank suspended operations on November 20 following alleged irregularities in loans totalling 1.3 billion Brunei dollars (600 million U.S.).

Three days later the NBB chairman, Khoo Ban Hock, the eldest son of Mr. Khoo Teck Puat, and the bank's auditors Andrew Peattie and Bernard Soo were charged in connection with alleged improper loans.

All three have been remanded in custody and their case is due to come up for mention on Saturday. Two others, including the bank's former director, were charged later and are also due to appear in court Saturday. It is understood that the five will be jointly tried.

Mr. Khoo Teck Puat, reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the world, has a 75 percent stake in the NBB with the Brunei royal family owning the remaining 25 percent. The tycoon has substantial interests in hotels, banks and property concerns in Singapore, Malaysia, Britain and Australia.

Meanwhile, some 30 banks in Singapore have held several closed-door meetings to recover inter-bank loans given to the NBB. Although the exact amount and other details were not available, it was reliably understood that the 30 banks have sent two representatives to Brunei to discuss the matter with the Brunei Finance Ministry which is handling all enquiries from creditors and depositors of the bank.

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has also held discussions with the Finance Ministry on the loan investigations and exposure of Singapore banks in the matter. The MAS, which plays the role of a central bank in Singapore and regulates the conduct of banks and financial institutions here, is keeping in close touch with the Brunei authorities on the matter. It is understood that the involvement of Singapore banks, by way of interbank loans to the NBB, has so far been found to be insignificant to cause any alarm here.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN COMMENTS ON ISRAELI LEADER'S VISIT

BK091228 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has told Parliament that the recent visit to Singapore by President Herzog of Israel has in no way affected the security or interests of any of our neighbors. He said the security and stability of our ASEAN neighbors are important to Singapore. The Republic will not allow itself to be used to undermine the security and the stability of Malaysia or any other ASEAN neighbor.

Mr Dhanabalan was replying to a question by the opposition member for Potong Pasir on what Mr Chiam See Tong called the unfriendly reactions from neighboring countries to Mr Herzog's visit. Mr Dhanabalan said one example of Singapore's consistent policy of cooperation with Malaysia is in combatting communist (?insurgents). The foreign minister said that as a sovereign country, Singapore has the right to invite and to receive any representative of any country with which it has relations. Other countries, even close and friendly neighbors, cannot expect Singapore to view the world as they do. The invitation to the Israeli president, Mr Dhanabalan added, does not mean that Singapore accepts or endorses Israeli policies. He referred to the banquet given by President Wee Kim Wee in honor of President Herzog in which Singapore's position was stated. He said our views on the Palestinian question do not differ from those of our ASEAN neighbors. How these views are advanced must be left to each country.

Mr Dhanabalan also told the House that President Herzog was to have visited Singapore in May last year, but the trip was postponed by the Israelis. In April this year, Singapore agreed to the visit from the 18th to the 20th of November. This was to fit in with Mr Herzog's visits to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, and the Philippines. The foreign minister said there was no special significance to the visit.

Mr Dhanabalan said that Singaporeans who visit Johor for business or pleasure must have left with relief as Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed had asked the Johor people [words indistinct] to Singaporeans.

The foreign minister noted that ASEAN has been a success because all members have observed the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any member. He hoped this principle of noninterference will continue to be upheld.

Asked whether any other ASEAN countries have diplomatic relations with Israel, Mr Dhanabalan said that besides Singapore, both Thailand and the Philippines have relations.

DISPUTE RESOLVED, 60-DAY CEASE-FIRE TO BEGIN

HK100207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A government negotiator said last night [9 December] hitches have been sorted out and the 60-day cease-fire between the communist rebels and the Philippine Government will begin at noon today. Negotiator Teofisto Guingona made the announcement in a private television station hours after the communist emissaries said they were opposed to military threats to disarm the rebels. Guingona said it has been agreed that the rebels would leave behind their arms or deposit them with the military when entering populated areas.

Rebel official Satur Ocampo said the governmen insisted on going ahead with the cease-fire on schedule because delays might create more problems. In an address over government radio, Ocampo appealed to the communist New People's Army to abide by the cease-fire. In announcing the agreement on final obstacles, government negotiator Guingona predicted that the cease-fire will hold and that second-stage negotiations would begin within 30 days, as planned, for a lasting peace.

As the truce takes effect today, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered all military field commanders to launch operations against communist guerrillas violating the cease-fire pact. Ramos' orders followed reports of a spate of attacks by the communist NPA in the Cagayan Valley and the Bicol region during the past few days. Rebels last Sunday ambushed elements of the 162 PC [Philippine Constabulary] in Masinloc, Zambales, killing a soldier. Last Friday, NPA guerrillas exploded a grenade inside the house of a former rebel in Banag, Daraga, Albay, killing two persons and wounding six others. One of the fatalities was identified as Jaime (Trellanos), a former rebel.

In Davao City, the country's third largest city and a rebel stronghold, Regional Commander Brigadier Romeo Recina told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that his troops would honor the cease-fire but in case of atrocities committed against civilians, they would have to react and pursue the rebels. Recina said he had dispatched helicopter-borne troops to pursue some 200 rebels who attacked a garrison Tuesday near Santa Cruz, killing five people, including a woman and a child. Recina said he would order his troops to break off the chase if they fail to catch up with the rebels by the noon deadline.

Aquino Makes 'Guarded Statement'

HK100731 Hong Kong AFP in English 0710 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 10 (AFP) — A 60-day nationwide ceasefire between the Philippine Government and communist rebels got off to an uncertain start Wednesday.

A dispute over the terms of the truce agreement fueled doubts over the fate of the first negotiated break in a nearly 18-year-old guerrilla war that has claimed tens of thousands of lives.

"The prospects of a truly effective ceasefire depend on both sides' sincere desire for peace," President Corazon Aquino said in a guarded statement that appeared to reflect a general mood as the truce took effect at noon (0400 GMT).

It was business as usual across Manila when peace negotiators of the nine-month-old government and the rebels National Democratic Front (NDF) formally announced the start of the ceasefire in a joint news conference.

Newspapers carried bold headlines shouting "ceasefire," but no crowds appeared on the streets, normal traffic choked parts of this capital, and Christmas shoppers poured into department stores and shopping malls.

"If both sides exert their best efforts to respect the letter and intent of the agreement, if they live up to the spirit that motivated it, we shall have peace in this season that particularly calls for it," Mrs. Aquino said.

Her statement followed a regular cabinet meeting in which the members seemed "hopeful but concerned," government spokesman Benedicto David said.

Government negotiator Teofisto Guingona and the NDF'S Antonio Zumel jointly announced the start of the ceasefire at a news conference which began on a sour note after officials objected to the display of the red-and-blue NDF flag.

Mr. Zumel said they removed the flag "to avoid any misunderstanding."

He and chief NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo, who spoke at a separate news conference, deplored what they said was the lack of a clear-cut government commitment to restrain the military from committing "hostile acts."

The panels remained divided over the issue of military patrols in areas of conflict and the rebels rights' to bear arms during the truce.

Mrs. Aquino's statement followed a regular cabinet meeting in which the members seemed "hopeful but concerned" when they took up the ceasefire agreement, a government spokesman, Benedicto David said.

Mrs. Aquino's chief spokesman Teodoro Benigno said "they took it for granted" and displayed "no special emotions."

Defense Minister Rafael Ileto, asked if the military was agreeable to the government-NDF compromise Wednesday on rebels carrying firearms, said "Yes, I think they have come to an agreement so hopefully there will be no problem."

Asked what the military will do, he said "we'll help the public, we'll help the people."

Asked if he was hopeful, he said, "Yes, I look forward."

Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez said: "We are assured of a Merry Christmas at least."

RAMOS CHALLENGES 'DISTORTION' OF REMARKS

HK090053 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Dec 86

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, yesterday said newspaper reports quoting him as saying that Juan Ponce Enrile was fired from the government to avert a civil war was "pure speculation and distortion."

In a statement, Ramos said he "did not mention nor even hinted" of anything about Enrile's dismissal during the inaugural of the Army and Navy Club last Thursday when he was quoted as having given the remarks by a foreign wire agency.

Ramos said that what he said was that "there are much higher interests that we should give priority to. One higher interest that we should look at is to prevent the polarization of the country."

Ramos said the tape-recorded proceedings of the forum will bear him out. He described the alleged remarks as "pure speculation and distortion."

Ramos was asked during the forum about the dissolution of the ruling triumvirate composed of President Aquino, Enrile and himself.

In answer to this, Ramos said that "anything less than that interest must give way to this higher national interest, which is to preserve the integrity of the republic and protect the Filipino people."

AQUINO DENIES PRESSURE TO FIRE LABOR MINISTER

HK100519 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Dec 86 p 20

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino yesterday denied insinuations by the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] that she was under pressure from the right to replace Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez.

In a statement read by presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno, Mrs Aquino also described as unfortunate the KMU threat that it would call a nationwide strike if Sanchez is replaced.

Benigno said Mrs Aquino was not involved in any pressure game. "She is looking at the matter impassively and objectively in terms of how she can present a more credible, effective, and functional government," he said. The cabinet revamp is in line with the policy of "being above suspicion like Ceasar's wife," he said.

Public perception of the effectiveness of the various ministers is a major criterion which guided the President in replacing Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Benigno said.

Amid such presidential statements, KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran said the KMU cannot support Mrs Aquino's decision to remove Sanchez because the labor group only supports her democratic pronouncements and not her tendency to veer towards the right.

"KMU was never all-out in its support for the President," Beltran said. Mrs Aquino's nine-month-old government had manifested a tendency of giving in to the pressure of rightists, particularly the military, multi-nationals, and other foreign investors.

Beltran said the KMU remains firm on its plan to stage a nationwide strike on the day Mrs Aquino announces her decision to replace Sanchez. "We find no alternative to Sanchez," Beltran said.

In her statement, Mrs Aquino said it was unfortunate "the KMU should react the way it is reacting on the matter of Sanchez." In her Dec. 3 meeting with labor leaders, she said, "the KMU, along with the rest indicated to me they would support any decision I would make on the matter."

She reiterated that her decision on Sanchez would be announced this week and that until a proper replacement is found, Sanchez will remain as labor minister.

Among those present in the meeting last week with the President were Pat Bengzon of the lakas ng Manggagawa, Ernesto Herrera of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, Johnny Tan of the Federation of Free Workers, Vladimir Tupaz of TUPAS [Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services] and KMU's Beltran.

According to Benigno, the President cannot understand KMU's reaction since Beltran, along with other labor leaders who met with her, had manifested support for any decision she would make and that they would give her a free hand in selecting Sanchez's replacement.

Beltran, however, said after the meeting with the President that he had made it clear that his group was standing pat in support of Sanchez, because he is among the few in government "who have consistently manifested sympathy for the rights of workers and the dispossessed in Philippine society."

According to Beltran, the President explained during that meeting that if she was going to replace Sanchez, it would be because of the anxiety of local business as well as the hesitance of foreign investors to invest in the country.

"Sanchez, apparently, is seen by the President as a hindrance to the economic recovery program. But it seems that the President cannot see that if she does not get the cooperation of the workers that same program will come to naught," Beltran told BUSINESS DAY.

Benigno on Sanchez Problem

HK091427 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] President Aquino has no choice but to replace Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez because of his "credibility" problem with the business community, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said yesterday.

Benigno said the President was concerned over the threat of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) to stage a nationwide strike once Sanchez's replacement is announced this week.

Still, Mrs. Aquino was banking on the word of KMU and other leaders who in a meeting with her on Dec. 3 "indicated to me that they would support any decision I make on the matter."

Yesterday, however, the KMU said it would still go on with its planned protest actions once Sanchez is replaced.

KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran said the KMU had never expressed all-out support for the Aquino government.

He said the KMU only supported the President's democratic pronouncements.

Sanchez for his part indicated he would try to talk the KMU out of their planned strike.

"I will do my best to help Government prevent turmoil on the labor front," he said. "Let's give Government a chance. All of us should work as one."

Sanchez also denied having received any letter from Mrs. Aquino explaining to him why he was being replaced.

Benigno said the President had "presumably written a letter" to Bobbit (Sanchez's nickname)." In the case of the four former ministers, a letter from the President had served as their walking papers.

If he would go, Sanchez said his concern was that Government policies on labor should continue as they are. He has suggested one of the following to be his successor: Presidential Counsel Rene Saguisag, Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada, and Deputy Labor Minister Rogelio Garcia.

But the stronger contender for the post seems to be Cicero Calderon, a labor law professor and one-time organizer of a union of taxi drivers. Several labor centers, whose leaders had met with Mrs. Aquino, have endorsed Calderon, although KMU has charged him with close association allegedly with the United States Central Intelligence Agency and inadequate grasp of the labor situation.

Calderon said he will accept if the post is offered to him.

To be labor minister will be the "greatest challenge" and the "finest chapter" in his career, Calderon, the regional advisor on labor relations for the International Labor Organization, said in a statement.

CHIEF JUSTICE OPPOSES USING JUSTICES IN CEASE-FIRE

HK091425 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee yesterday indicated he opposed a proposal to draft justices Andres Narvasa and Pedro Yap into a presidential committee that will monitor the cease-fire between Government troops and Communist rebels.

In a talk with reporters, Teehankee suggested retired justices take the place of Nayasa and Yap in the cease-fire committee. The presence of two incumbent justices in the committee would "not only be a conflict of interest but (would) contravene the principle of separation of powers of the three branches of government," the chief justice said.

He indicated the committee was "not a strong compelling reason to accede" to proposals to draft justices into the body.

Teehankee, however, said the Supreme Court is holding a closed-door meeting this morning to decide on the issue.

Teehankee said the proposed constitution "prohibits justices from holding quasi-judicial positions."

Narvasa had been nominated to head the five-man truce body. Besides Yap, the other nominees are Ricardo Cardinal Vidal, former political detainee Francisco Pascual and PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa. Vidal was quoted by newspapers yesterday as having declined the nomination.

"We have plenty of retired justices in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals who are knowledgeable in the law and could completently act as arbiters," Teehankee said.

He expressed apprehension over the practice of deposed President Marcos appointing justices in various executive positions. Under this arrangement, Teehankee said, "it is the judicial department which pays the justices who perform administrative or executive functions."

He mentioned former Court of Appeals [CA] Justices Leopoldo Abellera, who was appointed commissioner of the Board of Transportation; Justice Francisco Tantuico, named audit commissioner, and Efren Plana, designated as revenue commissioner.

These three former CA justices held their executive positions in concurrent capacity. Teehankee said the disqualification of the justices from holding executive positions "is basically grounded on the very nature of the job and the principle of separation of powers."

ILETO DENIES REPORTS OF DISMANTLING RAM

HK051451 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[By A.F. Soriano]

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileto said yesterday that the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency headed by retired Brig. Gen. Luis Villareal is now looking into reports that some military officers closely identified with former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were engaged in a coup plot to reconvene the defunct Batasang Pambansa but maintain President Aquino as symbolic head of state.

Ileto made it clear, however, that pending results of the investigation, he is sticking to his earlier statement that there has been no coup attempt or plot.

Ileto denied reports (not the EXPRESS) that he had ordered the dismantling of Reform the AFP Movement (RAM) nor the reassignment of Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan including the 787-strong security group of former Minister Enrile.

In an informal meeting with the defense press corps, Ileto also said that military and police authorities will go after New People's Army rebels who collect "progressive taxes" from businessmen.

"How could I order the dismantling of a social organization like RAM, it is an idealistic brotherhood movement within the armed forces. As for Honasan, he is still with the ministry and action to be taken against him or his men will all depend on the outcome of the ongoing investigation," he said.

Ileto also said he is scouting for a deputy who will fill up the post he left vacant by his appointment as defense chief.

On the ceasefire, Ileto predicted that both the government and the rebels "will make a go for it."

"Any violations of the agreement will be bad for both of them because they know the repercussions of such violations," he said.

He also said the military establishment will see to it that the ceasefire pact is followed to the letter.

KBL PARTY TO CHANGE NAME, GET NEW LEADERS

HK041519 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The once-awesome Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) will soon just be another statistic in the country's political history.

Party leaders said the KBL will change its name and look for new leaders hoping these changes will shore up the party's faltering political fortunes.

KBL leaders also agreed to relegate deposed President Marcos and former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino to the role of "elder statesmen."

Former Iloilo MP Salvador Britanico, KBL secretary general said the changes were decided on during a recent meeting of the party's policy-making council.

"We will announce the changes in a national convention to be called before the year ends," said Britanico.

Although Marcos and Tolentino are recognized by the KBL as the duly elected president and vice-president, party leaders do not want to field a Marcos-Tolentino team anew in a snap or regular presidential elections.

The decision to put the party back in shape and downplay the role of Marcos and Tolentino comes amid political developments, which, according to leaders, assures the "viability" of their political future.

Britanico said that two regional political parties, Pusyon Bisaya and the Timawa, have coalesced with the KBL.

Several leaders of the two factions of the Nacionalista Party have sent overtures they want to return to their old group provided dramatic changes are made for a fresh start, according to Britanico.

A rapid buildup of the party is going on, said Britanico, with expansion in the regional and national levels.

Party leaders, however, have remained committed to right-wing views which are essentially a throwback from the Marcos days, hoping the platform will be the alternative to the Aquino government's current political and economic initiatives.

The KBL is for a hardline policy against the insurgents, the firing of progressive members of the Aquino Cabinet and a fierce anti-communist and pro-West policy.

Despite the definitive political platform and a growing membership, the KBL remains a ghost of its old self.

For almost a decade, the party was a virtual monolith, its big bold acronym dominating the country's political landscape.

The monolith crumbled when Marcos fled to Hawaii, leaving behind party chieftains and foot soldiers proud of their past but wary of their future.

Meanwhile, the Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas -- people's power] and two other mass-based organizations have agreed to join forces in the ratification drive for the draft Constitution which will climax in five regional sorties President Aquino will lead herself.

Former MP Emigdio Tanjuatco, Lakas secretary-general, said the movement will be teaming up with the Coalition for the Constitutional Approval (CAA) and the Citizens for a Constitutional Democracy (CCD) for [illegible] massive drive for the draft Constitution.

CCA chairman Agapito "Butz" Aquino and Vicente Paterno of the CCD have agreed to coordinate their campaign drive with Lakas, according to Tanjuatco.

President Aquino will join the campaign in five regional centers which have yet to be determined, according to Tanjuatco.

The Lakas is organizing a "Grand Alliance" from the various groups supporting the Aquino government and the draft Constitution.

It is believed that the alliance eyed will form the nucleus of a new political party which will be organized after the ratification of the draft Constitution. The party will be built around President Aquino and her major political and economic programs.

Most of the Cabinet ministers, political parties and mass-based organizations within the ruling political coalition have volunteered to join the proposed party.

MISUARI DENIES SETTING UP INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC

HK100437 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0300 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari yesterday denied that his group has asked the United Nations for a state of belligerency under the Aquino government. [sentence as heard] Misuari also denied that the MNLF has declared an independent Muslim republic. He made the denial in a joint statement with Butz Aquino in Jolo, Sulu.

Government Official on Proclamation

HK091459 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The United Nations will not recognize the Moro National Liberation Front's (MNLF) provisional government in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan as it has already recognized the Aquino government's sovereignty over those areas in Southern Philippines.

This was disclosed yesterday by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Manintal Tamano, concurrent chairman of Task Force MNLF.

Tamano was reacting to MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari's reported resolution filed with the UN which sought to gain international support for the revolutionary government in those Muslim regions.

He dismissed Misuari's UN petition as a publicity gimmick to gather public support for the MNLF cause and said it was "an exercise in futility."

Tamano, who earlier instructed the Philippine envoy to the UN to verify the existence of the Misuari resolution which was reported in the wire services, assailed the MNLF head's action as "not only seditious but a gross violation" of the truce agreement forged with President Aquino last July in Jolo.

Musuari had earlier declared Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan as "Federated States of Bangsa Moro" and announced the creation of 10 ministries under the revolutionary government in the three southern provinces.

Misuari, according to reports, had used the truce as a convenient excuse to gain strength in terms of a following and arms.

Further on 'Provisional Government'

HK051347 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) reestablished its provisional government last Nov. 25 in preparation for the negotiations with the government, CHRONICLE has learned from a reliable MNLF source.

A REUTERS news agency report, however, quoted Nur Khan as saying that the provisional government, proclaimed in Davao, was "to let the whole world know that we have our own government." The report identified Khan as a senior aide of MNLF leader Nur Misuari.

The CHRONICLE source said Khan was not a senior aide of Misuari. Khan used to be with the MNLF until it surrendered to ex-president Marcos in 1985.

Khan is trying to rejoin Misuari, but in no way could he issue statements for Misuari, the source said. Khan has been accused of disinformation by other MNLF members.

The source also said that the MNLF first proclaimed a provisional government covering Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan back in 1972, when Marcos declared martial law. This provisional government was merely to recognize the military and political apparatus already in place all over Mindanao, he explained.

In 1974, this provisional government was recognized by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, consisting then of the 42 Muslim countries.

With autonomy promised under the Tripoli agreement, the MNLF abandoned for a while its original objective of independence the first step of which was the establishment of a provisional government.

PAPER CLAIMS CIA INVOLVED IN OLALIA MURDER

HK100359 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 24-30 Nov 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Cause-oriented organizations have raised the possibility that the killing of labor leader Rolando Olalia is part of a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plot called Aplha, Beta, Charlie, Delta which seeks to quash organizations and individuals promoting democracy and human rights.

Aleta Sarmiento of the Kongreso ng Pagkakaisa ng mga Maralita ng Lunsod (Unity Congress of Urban Poor) related to Philippine News and Features last week details of the CIA plot:

Alpha, the first part, consists of a red scare, the creation of anti-communist hysteria. This can be seen from the graffiti and the publications linking the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), Bayan and other national democratic organizations with the Communist Party.

Beta, the second stage, links underground organizations with legal organizations.

Charlie, the third stage, consists of bombings, arrests, selective assassinations.

Delta, the fourth stage, is the staging of a coup d'etat. If the coup is not succcessful, leaders of workers, peasants and other democratic organizations will be killed.

"Ka Lando's killing is a CIA plot to threaten people's organizations, those organizations which protest against multinational corporations and military bases," Sarmiento said.

Butz Aquino, meanwhile, told a news conference last Nov. 21 that the CIA may be involved in a current campaign to destabilize the Aquino government.

"I wouldn't be surprised if they were involved ... As far as the CIA is concerned, they can be included in the rightist groups," Aquino said.

Meanwhile, Jose Ma. Sison, co-founder of Partido ng Bayan, which was headed by Olalia, said the killing was calculated and perpetrated by the worst reactionary military elements in the sevice of U.S. imperialism to destroy the genuine legal party of the national democratic movement and the broad masses of the people.

"The U.S. is scheming to perpetuate its monopoly of the electoral and other legal political processes by encouraging pro-U.S. elements who wish to restore fascism. The U.S. is doing everything to make sure that every obstacle to the perpetuation of U.S. military bases and other U.S. privileges is removed. The killing of Olalia reminds us of the murders of Jose Joven, Congress of Labor Organizations general secretary, and Juan Feleo, chairman of the Peasant Movement, in the latter part of the 40's when the U.S. was extracting from the Philippines the parity amendment," Sison added.

For their part, the Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa [Union for Progressive Socialist Thought and Action] (BISIG) headed by Francisco Nemenzo said the Olalia killing could only have been committed by reactionary elements who want to destabilize the Aquino government and return the country to fascist rule.

"Olalia's murder is part of the plan of the coup plotters associated with Defense Minister Enrile to crack down on all groups critical of the intent of a faction in the military to be co-equal with civilian authority", BISIG stated.

Last Nov. 18, the Soviet Union said the U.S. is using Defense Minister Enrile into pressuring Mrs. Aquino to conform to U.S. dictates.

More on Olalia Investigation

HK100351 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 1-7 Dec 86 pp 4, 2

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Manila (PNF) -- When President Corazon Aquino ordered the investigation of the killing of labor leader Rolando Olalia and his driver Leonor Alay-ay "regardless of political costs," she was apparently already harboring fears that well-connected people, probably in the military hierarchy, were behind the brutal murder.

But the military-dominated investigative body she created, Task Force Olalia, entertained less possible theories when it started with the investigation of the case.

The first theory the Task Force mentioned was that the crime could have been the doing of professional car thieves. when Olalia's car was found two days later, however, the theory collapsed. Then it was postulated that the communist-led New People's Army was behind the killing but previous military claims said that Olalia was a communist. Since the military likewise claims that the communists through the National Democratic Front (NDF), the coalition of underground revolutionary forces waging a 17-year war in the country, is ardently pushing for a 100-day cease fire in order to consolidate their forces, it appeared absurd for the NPA to have had Olalia killed for the purpose of fanning chaos.

The fact that the theory came from the National Bureau of Investigation and the Constabulary Intelligence Service (CIS), two of several military and police units assigned to the investigations body, did not sit well with the public, since both had outrightly excluded military elements from any suspicion.

Task Force Olalia also raise the "possibility" that rival unions of Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU-May First Movement), the country's single biggest and most militant labor group which Olalia headed, and capitalists hit hard by KMU-led strikes, might have perpetrated the assassination.

Unknown to many, however, a strike moratorium was being negotiated between KMU and businessmen before Olalia's death. KMU and nationalist businessmen were about to sign an agreement on the very day that news of Olalia's death broke out. At the very least, the theory belittles the circumspection of both business interest and trade unionists.

All the country's major labor federations under the Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC) which labor formed last March, indeed rallied behind KMU. The funeral march alone for Olalia was dominated by hundreds of thousands of workers who left their workplaces, many upon the consent of management.

The only plausible theory so far left is the one articulated at the outset by KMU, Partido ng Bayan (PNB -- People's Party) which Olalia also headed, and by other cause-oriented organizations -- that a faction in the military closely identified with ex-Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile masterminded the assassination. These groups said that the abduction-killing was executed with a sophistication only the military is capable [of]. They further held that since Olalia's election as chairperson of the PNB in May this year, he had been placed under military surveillance, along with several other key personalities of the cause-oriented groups.

This theory also says that Olalia's killing, the rash of bombings in Metro Manila, reports of a coup d'etat and the recent kidnapping of a Japanese executive are all parts of a larger plan to destabilize the Aquino government.

The coup plotters allegedly have a hit list of 38 personalities including several government personalities. The assassination of Olalia was a step particularly meant to provoke the Left to overreact and escalate mass actions against the Aquino government. The Left's overreactions, in turn, would push Aquino to use greater military force and pave the way for a larger role for the military in the government until it (government) is eventually under the complete control of the Enrile faction.

Another aspect of the provocation angle would have been to force the legal Left to abandon legal modes of struggle. The formation of PNB and the decisions of other progressive groups to participate in the forthcoming local elections was seen as a serious threat to United States and local elite strangle-hold on the electoral-political processes.

This leads to yet another angle, that of United States involvement in the whole destabilization process, a suspicion now beginning to be entertained even by moderate supporters of Aquino. Enrile's talk with known Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) people days before Olalia's death and the continued presence of at least one US Seventh Fleet ship at the US Naval Base in Subic Bay, Zambales, serve to bolster this analysis. Enrile, this view says, is being used by the United States to create the necessary atmosphere to pressure Aquino to give in to U.S. designs, part of which is the purging of so-called "Leftist" Cabinet members, and their replacement by trusted U.S. men. It is said too that the U.S. only officially endorses Aquino's government because of the lady president's popularity but is actually apprehensive over the "unpredictability" of her position on the insurgency question and the US bases issue.

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FISHERIES ACCORD FORMALLY SIGNED WITH USSR

OW110309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union formally inked a 1987 fishery agreement Wednesday night at the Foreign Ministry detailing bilateral fishing quotas of each other's 200-mile fishery zone.

Japan's fishing quotas of Alaska pollack stood at 124,730 tons, more than double this year's quota of 51,300 tons. Japan will pay fees to the Soviets on 73,430 tons of the quota, ministry officials said. The quota for cuttlefish stood at 72,350 tons, with 1,070 tons subject to fees, and the mackerel pike quota at 55,480 tons, with no fees imposed.

The Soviets also agreed to allow 1,600 Japanese fishing boats to enter its 200-mile zone, the same as this year, officials said.

The two countries had already reached a general agreement on next year's fishery quotas, including a total Japanese quota of 300,000 tons -- 200,000 tons free of fees and 100,000 tons subject to compensation totaling 1.29 billion yen.

Soviet observers may board Japanese ships to monitor operations involving fishery fees, officials said.

In return, 305 Soviet boats will be permitted to fish in the Japanese 200-mile zone for a total quota of 200,000 tons, including sardine and mackerel, totaling 177,000 tons, and mackerel pike at 16,000 tons, officials said.

TAX REFORM UNLIKELY TO BOOST DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW051241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 5 Dec 86

[by Tsukasa Maekawa]

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO -- The most sweeping Japanese tax reform in almost four decades, a plan which was finally adopted Friday by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), is likely to put Japan's taxation system in closer concert -- at least at the planning stage -- with those of other major industrial nations.

But many analysts doubt whether the overall package will increase domestic demand and thus boost imports, as critics of the present system are hoping.

The plan features, among other things, a 4.5 trillion yen annual cut in personal and corporate income taxes, counterbalanced by an almost equal amount in tax increases.

The most contentious issues were the proposed abolition of the "maruyu" tax-exempt system on interest on individual depositors' small-lot savings and the introduction of a new indirect tax system, both of which were agreed after marathon bargaining.

A major aim of the long-debated tax reform, a top priority of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is the "internationalization" of Japan's taxation system -- a term frequently used in recent years by government planners to explain major changes in various Japanese systems.

Government officials have insisted that a major change in Japan's 36-year-old tax system was initiated by the government, but analysts generally believe that "outside" pressure was a major reason for the move.

U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, have criticized the tax-exempt system for discouraging Japanese consumers from spending on imported goods. They argue that the repeal of the system would expand Japan's domestic demand and thus help reduce the snowballing U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Another issue which has drawn foreign criticism is Japan's high tax rates on individual wage earners. Then Vice Finance Minister Tomomitsu Oba once caused a stir by joking that he would like to live in the U.S. because the tax rates there are lower.

At present, the maximum tax rate for individuals in Japan is 85 percent, including income and residents' taxes, while the top rate is 50 percent plus a state tax in the U.S., 60 percent in Britain, 56 percent in West Germany and 65 percent in France. The top U.S. income tax rate will be reduced to 38.5 percent next year and to 27 percent by 1988. The new maximum tax would be 65 percent in Japan, coming close to those in other industrialized nations, though still higher.

Japan's effective corporate tax rate of 52.92 percent is another target for criticism by foreign firms, which say it is a factor dissuading them from starting business in Japan. The proposed new rate would be in the 40 percent range, against 51.18 percent in the U.S., 35 percent in Britain, 56.52 percent in West Germany and 45 percent in France.

Japan has also been criticized as the only country without a broad-based indirect tax among the 24-member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Under the current Japanese tax system, such items as tobacco products and alcoholic beverages are selected by the government as taxable items, making them more expensive, analysts say.

Foreign producers of such goods have complained about the system, hoping that the introduction of a broad-based system, similar to those adopted in European countries, would help reduce the retail prices of their goods imported to Japan.

Analysts, however, are not so optimistic about the proposed historic changes in Japan's tax system as they generally agree that such alterations are not likely to greatly affect the overall economy. They say the economic effects of the tax changes will be offset by the planned introduction of the indirect tax -- a value-added-style sales tax of up to 5 percent -- leaving the prospects of expanded domestic demand and thus increased imports as slim as before.

REPORTS ON PRC CROSS RECOGNITION REJECTED

SK110138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 10 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 December commentary: "A Cunning Trick for Division and Alienation"]

[Text] Maneuvers of the divisionists within and without to alienate our country from other socialist countries and to perpetuate our fatherland's division are being perpetrated more wickedly. As is known, pro-government publications in Japan have recently tried brazen-faced attempts to drive a wedge between our Republic and the fraternal countries and to keep us apart. Now, Seoul radio, a South Korean Government-sponsored broadcasting station, has attempted an identically foolish trick to jar relations between us and China and to fabricate two Koreas. This puppet pro-government radio aired a false report that China had recently proposed to us the simultaneous establishment of diplomatic relations between the South Korean puppets and China and between us and some of the Western countries, and that we refused it. This is a barefaced lie and a pure fabrication. China has never proposed such a thing to us. Fabricating things that do not exist is the most brazen-faced act. To suggest that the South Korean puppets and China establish diplomatic relations and that simultaneously we establish diplomatic relations with some of the Western countries means, in effect, to have the North and South of Korea [chosonui pukkwa nam] cross recognized.

It is so widely known that there is no one who does not know that the idea of cross recognition is a wicked divisionist scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to fabricate two Koreas and to keep Korea divided indefinitely, as is the idea of a simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations. Our party and the government of the Republic strongly oppose such divisionist plots as cross recognition or a simultaneous entry into the United Nations and are making every effort possible to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. Moreover, the world's progressive and peace-loving people actively support our cause of reunification.

There is no need to repeat that the Chinese party and government actively support our just struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and that they oppose the divisionists' plot to fabricate two Koreas. This is an unwavering stand made publicly by Chinese party and government leaders on many occasions. Now, to state that China had asked us about our opinion concerning the idea of cross recognition is nothing but a malicious distortion and a machination commotion designed to deceive the people. Only those who are opposed to the reunification of Korea and who find the deepening friendship between us and China to be unpalatable can say such preposterous things. The slanderous reports by the puppet South Korean pro-government radio are part of the imperialists' strategy of division and alienation directed against the world's progressive force, the socialist force in particular.

Regarding the socialist force -- the great revolutionary force of our era and the fortress of world peace -- as a great obstacle laid to their attempt to realize their reactionary world strategy, the U.S. imperialists fear its might and are determined to divide this force at any cost. They aim to weaken the revolutionary forces in Asia by driving a wedge between Korea and China and to maintain and strengthen their colonialist domination in this region, including South Korea. However, this is only a chimera. They should know clearly that neither their maneuver to continue their occupation of South Korea and the division of Korea, nor their attempt to open a crack in Korean-Chinese friendship will be realized. Our people will achieve the independent and peaceful refunification of the fatherland without fail by crushing the plot of the divisionists within and without to fabricate two Koreas amid the firm support and encouragement from the world's progressive and peace-loving people, including the peoples in the socialist countries.

JAPANESE REMARKS ON B-52 DEPLOYMENT DENOUNCED

SK100445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today raps at utterances of the Japanese foreign minister justifying the commissioning of a "B 52" strategic bomber equipped with cruise missiles by the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that Kuranari's remarks were based on the militarist aggressive plan of the Japanese reactionaries to realize their old dream of the "Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" as a "military power", the author of the commentary says:

By defending this commissioning the Japanese reactionaries revealed that their moves seeking to turn Japan into a military power have reached a grave stage.

The U.S. imperialists' commissioning of the additional "B 52" strategic bomber is a very adventurous act signalling a new nuclear arms race. It is an unpardonable crime for the Japanese reactionaries to patronize such nuclear adventure.

This fully reveals the heinous intention of the Japanese reactionaries to lord it over again in Korea and other Asian countries by joining the U.S. imperialists' adventures of nuclear war.

The Japanese reactionaries should clearly know that their anachronistic policy in following the nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists will lead Japan to a fatal doom.

They must not forget the history of the past days when they drank a bitter cup of defeat, while running wild in overseas expansion.

U.S.-JAPANESE 1,000-MILE SEALANE PLAN ASSAILED

SK091201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 4 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 December commentary: "Under the Pretext of a Study"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the joint study on the defense of the so-called 1,000-mile sealane conducted by the U.S. and Japanese military authorities has been concluded. Although called a study, the purpose of this joint study was in effect to draw up a plan for joint military operations to be conducted by the United States and Japan in the Pacific and in waters off Korea and other areas in particular.

According to publicized data of the joint study, Japan is to mobilize a large number of ships, aircraft, and early warning aircraft for the joint military operation, while the United States is to send the aircraft carrier "Midway" and another mobile aircraft carrier unit to the same military operation, with the gaining of supremacy over our country's East Sea and the vast Pacific region considered the highest goal of the exercise. In particular, the Japanese navy is expected to carry out such missions as antisubmarine warfare, escort duty for U.S. ships, and blockades in waters, including the Korean sea, for joint military operations.

The plan for U.S.-Japanese joint operations to defend the sealanes is another grave phase of U.S.-Japanese military collusion, as well as a product of the Japanese militarists' expansionist ambitions to earnestly embark down a path of reinvasion by actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy designed to dominate Asia and the Pacific region, their policy of attaching significance to Asia, and their war policy.

Under the pretext of study, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have in effect drawn up a detailed military operation plan to execute a war of invasion against our Republic and other socialist countries in Asia.

With a plot hatched a long time ago to light the fuse of a nuclear war against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have increased nuclear forces on a large scale in South Korea. Not only have they deployed approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs, in South Korea, they also plan to soon ship lance missiles into South Korea and are attempting to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles. Nuclear weapons, forming a forest in South Korea, are ready at any moment to spit fire into our Republic and other socialist countries. Also, a large number of nuclear weapons are deployed in areas neighboring the Korean peninsula. Japan has long been a U.S. base of nuclear attack, with U.S. ships and aircraft bearing nuclear weapons for triggering a nuclear war, deployed in Sasebo, Atsugi, Yokosuka, Iwagumi, Yokoda, and Misawa bases, fully prepared for deployment to the Korean peninsula at a moment's notice, while aircraft and ships based at the U.S. Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base in the Philippines and nuclear forces deployed in the Guam, Okinawa, and Micronesia are ready for the mobilization, with the Korean peninsula assumed as their major operational zone.

That the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have concluded the study for the defense of the 1,000-mile sealane under such circumstances means that their preparations for war against Korea and other countries near completion. In order words, the United States and Japan plan to put their great naval and air forces in the East Sea of our country and in waters around the Korean peninsula to mount a so-called blockade operation, to light the fuse of a new Korean war by using a blockade as a beginning and thereby mounting a nuclear strike against our Republic, and, going one step further, to expand this war into other socialist countries. As has been demonstrated by the joint study, the Japanese reactionary ruling class is to play an important role in a new war of invasion against Korea, to realize their dream of reinvading Korea, and, ultimately, to extend its evil hands of aggression to reach Asia and other regions.

The aggressive conspiracy and nuclear collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are the source of strain for the situation in Asia and for the increased danger of nuclear war. People in Asia, including the Japanese people, are actively struggling against the war maneuvers by the United States and Japan, while strongly calling for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asian region, including Northeast Asia.

NODONG SINMUN PAPER ON DAM ISSUE IN SEOUL-TOKYO TALKS

SK101220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 7 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 December commentary: "An Anticommunist Bundle Undone Abroad"]

[Text] The puppet foreign minister made venomous remarks again on the question regarding the construction of our Kumgangsan power plant at the 14th South Korea-Japan regular ministerial talks held in Tokyo on 5 December.

He alleged that the construction of the power plant proceeded from ulterior military motives, such as causing enormous economic losses through formidable flooding. This is an overseas version of the malicious anticommunist smear campaign which the puppets have conducted in South Korea, babbling about a so-called scheme for southward invasion, flooding warfare, and the like.

As we have stated on many occasions, the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is a peaceful construction project which has nothing to do with a military purpose. The dam of the power plant will not do damage to the South Korean people by causing a flood -- a fact different from the allegations of the puppets -- but to the contrary, will protect them from the flood damage which occurs almost every year. The world symphasizes with this, and there is no reason for explaining about this in detail.

The puppets' abuse of the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant at home and abroad proceeds from an impure political purpose and is an act of putting a damper on us. The Chon Tu-hwan ring seems to need to convince people at any cost of the theory of southward invasion, but the situation prevailing in South Korea helps us establish the opposite conclusion. Let us cite a couple of recent examples. On 5 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called the bosses of the puppet military to Chongwadae and clamored about perfecting operational plans and performing their duties in the posture of waging a real war. On the same day, the emergency planning panel of the National Security Council of South Korea held a meeting of the directors of the provincial and municipal civil defense departments and directed them to fully prepare for wartime work, stressing the need to effectively mobilize human and material resources for an all-out war. The day before this, Lilley, the new U.S. governor-general, showed up at the field of the U.S. 8th Army, incited war, and clamored about U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea. These recent military moves of the puppets and their masters in South Korea are never ordinary. They are indiscreet acts which can be perpetrated only by those who try to kindle the fuse of a war through northward invasion.

The arms buildup, which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are accelerating in South Korea, further exposes such an attempt of the wretches. The U.S. imperialists have decided to deploy Lance missiles, capable of carrying nuclear and chemical bombs, within a few months in South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs -- which cannot be found anywhere else in the world -- are deployed. Also, the construction of scores of facilities to stockpile nuclear weapons is being accelerated. This shows that, because of the fanatic war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the danger of nuclear war is arriving on the Korean peninsula moment by moment.

Not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion substantively exists on the Korean peninsula; not the enemy but we are faced with such a threat.

In connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, the puppets are kicking up anticommunist rackets, even staging the farce of collecting donations to build a counter dam in South Korea. Not content with this, they peddled the wares of blame abroad. Not too much insight is needed to see their criminal intention. These maneuvers are a smokescreen laid down to hide a treacherous nature by those who are maliciously accelerating war provocation maneuvers with the U.S. imperialists while seeking a way out of serious crises in their rule, which were created by the people's strong resistance, from a nuclear war through northward invasion.

As the voices of the world are growing louder against their heinous crackdown on the democratic forces under the state of virtual martial law, their violent outrage of blocking a peaceful rally of the opposition party with bayonets, and the one-party show of the DJP in the puppet National Assembly, the puppets are wielding a magic wand to redirect the world's attention elsewhere and escape from isolation at home and abroad.

Whatever deceptive propaganda the puppets resort to, the puppets cannot hide the nature of fascist and dictatorial fanatics, who are desperately running wild with a bloody sword in hand to remain in power, and the nature of traitors who have turned South Korea into a nuclear powder keg together with their masters and are trying to destroy the nation by obliterating it. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop preposterous anticommunist rackets and step down from power as demanded by the people.

KIM IL-SONG, BENIN PRESIDENT HOLD FURTHER TALKS

SK111038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again on December 11 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and Chairman of the National Executive Council.

Present on the talks on our side were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of The Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kil Chae-yong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; An Pong-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; Yi Hak-chol, vice-chairman of the agricultural commission; and Kim Song-hwan, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Benin.

Present on the opposite side were members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin -- Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the External Relations Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and minister of equipment and transport; Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Press and Propaganda Commission, of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Mono Provincial State Administration Committee; Joseph Degla, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and second vice-president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Justin Gnidehou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Commission of State Planning, Finance and Budget of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Francois Codjo Azodogbehou, member of the Central Committee, and second vice-chairman of the Rural Development Commission, of the party; Soule Dankoro, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of trade, handicraft and tourism; Ali Houdou, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of information and communications; Rafiatou Karimou, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Benin Organization of Revolutionary Women; Taofiqui Maliky, member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Local Organs Commission of the State Power of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Cosme Deguenon, Benin ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Ministers Sign Accord

SK110432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, December 10 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin was signed Wednesday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

The agreement was signed by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-Nam and Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Frederic Affo.

VNS DENOUNCES SIMULTANEOUS UN MEMBERSHIP POLICY

SK100521 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Unattributed talk from the feature program: "Simultaneous UN Membership Is for National Division"]

[Text] As has been made widely known at home and abroad, recently, at the 41st UN General Assembly, the South Korean authorities again came forth with the theory of the simultaneous UN membership, which had already been strongly denounced by the masses at home and abroad. By doing so, they have again disclosed to the world their wicked schemes to perpetuate the division of the nation. When the people of the country were burning with the ardent desire to accelerate the reunification of the nation through grand national union, the theory of simultaneous UN membership was openly presented at the UN General Assembly. This is indeed surprising.

The world knows that it was not according to its own scenario that the Chon Tu-hwan ring presented the theory of the simultaneous UN membership at the 41st UN General Assembly. On 5 June, the United States, through the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, adopted a resolution for the simultaneous UN membership of the North and South. Early last May, at the Tokyo summit of the seven Western countries, the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles illegally presented the question of the Korean peninsula as one of the summit agenda items. By doing so, they staged the drama of supporting the theory of simultaneous UN membership. The theory of simultaneous UN membership raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is precisely the product of the mastermind and an abetment of its U.S. and Japanese masters. Why, then, do the U.S. and Japanese authorities mastermind the Chon Tu-hwan's pursuit of the theory of the simultaneous UN membership, which is unanimously opposed by the masses at home and abroad? In a nutshell, because they have great interests in the perpetuation of the division of the Korean peninsula.

As is known, following World War II, the United States occupied South Korea through force of arms and made it its military base. Then, on 25 June 1950, northward invasion was carried out. However, in the Korean war, the United States suffered a miserable defeat. The U.S. maneuvers to make the entire Korean peninsula its military base and to eventually bring the world under its control were thwarted and the downhill slide of the United States began. In particular, in the Vietnam war, the United States once again realized the limit of its strength in Asia. As a result, the United States has become even more rampageous in trying to continue to maintain South Korea as its military base.

Entering the 1970's, the United States put forth the line of two Koreas as its basic Korean policy. In April 1971, in its (Lodge) report, the United States put forth a policy to seek simultaneous North-South UN membership as part of the maneuvers to create two Koreas. Dismayed at the growing national desire for reunificaton following the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement, on 23 June 1973, the United States instigated Pak Chong-hui to declare the 23 June special statement, the main objective of which was to seek simultaneous North-South UN membership. Thus, it has made the line of two Koreas a policy.

Because of their interests, the Japanese reactionaries have also actively supported the U.S. line of two Koreas and cooperated for its realization. With their invariable policy of aggression to realize the wild ambition to invade Asia under the U.S.-Japan security system and with their desire to maintain their interests in South Korea, the Japanese authorities are participating in the U.S. maneuvers for two Koreas. In July 1972, Tanaka, former Japanese premier, said that it could not but recognize the fact that two Koreas existed on the Korean peninsula, and that the coexistence of two Koreas was Japan's desirable diplomatic objective. And, this year, at the Tokyo summit of the seven Western countries, Japanese Premier Nakasone, according to Reagan's baton, said that simultaneous UN membership was favorable for easing tension on the Korean peninsula. All these eloquently show Japan's interests. Today, with its policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific, the United States is more tenaciously persisting in seeking to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula through the instigation of the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The theory of the simultaneous UN membership is to make the division of our country a fait accompli in the international community and to create two Koreas. Thus, it is a theory of permanent division to perpetuate the division of our nation. This is precisely the reason why the masses at home and abroad unanimously oppose the theory of simultaneous UN membership. Nevertheless, under the abetment of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles, the Chon Tu-hwan group still preaches as if the simultaneous North-South UN membership is a way to eliminate distrust between the North and the South, preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, and accelerate reunification. Thus, it is feverish in seeking the maneuvers to enter the United Nations.

Tension on the Korean peninsula and the danger of war are not because of the absence of the North-South UN membership. The main cause of the tension on the Korean peninsula is the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the division of our country. The United States has deployed some 40,000 U.S. troops and some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and continues to frequently stage nuclear war exercises. By doing so, it disturbs peace on the Korean peninsula and aggravates tension. Abetted by the U.S., the Chon Tu-hwan ring is dreaming of long-term office and persisting in North-South confrontation and in the policy of division, thus bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. The assertions that the simultaneous North-South UN membership will create an atmosphere of mutual trust, preserve the peace of the country, and accelerate reunification are a trick to conceal the divisive nature of the theory of the simultaneous UN membership. The Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about the right to enter the United Nations is also outrageous and is an insult to the United Nations. The South Korean regime is a fascist regime which has been completely rejected and isolated by our masses and the progressive people of the world. It is a puppet regime which implements U.S. colonial policy. Thus, the South Korean regime has no right to obtain membership to the United Nations, the mission of which is to preserve and solidify international peace and security. With nothing can the domestic and foreign splittists' preachment of the simultaneous North-South UN membership or their unilateral membership be justified or allowed. If the UN membership is sought before the reunification of the country, it must be obtained as a single country with a single title at least by establishing a confederal system. Only then, can the unity of the nation and its mutual trust be sought and the peaceful reunification of the country be accelerated.

If simultaneous UN membership is obtained by our divided country, the division of our nation will be internationally acknowledged and misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South will further grow. Thus, the question of the reunification of the country will be left permanently unsolved. Our masses must realize the wicked schemes of the domestic and foreign splittists for the permanent division of the nation and oppose the theory of the simultaneous UN membership. They must boldly turn out in the pan-national reunification movement to achieve the reunification of the fatherland based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

PYONGYANG RADIO TALK ON COHOSTING OLYMPICS

SK101250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0945 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Proposal for Cohosting the Olympics Should Be Realized"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We demand that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by the North and South of Korea to save the Olympic movement from a crisis, to guarantee the smooth holding of the upcoming Olympics, and to provide circumstances favorable to achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea. Because of its justness and rationality, our proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South of Korea has won positive support and welcome from the broad strata of social and sports circles in the world and from fair and just public opinion at home and abroad. Describing our proposal for cohosting the Olympics as a fair, just, and rational way to save the Olympic movement from a crisis and to substantially contribute to achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, even figures of the national Olympic committees in the capitalist countries as well as parties and governments in socialist and Third World countries demand that this proposal be realized.

Such support by public opinion at home and abroad for our proposal for cohosting the Olympics above all reflects concern about matters concerning the venue of the 24th Oylmpics and a principled stand in this regard. South Korea is a thoroughgoing colony of the U.S. imperialists. It is not suitable for hosting the Olympics because more than 40,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in it and because it harbors the danger of a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have flatly rejected our peaceful proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority to alleviate military confrontation in our country and to continue the suspended North-South talks. They have continuously worked toward promoting confrontation and toward heightening tension.

South Korea is the worst area for violations of human rights in the world -- an area in which fundamental democratic freedom and rights have been mercilessly trampled underfoot. It is a very unstable place, in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of students and the people has been waged every day and in which political unrest and chaos have continued. It is clear to everyone that the Olympics, the ideal of which are peace, friendship, and unity, will not be held smoothly in South Korea in which there lurks the grave danger of war and which is politically unstable.

Initially, there was an impure political aim in the attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to host the Olympics in Seoul. The aim was to disguise South Korea -- a colony and a nuclear war base for the United States -- as an independent country, to pertually divide one Korea into two Koreas by realizing cross-recognition and entry into the United Nations, and to maintain a colonial and dictatorial regime by hosting the Olympics.

The Olympics should contribute to strengthening world peace and friendship among peoples. Unilaterally holding the Olympics in one part of Korea, which is in the state of division and confrontation, violates the spirit of the Olympics. It has already been disclosed that the Asian Games, which were recently held in Seoul, were misused as a shield designed to promote confrontation between the North and South and national division and to strengthen the fascist suppression of the people and as a smokescreen designed to consolidate the foundation of the fascist and dictatorial regime. Babbling about the results and experiences of the Asian Games, the South Korean puppets have brazenly revealed their attempt to misuse the 1988 Olympics as impure games designed to intensify discord and confrontation between the North and South and to deepen national division.

If the 24th Olympics are held in Seoul alone, this will further intensify confrontation between the North and South of Korea, will lay greater obstacles to the cause of achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea, and will leave a disgraceful stain by having the Olympics misused in concocting two Koreas.

It is clear that if the Olympics, which should represent the desire for world peace and friendship among the people, are misused for the impure political aim of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, this will bring about irretrievable, grave consequences. Reasonable persons should carefully consider this. In case our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is not implemented because of the perverse maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and in case the Olympics are unilaterally held in South Korea, the act of participating in these games will constitute an act approving the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and of instigating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to perpetually divide our country by concocting two Koreas. Accordingly, the question of holding the Olympics in South Korea is not merely a sports issue but a serious political question related to the question of the reunification of Korea.

Voices opposing and rejecting the unilateral holding of the Olympics in South Korea have further increased with the passage of time, and many countries have taken a stand not to participate in the games if the proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South is not implemented. While opposing the misuse of the Olympics toward promoting national division and toward maintaining a military and dictatorial regime, the South Korean people from all walks of life have raised their voices demanding the cohosting of these sports games by the North and South.

The only breakthrough in saving the Olympics from a crisis and in smoothly holding the 24th Olympics is for the North and South to cohost these games. A joint meeting of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the Olympic Committees of the North and South Korea has been held in Lausanne, Switzerland, on three occasions to reflect the fair and just public opinion of the world, which supports our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. Having advanced rational proposals that comply with the cohosting of the 24th Olympics by the North and South, by fairly allowing sports events between the North and South, by calling those sports events which our side will hold the 24th Olympics Pyongyang, and of forming the Pyongyang organizing committee as a basis, we have exerted sincere efforts to implement these proposals. However, obstinately opposing our proposal for cohosting the Olympics, the South Korean side has perversely maneuvered to reject our rational proposals and to implement its proposal for dispersively holding the sports games [chodului punsan kaechoean]. Such a stand of the South Korean side is an anachronistic one that rejects the trend of the times and the people's unanimous desire for cohosting the Olympics.

The peace-loving people of the world and sports workers hope that as a result of the successful progress of the joint meeting, the 24th Olympics will be held to meet the desire of the Korean people for unity and reunification and will contribute to developing the Olympic movement in a wholesome manner. To achieve this end, our fundamental demand for basic questions, such as the appellation of the games, the allotment of sports events, the formation of an organizational committeee, and the organization of the opening and closing ceremonies of the games, should be met.

If our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is implemented, all the countries of the world, including those countries which are considering the question of their participation in the upcoming Olympics, will be able to participate in te 24th Olympics. Thus, the Olympic movement will be saved from the crisis of division.

If North and South Korea cohost the Olympics, the sports workers of the world, including the sports workers of the North and South, will be able to participate in the games by freely visiting Pyongyang and Seoul, crossing the Military Demarcation Line. This will favorably influence the work of eliminating misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South, of achieving national reconciliation and unity, and of holding a North-South dialogue. This also will contribute to strengthening peace, friendship, and cooperation among world countries and peoples.

We have made it clear that in case the 24th Olympics are cohosted, we will provide excellent sports facilities for all events held in Pyongyang; will warmly greet all guests, including athletes, sports workers, reporters, and tourists who will visit Pyongyang; and will offer every convenience for them.

We hope that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world will exert positive efforts to implement our fair and just proposal for cohosting the Olympics. At the same time, we expect that the IOC will naturally contribute to fairly resolving this question. Our proposal for cohosting the Olympics -- a proposal that complies with the ideal of the Olympic movement and the desire of the peace-loving people of the world and of sports workers -- should be implemented without fail.

NODONG SINMUN: S. KOREA 'HOTBED OF NUCLEAR WAR'

SK091106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday says that South Korea has turned into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and the Korean peninsula into a hotbed of nuclear war with greatest danger of explosion by the U.S. imperialists.

In a signed article titled "Hotbed of Nuclear War With Growing Danger of Explosion", the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists are now making massive shipments of dangerous mass destruction weapons into South Korea and ceaselessly staging large-scale military exercises to carry into practice their nuclear war plan in South Korea.

They keep the "nuclear quick action unit" on constant alert to deal a forestalling strike at our republic, any [passage indistinct] deployed the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army in the forward area. And the U.S. nuclear forces in the U.S. mainland and Pacific region are also ready to rush to the Korean front at a moment's notice in case of "emergency".

The U.S. imperialists intend to invade the northern half of our republic and Asian socialist countries by a nuclear forestalling attack with South Korea as the springboard and, furthermore, to gratify their desire for world supremacy. For this purpose, they are amassing nuclear forces in South Korea and leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to a brink of war.

It is because South Korea holds an important military strategic position in the U.S. imperialists' global [passage indistinct] they are not handicapped in the introduction and use of nuclear weapons that they are going to make the Korean peninsula a breakthrough in their nuclear war.

It is also because the colonial rule in South Korea is undergoing a serious crisis previously unknown [passage indistinct] utterly dismayed at the daily worsening situation in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are seeking a way out of the crisis in provoking a war against the North. By igniting a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they intend to retrieve themselves from their ignominious defeat in the past war and take the first step into the "anti-communist crusade expedition" against socialist countries.

A new war must be prevented at any cost and peace be preserved on the Korean peninsula.

If a nuclear war is to be prevented and peace be defended in Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States should lend an ear to voices of the world, withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and discontinue nuclear war moves.

ROK SENTENCING OF 'SPY RING' STUDENTS DENOUNCED

SK090857 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 3 December, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of those who were involved in the so-called incident of spy infiltration of Korean students onto campuses overseas, and perpetrated a barbarous atrocity by confirming the original judgment of death sentences to Yang Pyong-hwa and Kim Sang-man, who were expelled from Choson University. The Supreme Court also sentenced Ham Tae-kum and (Choe Chong-che) to life imprisonment and Chong Kun-sop and six others to sentences ranging from 10 years imprisonment with 10 years suspension of rights to 3 years imprisonment with 3 years suspension of rights, thus committing the fascist atrocity of levelling severe punishment.

As was known, the Chon Tu-hwan clique fabricated the so-called incident of spy infiltration of Korean students onto campuses overseas on 9 September after kidnapping, torturing, and murdering An Sang-kun, who worked in the editorial office of the URI NARA [OUR COUNTRY], a Korean paper published in West Germany. The Chon Tu-hwan clique also illegally arrested 10 patriots including Nam Sang-ho and Kim Hyong-man, Korean students studying in the United States, and carried our fascist torture against them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique charged that after returning from the United States and West Germany, they infiltrated universities in Seoul, Kwangju, and Taegu and instigated anti-U.S. sentiment among the students, claiming that their act constitutes a crime.

If the announcement of the judicial authorities that they inspired the anti-U.S. struggle is true, their act is just and patriotic and deserving of the people's praise and cannot be any crime for which severe punishment, including death sentences, should be handed down. It is widely known to the world that today South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a pro-U.S. dictatorial regime maintained under U.S. protection. Therefore, all conscientious people throughout the country who love the country and people, whether they are politicians, students, workers, peasants or religious figures are waging the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle to put an end to U.S. colonial domination and eliminate the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime. It is quite natural for those who love the nation and people, whether at home or abroad, to take part in the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique handed down severe punishment to them, branding their just act as that of spies. Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's act is atrocious and intolerable. The Chon Tu-hwan clique fabricated the incident of the spy ring to block the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle being vigorously waged on this land and permanently maintain its colonial dictatorship under U.S. protection. It also punished and murdered the patriots.

Our people will never tolerate the atrocious and reckless acts of the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. fascist dictatorship. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly realize that it cannot avoid the crisis in its rule by fascist suppression and should unconditionally and immediately release all the patriots, including Yang Pyong-hwa and Kim Sang-man whom it sentenced to death and imprisonment on charges connected with the incident of spy infiltration of Korean students onto campuses overseas. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately step down from power.

CHON REGIME'S HUMAN RIGHTS REMARKS RIDICULED

SK091037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today ridicules the hypocritical eloquence of the Chon Tu-hwan group about "human rights".

Recalling the prattle of the puppet minister of justice of South Korea in his "statement" on the so-called "week of human rights" that a society where "national security" and "law and order" are observed should be built, a signed commentary of the paper says:

By the building of such society the South Korean puppet clique means to further intensify their anti-communist and confrontation policy antagonizing fellow countrymen and their fascist policy suppressing and stifling the democratic freedom and rights of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has neither right nor qualification to kick up a clamor about the "human rights" problem.

It is disgusting and hateful for the traitors for all ages who have reduced the whole land of South Korea to the worst area of human rights violation towards the end of the 20th century to overtly mark off the "week of human rights" and babble about "respect of human rights", disguising themselves as their champions.

In raising the "human rights" din unbecoming them, the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers seek to cover up their treacherous acts of violating human rights and committing manslaughter and conceal their true color as a truculent violator of human rights and thereby hamstring and stamp out the aspiration for independence against the U.S. and for democracy against fascism daily growing among the South Korean people and extend their power.

With no hypocritical "human rights" row, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan group cover up their ugly sight as a heinous fascist murderer and a violator of human rights.

UNILATERAL PASSAGE OF ROK BUDGET PLAN ASSAILED

SK080815 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0050 GMT 3 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 December commentary: "Mean Act of Political Gangsters"]

[Text] At around 0300 on the morning of 2 December, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which blocked a pan-national NKDP rally scheduled to be held in Seoul on 29 November to realize constitutional revision that favors a direct election system, committed another crime by fabricating the passage of the so-called budget plan for the new year with the attendance of only DJP cohorts after excluding lawmakers of the NKDP and other opposition lawmakers.

The NKDP, South Korea's largest opposition party, subsequently held an expanded meeting of staff members and a meeting of lawmakers on the afternoon of 1 December; decided during these meetings to present an emergency motion to ask the puppet prime minister, the minister of internal affairs, and the minister of justice to report to the National Assembly to call them to account for the blocking of the Seoul rally; and decided not to cooperate with the DJP in passing the budget plan if it does not accept this. This being the case, the DJP decided to unilaterally pass the budget plan. In the dead of night, they very secretly gathered in the room of DJP lawmakers, not in the main hall of the National Assembly; subsequently held a so-called main session of the Special Appropriations Committee and so-called main session of the National Assembly; and staged the drama of approving the budget plan for the new year in a matter of minutes. In addition to the budget plan, the DJP cohorts committed the riotous act of passing, en bloc, as many as 23 bills, including an amendment to the Law of Sports Tax and other evil laws.

Such an act of political gangsters can be found nowhere else. This is an unprecedented shameless act of political gangsters and a shameless trick that no one can recognize. Therefore, the political and social circles in South Korea cannot refrain from expressing indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's shameless monopoly of the National Assembly and are raising their voices in protest.

The budget plan for next year, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring passed by surprise despite the opposition of the opposition party, was almost the same as the puppet government submitted. It is a budget plan for accelerating war preparations, for seeking long-term office, and for more harshly exploiting the people. They passed this budget plan without slashing anything. This clearly shows that the monopolisitic National Assembly, where the DJP prevails, is only a means to disguise the Chon Tu-hwan ring's reactionary policies as if they were supported by public sentiment.

Also last year, the Chon Tu-hwan ring passed the budget plan for this year in a lightning manner in a back room of the National Assembly. At the time, the fascist clique also took the violent measure of booking NKDP lawmakers who staged a sit-in struggle after occupying the main hall of the National Assembly in protest of the fascist clique's unilateral passage, by linking them to the incident involving violence inside the National Assembly building. The fascist clique even committed the rash act of prosecuting, on [word indistinct] charges, those NKDP lawmakers who went out to participate in a pan-national debate meeting at the invitation of students in an effort to seek their demands, and of struggling to penalize them. The fascist violence of considering even the intra-assembly activities and normal political activities of opposition lawmakers as crimes because their activities incur the fascist clique's displeasure is mean political retaliation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has even taken off the veil of parliamentary democracy, has totally denied party politics and the politics of representation, and has openly adhered to 1-man dictatorship and monopolistic freewheeling. This is evidence that they are making a last-ditch effort to escape the daily aggravated crisis facing their rule.

The peaceful mass rally and demonstrations of the opposition party were blocked with the force of arms, and the National Assembly, which is called the sanctuary of public sentiment and the cradle of parliamentary democracy, has been monopolized by the ruling party. Therefore, South Korea is an unprecedented dark medieval land devoid of human rights and opposition parties and a wasteland of democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically engaged in suppressing the opposition and maintaining the 1-party monopoly. This proceeds from its political ambition to maintain its fascist dictatorship and to realize long-term office by blocking political parties and organizations that demand democracy and reunification and by shackling opposition politicians who differ from them in political views. The suppression of the opposition party and the 1-party monopoly are, however, not an act of the powerful, but a last-stage symptom of a dictator who faces destruction. This will only result in further aggravating confusion and a crisis in the political situation and in accelerating the destruction of the dictatorial rule by further infuriating the opposition democratic forces and people in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES BLOCKING OF NKDP RALLY

SK100501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary assailing the Chon Tu-hwan group for blocking again a Seoul rally planned by the "New Korea Democratic Party" on December 13 to promote constitutional amendments for direct "presidential" elections.

The Chon Tu-hwan group and the "Democratic Justice Party" gang denied it a site for the rally, calling it a "violent illegal rally" and "popular uprising", and savagely resorted to violence to block the rally, the signed commentary notes, and goes on:

This is a despicable act to bar the action of the opposition party and democratic forces on all acounts and realize at any cost their long-term office scheme against the South Korean people's will.

It is the height of sarcasm for the Chon Tu-hwan group to claim that it was acting upon the people's will in blocking the Seoul rally of the "New Korea Democratic Party."

Would the South Korean people, who oppose long-term office of the Chon Tu-hwan group and call for constitutional amendments for direct "presidential" elections, object the rally?

If "a handful of leftist radicals" tried to open the rally, as the puppets claim, would there be any reason whatsoever for them to hurl a huge repressive force or any need to tremble with fear, branding it as a "scheme for a popular uprising" query.

By blocking the "NKDP"-planned rally the Chon Tu-hwan group self-exposed the fact that his clique are utterly isolated and rejected among the people.

Nothing can justify the puppets' suppressive moves.

CHON REMARKS ON 'LAW ABIDING SPIRIT' DENOUNCED

SK080545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on December 3 babbled at "Chongwadae" that he had given all including "democracy" to the South Korean people, but they rose in struggle these days as their demand was too high and such "conflicts" were an "agony in the period of turn" usual in the course of social development.

NODONG SINMUN December 7 in a commentary titled "What Kind of Honour Is There on the Blood-Stained Face?" says:

The brazenfaced babbling of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan an extremely crafty and shameless jargon reversing black and white.

The author of the commentary says:

The struggle of the South Korean people is not "an agony in the period of turn". On the square of the struggle the South Korean people shouted "Yankees, go home" and "Away with the fascist 'regime'". The South Korean people's shout means that they would upturn the colonial fascist society of South Korea to the very bottom, having realised through their life that as long as the U.S. imperialists squat in South Korea, they cannot enjoy elementary human rights, to say nothing of the sovereignty of the nation, and as long as such military hooligans as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan are left intact there, they cannot keep even their lives.

Is it fitting to describe their struggle with such words as "conflicts" and "an agony in the period of turn"? The babbling of the puppet is a crafty trick to fool the South Korean people and a jargon to veil his miserable position in a blind alley, isolated from the people, and to save his face even a little.

The traitor also prattled about the "law abiding spirit". He is not entitled to talk about it.

In shamelessly clamouring about "law abiding spirit" the traitor betrayed after all his intention to suppress all the struggle of the South Korean people by branding it as "violation of the law." It also means imposing submission to his clique's fascist dictatorship.

With no petty trick can the traitor fool the people.

AUSTRIAN PAPER ON TRADE, DEBT SITUATION

For Vienna DIE PRESSE report on debt repayment problems of the DPRK to Austria see the Austria section of the 11 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MONTSAME COMMENTATOR ON GREAT HURAL SESSION

OW100746 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 9 Dec 86

["For the Benefit of People" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 December (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The working people of Mongolia are widely discussing the materials of the 2nd Session of the MPR People's Great Hural (national assembly) of the 11th convocation held on December 6. These documents confirm that the main goal of each of the country's development plans was and is the improvement of people's wellbeing and still fuller satisfaction of their material and spiritual requirements.

This is evinced by the results of 1986. Thus, the population's cash incomes have increased by 5 per cent as against the previous years, and retail trade turnover has been increased by almost 160 mln [million] tugriks. Now it stands at 4.3 bln [billion] tugriks, which ensures the fulfilment of plan targets. The supply of the population with consumer goods, foodstuffs and housing is growing. This year, 205 thousand square meters of housing and school dormitories have been commissioned.

The state plan for 1987 envisages concrete measures on strengthening the material and technical base of the national economy, ensuring accelerated development of production and increasing its efficiency thereby achieving further growth in the people's well-being. For example, the production of national income will increase by not less than 5 per cent as against 1986. Per capita production of food staples will grow and the structure [as received] diet is to improve as envisaged in the agricultural and food programme. Next year the production of meat (live weight) will increase by 4.2 per cent, eggs 1.6 times on comparison with the average level of last five-year plan period, and it is planned to produce 296.5 mln litres of milk and 4.7 thousand tonnes of butter.

BCP POLITICAL REPORT VIEWS 'AGRARIAN REVOLUTION'

BK081244 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 7 Dec 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The Main Axle of the Revolution:

The peasantry is the largest among classes in Burma and is also the most reliable ally of the proletariat. The people's democratic revolution will succeed only if an alliance is established between the peasantry and the working class under the leadership of a proletarian party, and feudal-landlordism that forms the basis for rural economy must be eradicated if such an alliance is to be established successfully. Therefore, the agrarian revolution that completely abolishes feudal-landlordism through revolution is the main axle of the people's democratic revolution.

Commenting on agrarian revolution, Comrade Lenin pointed out: Marxists must be resolute in opposing the concept that a basic agrarian revolution without a basic political revolution is possible in Russia -- from "Agrarian Work of Social Democracy in the First Russian Revolution" by Lenin, 1905-07.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: The armed struggle of the Chinese Communist Party is the peasants war headed by the proletariat, and that armed struggle is the agrarian revolutionary struggle waged by the peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat -- from Mao's Works in Burmese, Volume 2, pages 607-608.

What does all this mean? It means that the feudal-landlordism that has harshly exploited the peasantry for a thousand years can only be eradicated through the agrarian revolution, and also that the agrarian revolution must be accompanied by a violent political revolution, in other words, by an armed struggle. Thus, it is evident that feudal-landlordism cannot be abolished through peaceful negotiations between landlords and the peasantry, or through sham land reforms, or through orders, decrees, and laws.

Feudal-landlordism was eradicated through the armed October Revolution in Russian which was under Tsarist oppression, and through the agrarian revolution in the course of a protracted armed struggle in semicolonial and semifeudal China. There is no other way but to follow these examples in Burma which is also a semicolonial and semifeudal society.

Let us view the facts in Burma. The Anti-Fascist Freedom League [AFPFL] government passed agrarian laws, including the bid to make farmland public, in order to destroy our party's agrarian revolution. It also carried out sham distribution of farmland. Following that move, farmland in landlord possession increased from over 4.9 million acres in 1958-59 to over 5.1 million acres in 1959-60, and to almost 5.3 million acres in 1960-61. The extent of land in the possession of landlords residing in villages decreased from about 1.5 million acres in 1958-59 to over 880,000 acres in 1959-60, and to over 870,000 acres in 1960-61. However, land belonging to landlords not residing in villages increased from almost 3.9 million acres in 1958-59 to over 4.2 million acres in 1959-60 and to over 4.4 million in 1960-6. In other words, it is evident that sham land distribution cannot abolish landlordism, it only promotes the system and also increases extent of land held by landlords not residing in the villages.

In 1959, the acreage under tenant farming rose to about 7 million. There have been no fundamental changes, either in quantity or in ratio, in the forms of farm tenancy. For instance, in 1935-36, fixed tenancy farming constituted 75.1 percent, joint tenancy farming 29.4 percent, and privileged tenancy farming was 5.5 percent.

In 1954-55 fixed tenancy farming represented 70.9 percent, joint tenancy farming 25 percent, and privileged tenancy 6.1 percent [figures as heard]. In 1959-60, fixed tenancy farming stood at 80.9 percent, joint tenancy 14.2 percent, and privileged tenancy 4.9 percent. The decline in joint tenancy farming and a rise in fixed tenancy farming means the tenancy rate declined from 30 to 50 percent of the yield to about 25 percent of the yield. Although the exploitation through interest increased. In sum, peasants continue to suffer from the exploitation of landlords.

When the military government assumed power, it avoided the mistakes of the AFPFL government's sham farmland distribution and resorted to other methods. We must be aware of the military government's methods which look attractive but are even more tricky and covert.

SPK REPORTS ON MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

BK110524 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0427 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 10 -- Three ministers and two deputy ministers have been newly appointed, says decrees issued here recently by the State Council.

Deputy Defence Minister Koy Buntha was promoted minister of national defence, taking the place of Bou Thang [who] now only takes up his vice-premiership; First Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm was appointed as foreign minister to replace Hun Sen who now only assumes the premiership; and First Deputy-Minister of Planning Chea Chanto was advanced to the post of minister of planning, formerly undertaken by Vice-Premier Chea Soth.

Dit Munti former vice president of the People's Supreme Court now takes up the post of deputy foreign minister; and Ke Kimyan, former acting secretary of the Battambang Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is now deputy minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, taking the place of Koy Buntha, the new defence minister.

LEADERS WELCOME BACK DELEGATION FROM ALBANIA

BK101440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 December, the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, safely returned home after successfully ending an 11-day official and friendship visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-An, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and interior minister; comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; and many leading cadres from state establishments and mass organizations. Ambassadors and representatives of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also present to welcome the high-ranking delegation.

VONADK: SOVIET ADVISER KILLED IN KOMPONG SOM

BK110239 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kompong Som battlefield: On 6 December, a jeep carrying Soviet advisers and Vietnamese enemies from Kompong Som to Ream was ambushed and set ablaze by our forces in an area between Lor Et and Ream south of Kang Keng airfield.

A Soviet adviser, a Vietnamese captain, and two other Vietnamese enemies were killed and another Vietnamese was wounded. We also destroyed two pistols and some war materiel. On the same day, we ambushed and set ablaze a Vietnamese car moving from Kang Keng airfield. Three Vietnamese in the car were killed and four others were wounded. [passage omitted]

VODK: 10 VIETNAMESE KILLED IN PHNOM PENH

BK110245 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpt] On 12 November, three patriotic Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies lobbed hand grenades at a Vietnamese motor boat in Tonle Buon Muk River in Phnom Penh, killing 10 Vietnamese and wounding 5 others. The motor boat was destroyed. The three Cambodian soldiers then fled back home. [passage omitted]

SON SANN, SAK SUTSAKHAN TALKS REPORTED

BK110115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) President Son Sann last week held two rounds of meetings with guerrilla leader General Sak Sutsakhan on the question of Sak's position in the resistance armed force, a Khmer official close to Son Sann told THE NATION yesterday.

The official, who spoke on the condition that he would not be named, said he had an impression that the question of Gen Sak's status as KPNLF commander-in-chief would be settled because Son Sann wanted to see unity return to the non-communist movement.

The KPNLF president had proposed during the talks that the question be settled within the framework of "legality, order and disciplines to ensure unity."

The first round of the talks was held Thursday while the second one took place on Saturday. The two meetings, however, appeared to be inconclusive and the source said that the two leaders have to meet again.

"It is not final because Gen Sak had to leave for the border due to reports on new Vietnamese troop movements," the source said.

The anti-Vietnamese front has been plagued by leadership conflicts since December last year when the so-called Salvation Committee, led by Gen Sak, was set up to challenge the pro-Son Sann Executive Committee.

Son Sann refused to accept the existence of the Salvation Committee and later dismissed Gen Sak from his position of commander-in-chief of his armed force. He also expelled Dr Gaffar and Hing Khunton, two key members of the dissident faction, from the front. However, friendly countries still recognize Sak as KPNLF army commander-in-chief.

Practically, Gen Sak still commands most of the KPNLF guerrillas and has been spending most of his time on the Kampuchean border with Thailand.

The source said that the KPNLF president was still waiting for the "green light" from local authorities for his visit to border camps which shelter his civilian followers.

Asked whether it was necessary for Son Sann to settle the conflicts with Gen Sak before going to the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Khmer official said that the two incidents should not be linked.

He said that the president wanted to go to the border to see a senior French official who is due to arrive at the Thai-Khmer frontier on December 16 to assess the refugee situation.

The KPNLF leader has called on Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut after his arrival in Thailand and Son Sann also hopes that he will be able to call on Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

"We have put forward the requests and are still waiting for responses from the Foreign Ministry. I guess the Thais are still very busy," he said.

The KPNLF together with the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) and the Khmer Rouge form the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is recognized by the UN.

BULGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

AU100912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, given to Gencho Boshnakov -- place and date not given; first three paragraphs are RABOTNICHESKO DELO's introduction]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party was held in Vientiane from 13 to 15 November 1986.

The congress concluded that the program for the transition to socialism is being successfully implemented. This program was adopted by the Third LPRP Congress. The congress assigned complicated tasks involving great responsibility, the execution of which during the period of the Second 5-Year Plan and in the period up to the end of this century will help to accelerate the development of the country even more.

Gencho Boshnakov, our special correspondent, asked Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, to evaluate the congress results.

[Boshnakov] Comrade Phomvihan, could you describe in very general terms the importance of the Fourth LPRP Congress?

[Phomvihan] The Fourth LPRP Congress reviewed our party's revolutionary activities in all sectors from the establishment of the LPDR to this day. The congress assessed that the successes in protecting the new government system and in the socialist construction of our country have been both great and many-sided, and that these successes are characterized by stability. At the same time, however, additional shortcomings were revealed which we have to avoid in the future.

[Boshnakov] You have said on several occasions that in your country the productive forces and production relations are not sufficiently developed and that the people's cultural standards are low. Could you describe the reasons for your great successes despite this situation?

[Phomvihan] The main reasons for the victory are the wise leadership of our party, the variety of its approaches, its loyalty to its strategy and basic principles, as well as its just and correct domestic and foreign policy. This victory is the result of a revolutionary and heroic spirit, industriousness, and the creative spirit of our entire party and all Lao people. Our victory is inseparable from the tremendous international support and assistance we have obtained, above all from the fraternal socialist countries.

[Boshnakov] In your closing speech to the congress you stressed that the successes achieved give a new impetus to the Lao revolution and are of great international significance. Could you explain this postulate?

[Phomvihan] The lessons our party has learned from the activities of the last 10 years since the establishment of the new system are represented by the factors of the victory and future development of our country.

The evaluation of the true situation in our country is based on a scientific analysis of the international atmosphere and on the experience of the fraternal parties, which we are learning from.

The congress developed and complemented the line of socialist revolution in our party. It determined the basic trends and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development during the period of transition to socialism, as well as in the coming years. We can say that the trends mapped out by our party at the congress testify to the coordination of the scientific and revolutionary character of our ideas and the aspirations of our people. The fourth congress was a great event in the country's political life, as well as in the life of our people. The congress decisions will represent a guideline in the activities of the entire party and people in all sectors of our work.

The victory and the successes of the past period accelerated the development of our revolution. The LPDR is a frontline mainstay of socialism in Southeast Asia, together with the fraternal socialist countries, it makes its contribution to the restriction of expansionism and reaction in this area. Along with this, our victory will contribute to the development and consolidation of the forces of the three fraternal countries in Indochina, it will contribute to the development and consolidation of the world socialist system and serve as an example for the developing countries so that they may embark along the path of socialism.

[Boshnakov] The Leninist postulate that peace and socialism are inseparable is well known. Is this postulate confirmed in the foreign policy of the party and Government of Laos?

[Phomvihan] The goals of our party and government foreign policy are aimed at developing relations likely to create favorable foreign political conditions for the implementation of the tasks pertaining to the country's defense and the construction of socialism in Laos. The congress once again confirmed the immutable character of our party's foreign political goals -- peace, friendship, independence, and socialism.

The LPRP is doing and will do everything within its power to consolidate the militant solidarity and the intensification of comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries. Our party will contribute to the intensification of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We will devote all our efforts to the peoples' struggle against the arms race, against nuclear war, for peace and international security, for friendship among the peoples of our planet.

[Boshnakov] The readers of RABOTNICHESKO DELO will be interested in learning about your views on the state and prospects of Bulgarian-Lao relations?

[Phomvihan] Relations of friendship and mutual solidarity exist between the two countries -- Bulgaria and Laos -- and have existed for a long time. They existed during the struggle for our national liberation and against the imperialist aggressors in the past, as well as in the period of defending our country, and in the present era of socialist construction. The people of Laos have always been accorded the valuable support and assistance of the party, government, and people of fraternal Bulgaria.

We are glad that favorable conditions for the development of the comprehensive relations between our two countries exist on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the LPDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 4 October 1979.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express through RABOTNICHESKO DELO our solidarity with the fraternal Bulgarian people and to wish them great successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT CADRE VIEWS PROGRESS, SRV TIES

WA111320 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Nov 86 pp 2, 3

[Article: "Views Expressed by Comrade Bounnien, Representative of the Mountain Area Development Corporation [MADC] to the Fourth LPRP Congress"]

[Excerpts] The MADC was established on 29 August 1984. This was the first time that the party and the state assigned the LPA economic construction duties along with their national defense work in the mountainous areas. This was a brand new job for them. One could say that the MADC is a corporation with special characteristics. It not only performs economic tasks, but it also must participate in political and national defense work. It carries out business in a closed manner [tam bep wong pit] and it operates according to socialist economic accountability. In fact, it is a Lao-Vietnamese cooperative effort while also cooperating with the USSR and Bulgaria. At first, we had only our bare hands -- there was no funding, no experiences to be learned from, and no time to prepare a foundation to guarantee business operations. Nevertheless it carried out large-scale production and conducted business according to expectations worth $2 million annually. Also, there were numerous difficulties objectively speaking: Communications routes were limited and extremely difficult. There was only Route 8A, built during the French era. The road was narrow with most of the bridges and much of the road impassable. Moreover, in the mountainous regions there is a lot of rainfall, the climate varies, and the dry season in Laos is Vietnam's rainy season. The MADC's area of responsibility is very remote and hard to reach, the population is scattered over a wide area and there are many different ethnic groups. Economic and social development is slow and the people live in extreme hardship and privation. The enemy still sneaks in to carry out subversion and agitation.

Be that as it may, with the LPA's will-to-win spirit and tradition, the troops overcame all difficulties, were firmly united in cooperation, and scored praiseworthy initial results. The MADC has cut more than 7,000 cubic meters of logs and transported more than 4,300 cubic meters of them to the boat dock. It has exported 31,000 cubic meters of them along with more than 300 tons of forest products. This is valued at 5.2 million dollars-rubles [as published]. The MADC has sent more than $1 million to the state budget. Moreover, it is carrying out on-the-spot processing and processing in Ho Chi Minh City in order to continue exports in the last part of this year of approximately 10,000 cubic meters valued at 1 million dollars-rubles.

In the process of our business, we have been upgrading and improving the forestry enterprises, making them businesslike, all-round, closed forestry enterprises. We are drawing up plans for upgrading the forests in an all-round manner along with logging, processing, and sales so as to build an agro-forestry-industrial economic infrastructure step-by-step.

Our MADC has also taken part in building and developing the economy in the mountain regions. We have provided necessary goods to the people worth approximately 300 million kip. Of that, three districts alone -- Phathong, Khamkeut, and Gnommalat -- got 111 million kip. We provided the localities with initial help in relieving privation. We also promoted the production of agricultural products and forest goods by the people and set up exchanges and purchases of forest products from the people to a fairly large degree.

The MADC is working to build Km 20 into a forestry business district step-by-step. We have helped the local authorities in building up Phathong, Na Kai, and Gnommalat Districts and are building them into small cities and centers of economy, culture, and society in each area along the road from Gnommalat to Phathong and Ban Don. We are building an agro-forestry-industrial economic infrastructure from the ground up step-by-step and the area is clearly taking on a new face.

Our MADC is carrying out an all-round policy of economic and business relations concerning forestry with Vietnam. Currently, many Vietnamese units and localities are participating. Concerning forestry cooperation with the USSR and Bulgaria, previously the Ministry of Industry and Forestry had been the signatories. Now this has been transferred to the MADC and we are doing this work with good results: Our corporation has sent the first shipment of 6,000 cubic meters of wood to the USSR and is preparing thousands of cubic meters of flooring and logs for shipment to the USSR and Bulgaria shortly.

In order to cooperate with Vietnam to open up the way out of the east, we have invested nearly $1 million. Besides working to fulfill our economc construction and national defense duties in the mountain regions and cooperating with Vietnam, the USSR, and Bulgaria, we have paid attention to constantly increasing our forces in terms of quality, basic capital, and technical material. We have raised up the level of management and specialized capabilities on the part of the cadres and workers. From the beginning, by studying, doing, and drawing on lessons learned, we have progressed. Now we have become a fairly large corporation composed of many units and factories and we have representatives in some provinces and in Vietnam.

Along with the accomplishments addressed above, our corporation still makes mistakes and faces many limitations. Exploitation work is still not being done well and is not really up to par. This has had an impact on wood exports. The percentage of logs left in the field is still fairly high and not much processing is being done. Thus, exports and domestic utilization are not so good. Exports are still composed of logs and this is not in accordance with party policy. Political work is still weak and not in conjunction with work. Assignment of cadres to jobs is slow. Management of labor, finances, and materials is still not done in a planned fashion. Changing the entire forestry enterprise pursuant to the new business-oriented, socialist economic accountability mechanism is still not really being done correctly. There are still many difficulties in fitting production schemes with transportation to the sea.

The evolutionary process of carrying out our duties assigned us by the party and the state is one which our corporation is both studying and carrying out. After we do things, we draw conclusions from the lessons learned and then go back to work. At this time, I would like to report to the congress some of the problems which we see as lessons learned:

Our first lesson has been in the area of functional organization. Above all, this concerns the responsibilities of the directorate and all heads of production units and factories. No matter how correct and creative the party's and state's policy plans and policies may be, they will not be brought to fruition if nobody does the work or it is done badly. Our directorate has paid attention to turning the party's and state's policy lines into plans and into detailed and clear norms for each business unit. We have paid attention to thinking of every appropriate and efficient means to increase our operations. To do so we must have detailed and appropriate commands without going through the bureaucracy. We must carry out inspections and encouragement regularly and provide help to the lower echelons to promptly solve problems without just letting them handle things as the spirit moves them, and also so that they do not just sit and wait for the higher-ups to take care of things for them. We find that no matter how difficult and new the work, if the leading cadres have a true sense of responsibility with a high spirit of decisiveness with a lot of initiatitve -- with a strong command organization they will certainly be successful.

The second lesson is that in operating a business with a high degree of economic efficiency, the primary problem is the need to increase productivity without letup. All levels of management and supervision must solve many problems which are interrelated. They must upgrade their organizational, management, and command capabilities as well as the level of their specialized skills and the technical levels of the cadres and workers. We must be concerned about the interests of the workers and guarantee living standards for them and their families. We must view as important the way we mobilize economic means. In particular, in forestry businesses we must view as important investments for construction and repairs on roads and for solving transportation problems so that we can bring to bear our vehicular means with a high degree of efficiency.

The third lesson is that we must know how to mobilize all the forces we can to create an all-round work force. Our corporation has in the past determinedly cooperated and firmly joined with the localities and sectors, including those in the private sector with the technical capabilities and capital to take part in the forestry business. In particular, we have paid attention to developing and expanding the cooperation with all forces and localities in Vietnam. Along with that, we have determinedly pursued and obtained the assistance of the USSR and Bulgaria. For that reason, although we had just been organized without much capital and had encountered many difficulties, we still attained praiseworthy achievements as reported above.

Specifically concerning economic cooperation, above all we must operate according to the principle of mutual benefit. In conducting our economic affairs, we must have detailed obligations with each side's duties and benefits clearly specified. Payments must be made promptly. Both parties must be truly equal with mutual respect, solidarity, and assistance while resolving outstanding issues, drawing conclusions from lessons learned on a regular basis. We must avoid narrow-mindedness and selfishness. We must empathize with each other and recognize the other person's difficulties. We shouldn't let little things get under our skin because these can lead to misunderstandings and can have an impact on the larger effort. These are the important conditions under which our corporation operates and cooperates effectively.

The fourth lesson deals with solidarity: internal solidarity and solidarity between the Army and the people as well as international solidarity. In carrying out directives jointly by the state and the people, the localities and the center work closely together. We have relationships with the localities and we cooperate with fraternal countries, turning to the East for progress. Our corporation's evolution in its operations is a complex and continuous struggle to resist the enemy's subversive activities, between the two paths [capitalism and socialism], between the old and the new. Therefore, we have paid attention to ideological instruction to steep the cadres and workers in the party's viewpoint, giving them a new way of thinking, determined to have internal solidarity, solidarity between the Army and the people and international solidarity--in particular, solidarity and close cooperation with Vietnam to promptly put an end to the enemy's schemes to create disunity. This is the important factor which enables our cooperation to fulfill its duties.

ART, CIRCUS TROUPE LEAVES FOR THAILAND

BK101054 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 10 (KPL) -- The art and circus troupe of the Lao PDR led by Hiam Phommachan, vice-president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Cooperation With Peoples, left here this morning for Thailand. [words indistinct] and circus troupe to Thailand is made in accordance with the spirit and content of the joint Lao-Thai communiques signed in 1979 and with a plan for exchange of art performances between the two countries aimed at contributing to the International Year of Peace 1986, and to the improvement of good neighbourly relations between Laos and Thailand.

IMAGE OF VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN VIEWED

BK110218 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Dec 86 p 4

[By Pratyathawi Tawethikun]

[Text] Emotions run high these days when the subject of protectionism is brought up and members of the U.S. Congress have been vilified as both its symptom and its cause. "Stupid," "selfish," "ignorant," "parochial" and so on are the adjectives which foreign countries including Thailand often use to identify the congressional members. Never before has their image been so low that they become an object of instant derision. People look at them as trouble makers; they forget that congressmen and senators are also officials who must do their duties.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that this rather negative characterisation of members of the U.S. Congress is of recent origin. Commentators in the past were often no kinder in their estimations. Alexis de Tocqueviile, that perceptive French analyst of the Jacksonian era, referred to the "vulgar demeanour of that great assembly." He went on to describe its members as "almost all obscure individuals, village lawyers, men in trades, or even persons belong to the lower class."

But let us be fair. Leaving aside the issue of protectionism, how much of the above characterisations, both old and new, are still applicable today? Between now and probably the end of the 100th Congress, Thailand will be seeing more and more of them visiting this country. Last month alone two congressional delegations were here. By the third week of December another group will be in town. Learning something about them is, therefore, an opportunity that should not be missed.

For the most part, those who had come and left appeared like all the rest of us mortals. Some of them might not be very bright and were prone to mistakes, such as when one member of the House Armed Services Committee thought that Thailand had a serious conflict with Burma instead of the Vietnamese forces being deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Others had no idea how badly this country had been hit by the Farm Act, but nevertheless were "very interested" in the impact of the recent U.S. legislation relating to trade.

Though trade was a sensitive issue on their minds, some of them did show that they were also capable of good judgment when it came to Thai products. According to the grapevine one member took home many boxes full of "made-in-Thailand" Rolex watches which he intended to give to friends and relatives for Christmas and New Year. Earlier, in meetings with Thai officials, it was the same congressman who had urged that Thailand tighten up measures for the protection of intellectual property rights. Then another prominent member who is opposed to the import of foreign textiles was seen visiting a local boutique near the riverside hotel they were staying in. It wasn't known for sure if he bought any garment there, but it would be difficult to believe that he popped in just to have a look.

If the behaviour of these congressmen qualifies them as hypocrites in our eyes then it is clear that we really don't know too much about them. That was also proved when the House Ways and Means delegation was here. No one quite seemed to know who was who in the group and one member had to be pointed out for the press photographers. A funny thing also happened on arrival at the hotel when the delegation got off the bus and met a long line of textile workers waiting to welcome them with exotic blooms. The flowers were all gone before they reached the person for whom they were specially intended because the workers had no idea what he looked like. Whether this would change or strengthen his mind about the protectionist bill remains to be seen.

One thing is very clear about representatives and senators on Capitol Hill, however. It is that they are there primarily to serve their constituents if at the same time they also serve themselves. For members of the U.S. Congress, service in the national legislature has become increasingly professionalised and now constitutes a permanent career for many. A casual glance at the profiles of those who recently visited Thailand will confirm this. It is also noteworthy that, as a whole, only a few cross over to the executive branch to become cabinet ministers [as published]. "That is the farthest thing on my mind," said one congressman who was here last month. "I think I can do a better job here for my people than there." Could the same be said for the Thai counterpart? It is this crucial aspect where the departure in similarity can be easily detected.

So the political life of a member of the U.S. Congress is his basic orientation to his local community and state. Because most of them want to make it a permanent career in the legislature, the prime concern is to get re-elected. They are, therefore, expected to be "folksy," to demonstrate an avid interest in local events and in the progress of their constituents. And despite their wide experiences before arriving on the Hill, both in terms of social and professional backgrounds which a majority of them have been known to possess, these tend to diminish once they enter it.

Therefore, the world of most members of Congress is likely to be limited. And that is not necessarily always bad, as far as their constituents are concerned. The members themselves are also candid about it. As one congressman put it, he did not know that Thailand would be hurt by the bill which he proposed; certainly he did not intend it, the target was Japan and he was only doing the job he was "elected to do." That was as good an excuse as could be made, but unfortunately the Thai understanding could not be that automatic.

How, then, can we bring members of the U.S. Congress out of their world and meet ours? Certainly not the way that we have been doing, said a legislative staffer of the House Ways and Means Committee. The approach has been invariably to get the two sides in a formal setting, where speeches are read and then followed by the submission of a memo or memos. After that the delegates are treated to lavish luncheons and dinners when they should be elsewhere on their own -- especially meeting the people and seeing things for themselves.

"We had so little time," complained a member of the congressional staff of the House Ways and Means Committee. We don't need any more facts and figures when we already have them. We wanted to see what real life really is here in Thailand."

So perhaps we should bear this in mind when another congressional "fact-finding" mission comes along next time. And perhaps also let them buy a few more Rolexes or Thai silk, which might not be a bad idea after all even if it doesn't help lessen their protectionist mood. While this is no guarantee that it will work, welcoming the members of the U.S. Congress into our world just has to be done the natural way.

ARMY PLANS TO DEVELOP RAPID DEPLOYMENT DIVISIONS

BK101507 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Suchinda Khraprayun said on 8 December during a report to newsmen about the Asian and Pacific Armies Management Seminar at Dusit Thani Hotel that the Army plans to spend 2,000 million baht to upgrade its four divisions into rapid deployment light infantry divisions,buy several hundred more armored personnel carriers [APC's] and buy 40 M48A5 tanks.

Reporting on the seminar, the general said the meeting exchanged views on scientific and technical know-how, methods for development of the armies, and improvement of manpower. Representatives of the armies participating in the seminar report on the status of their armies at present and in future as well as the weapons they use. The seminar was very useful.

The deputy Army chief of staff said the Thai Army commander in chief told the seminar that the Thai Army plans to improve by becoming smaller but more efficient. Manpower will be reduced, and the money saved will be spent on buying more weapons. In this connection, the Army will have to transform its four divisions, namely the 2d, 3d, 6th, and 9th Divisions into light infantry divisions for mobility in deployment. The Army will also need more vehicles for this purpose. It therefore plans to spend 2,000 million baht to buy several hundred APC's to strengthen the 1st and 2d Cavalry Divisions. It also plans to buy 40 M48A5 tanks for the 1st Cavalry Division in a bid to strengthen the cavalry force.

ATHIT ON EFFORTS TO AVOID 'DICTATOR' LABEL

BK110556 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Former supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said on Tuesday that his efforts to put "good people" into Parliament landed him in trouble.

Addressing Chulalongkon University's Lecturers' Club, Gen Athit said the lesson led him to limit his role to military affairs, even though he had a great chance to develop democracy.

Gen Athit said he had not taken any decisive military action then because he did not want to be seen as a dictator.

"Soldiers have their own limits, particularly in terms of discipline, and this made us stay passive on sensitive issues," said Gen Athit.

"But despite this," he said, "soldiers are still always criticised whenever they try to do something.

"By only saying that soldiers would help improve democracy by helping good persons, we fall into trouble and hardship.

"I have suffered from such hardship," said Gen Athit.

The general said many people asked him why he did not take drastic and dictatorial action.

"If I took such steps, I would then be labelled a dictator who did things for personal gain," he said.

While democracy had not yet fully developed during the past 54 years, people should not lose confidence in the system, he said.

Attempts to subvert democracy would only open the door to an unwanted system of government.

"We must not forget that Communists are not afraid of dictators. They fear democracy," Gen Athit said.

VAN TIEN DUNG READS ORATION AT GENERAL'S FUNERAL

BK101337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Summary] Dear comrades and friends, a wake for Senior General Le Trong Tan was solemnly held by the Ministry of National Defense on 8 December in Hanoi. The general's remains had been laid in a glass casket draped with the VPA's standard.

"Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, came to pay tribute, bringing a wreath bearing the inscription 'Boundless Grief for Comrade Senior General Le Trong Tan.' Comrades Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho, members of the Political Bureau, and many other leading comrades of the party, the state, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers came to pay floral tributes in memory of their comrade, a distinguished cadre of the party and the Army who had rendered outstanding contributions to the undertaking of national liberation and defense and to our Army's construction, combat, and glorious victories; and they offered condolences to Comrade Le Trong Tan's family.

"A delegation of the party Central Committee's Military Commission led by Senior General Van Tien Dung solemnly laid a wreath and wrote in the book of condolences: 'Boundless grief for Comrade Senior General Le Trong Tan, a faithful son of the nation and the party.'

"Also paying floral tributes to Senior General Le Trong Tan were delegations of the Ministry of National Defense, the VFF Central Committee, the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the VCTU, the Vietnam Women's Union Central Commmittee, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee."

More than 180 delegations of Army units, central-level organs of the party and state, ministries, sectors, mass organizations, schools at the central level and in Hanoi, and provinces and municipalities came to pay their last homage to the senior general.

"Also laying wreaths before the remains of Comrade Senior General Le Trong Tan were delegations of the LPDR and PRK Ministries of National Defense; delegations of the Embassies of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia, and military attaches of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, India, Indonesia, and China."

At 1330 on 9 December, the memorial and burial service was solemnly held in Hanoi.

"Attending the memorial and burial service were Comrades Do Muoi, Dong Sy Nguyen, and Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and minister of national defense; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, and director of the Political General Department; Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of th Political Bureau and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the Political General Department; and many generals and high-ranking officers, delegations of various organs of the Ministry of National Defense and Army units, friends, relatives, and members of the bereaved family.

"Senior General Van Tien Dung read the oration, expressing boundless sorrow and grief for Senior General Le Trong Tan. He said: The passing away of Comrade Le Trong Tan is a great loss for all of us. Our sorrow is indeed boundless. Our party has lost an illustrious party member; our Army, an outstanding leader and commander; cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and employees, a close comrade and fellow worker; the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, a comrade-in-arms rich in the spirit of proletarian internationalism; and his family, relatives, and friends, a loved one and an esteemed friend.

"After recalling the glorious revolutionary activities and meritorious services of Comrade Le Trong Tan, Senior General Van Tien Dung pointed out: After 40 years of revolutionary activities and combat as a member of the armed forces and experiencing untold trials, difficulties, and hardships on the northern, central, and southern battlefields at home as well as in friendly countries, Comrade Le Trong Tan always remained boundlessly loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people, and faithful to international friends. He always upheld a stalwart and valiant fighting spirit; worked diligently and creatively; led a modest, simple, and straightforward life; maintained deep and close contact with cadres and soldiers; and won the trust, affection, and admiration of everyone.

"Bidding our final farewell to him at this moment of boundless sorrow, we pledge to strengthen unity, uphold the spirit of responsibility and the sense of organization and discipline, overcome all difficulties, and fulfill all missions entrusted by the party and state to the Army."

The remains of Senior General Le Trong Tan were brought to the Mai Dich cemetery for burial. The people of Hanoi sorrowfully bade final farewell to Comrade Le Trong Tan as his funeral procession passed by.

SEVERE FLOOD DAMAGE IN NGHIA BINH PROVINCE CITED

BK110800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The recent tropical depression caused heavy and very heavy rains in Nghia Binh Province. In some places, more than 1,200 mm of rainfall was measured, causing serious waterlogging in some localities of the province and loss of life and property to the people. Quang Ngai City and districts along the banks of the Tra Khuc River suffered serious flooding. Some areas of the city were under 3 meters of water. The floods swept away or submerged more than 5,000 houses, killed dozens of people, and damaged thousands of metric tons of rice and subsidiary food crops and tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields. The flood also swept away thousands of cattle and damaged hundreds of kilometers of railroad track and roads, various dikes and dams, the postal and radio communications system, and so forth.

According to a preliminary survey, the damage reached several billion dong. The provincial party and people's committee have promptly supplied foodstuffs, essential goods, medicine, and so forth in emergency aid to the people seriously affected by the flood. The provincial people's committee also held a conference with various sectors to solve promptly various pressing problems, satisfactorily organize an assistance program to help the people quickly normalize their daily life, protect granaries of winter-spring rice, and stir up a movement to provide help to people in various districts that were heavily damaged by the natural disaster.

AFP: HANOI PREPARES FOR SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK101154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Vietnam has called on its security forces and the population at large to increase vigilance against possible "sabotage" of the sixth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party which opens here next week.

Hanoi radio stations and propaganda teams roaming the streets of the capital with loudspeakers in recent days have called on the population to "reinforce surveillance" and declare all foreign visitors to the police.

The army and the police have both been asked to intensify vigilance and increase nocturnal patrols. The police presence has become more pronounced and motorcycle and side-car patrols are now commonplace in Hanoi. Groups of policemen wearing brand new uniforms have increased road-side checks, particularly against mopeds whose numbers have dropped spectacularly in recent weeks. According to several witnesses, inspections of vehicles with Vietnamese occupants entering the city are more strict than before and military personnel now accompany the traditional police presence at points of access to the city.

The Vietnamese authorities have not said what they specifically fear happening during the congress which is being held in what is already one of the safest and most closely-patrolled cities in the world. But according to unconfirmed rumours circulating among the population, the Vietnamese leadership is worried about possible protests against the economic situation and current government policies.

On Tuesday, the army daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN called on all military units to maintain a state of alert during the congress, "to smash all enemy manoeuvres" and "contribute to the maintenance of political security and social order." The newspaper also called on officers to strengthen control of their units during the congress. Observers interpreted this as a sign of the close attention the authorities are paying to the internal situation within the army where, according to numerous sources, there has been some discontent in recent months.

Elsewhere in the capital, which has taken on a new look for the congress, all official buildings have been freshly repainted while the footpaths of the main streets which will carry delegates from their hotels to the congress hall have been repaved. Several state shops, notably those frequented by foreigners, have been cleaned up for the first time in ages and have also been restocked, along with the hotels where delegates will stay. Meanwhile, Hanoi's airport has been endowed with a brand new pavillion of honour, recently constructed by a group of builders brought in from the south of the country.

VNA NOTES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

BK101656 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 10 -- In the past five years Vietnamese science and technical workers have put into practice 76 government-sponsored projects and more than 300 others at ministry or local level.

Most of these projects aimed to bring about a comprehensive development of agriculture so as to produce enough food for the population and enough raw materials for the consumer goods and export industries.

The number of high-yielding species of plants and animals increased by from 1.3 to two times over the 1976-80 period. Suitable intensive farming and live-stock breeding techniques have been applied to different localities and in different seasons. As a result, 19 high-yielding pest-resistant rice strains are now grown in 90 percent of the total cultivated acreages in the north and 60 percent in the south.

High-yielding maize strains have been grown on [words indistinct] 40,000 hectares in 14 provinces with per hectare yield reaching 2.5 tons, up by 1.3 tons compared with the national average in 1980. Cross-bred pigs and new techniques of stock breeding have helped increase the average weight of a marketed pig from 47 kilograms in 1980 to 62 kilograms in 1985. Cross-bred pigs in 1985 accounted for 40 percent of the country's total compared to 20 per cent in 1980. In cattle breeding, thanks to crossing with foreign breeds, the average weight of an ox has increased by 80-130 kg over a local ox.

To solve the material shortage 18 new production chains have been built to produce materials for the chemical industry and ten others to produce construction materials formerly imported.

Nearly 100 hydro-electric power projects have been designed and installed with capacity ranging from 20 kw to 1,000 kw. Steps have been taken to increase the output of the existing power plants. The metal and engineering services have produced large ferro concrete bridge girders from 63 to 84 metres in length, self-propelled barges of 400-2,000 tons in capacity and reinforced concrete boats of 50-300 tons.

The medical service has successfully applied a number of advanced techniques of the world such as in micro-surgery, in vitro medicine, etc. In particular, new methods of diagnosis and treatment have been designed by the traditional medicine service.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ASSESSES CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

BK071010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference to review agricultural transformation during the past years and discuss measure to continue consolidating agricultural cooperatives in the central highlands and improving their quality.

To date, nearly 80 percent of peasant families in the central highland provinces have joined collective work at 460 cooperatives and 1,906 production collectives.

Apart from these achievements, the movement for agricultural collectivization on the central highlands still reveals some shortcomings and weaknesses. The number of good production collectives remains small and the quality of most of them is still poor. Investment in and preparation and planning for the settlement of nomads and building of new economic zones have not yet uniformly been carried out and leadership over transformation and management work remains very poor.

The conference set forth a number of practical guidelines and measures aimed at improving the quality of the movement for agricultural collectivization along with building districts, strengthening the district level, and developing agriculture comprehensively, vigorously, and steadily under a forestry-agricultural-industrial structure to promote the strong position of the central highlands.

HANOI REVIEWS DECEMBER ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK091621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Summary] "Dear friends: In today's press review, we would like to introduce to you the December issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN.

"On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national resistance against the French, the journal runs an editorial entitled: 'Overcome All Difficulties and Ordeals, Continue To Move Forward Along the Revolutionary Path.'" The editorial says:

"Forty years ago, faced with an extremely difficult and complex situation which was fraught with seemingly insurmountable, rigorous and grave ordeals -- a situation in which the fate of the fatherland was at risk -- our party, state, armed forces, and entire people succeeded in overcoming this situation consciously and bravely and gaining a glorious victory, thereby successfully defending and developing the gains of the August Revolution and making it possible for the revolution to make constant headway.

"As for those factors that gave us great strength to overcome all difficulties and ordeals in defeating the enemy, the editorial notes: The first factor is that our party was able to determine a correct resistance policy line that simultaneously reflected and observed the objective law of the revolution and of the revolutionary war while conforming to the requirements and the knowledge of the masses and to the specific situation and conditions of the country. The fundamental contents of this policy line were to wage a national, all-out, and prolonged resistance relying mainly on self-support while striving to get international assistance. The second factor is that under the party's leadership, we were truly imbued in anti-French resistance -- from its outbreak to its victorious end -- with the ideas of regarding the people as a base, mobilizing the entire people to fight the enemy, and fighting the enemy in all respects. This idea is the core of the resistance policy line in military science and arts. The third factor is that the party was truly able to ensure its actual, comprehensive, organizational leadership role and abilities during the course of the resistance."

Regarding revolutionary tasks in the present stage, the editorial points out: "Studying and developing those lessons of experience obtained in the anti-French resistance, all of our party, armed forces, and people must uphold their determination to overcome all difficulties, surmount all ordeals, improve their knowledge of pragmatic socialism, remain united, and strive to implement satisfactorily the two strategic tasks -- building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly."

"In this issue, the journal carries an important address delivered by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the fourth all-Army party organization congress. This address has been widely carried by many dailies."

Next is Dinh Phuong's article "Guard Against Degradation and Ideological Deviation Among the Contingent of Party Cadres and Members." The article says:

"Faced with the present situation where the contingent of party cadres and members totals 1.8 million men, the party continues to score many important achievements but it has been and is now experiencing a great many difficulties and committing many serious shortcomings that erode the people's confidence in the party. Although there have been many motivation drives to build up the party against negativism, they have failed to bring about the desired results. The scourge of corruption continues to develop widely in various forms among various sectors and echelons. Party discipline and state law have deteriorated to an unpredented degree. The most important reason for this is that there have been indications of degradation and ideological deviation among no small portion of party cadres and members. Therefore, if we want to restore party discipline and state law in order to fulfill successfully all revolutionary tasks, we must guard against indications of degradation and ideological deviation among the contigent of party cadres and members.

The article continues by pointing out upheavals among the contingent of party cadres and members over the past 11 years and analyzing the state of degration and ideological deviation among this contingent. The article says:

"Our drawback is that there is a lack of preparation for the contingent of party cadres and members to meet the new situation and tasks, and even worse, a lack of vigilance as we have let a number of opportunists gain infuential positions who have in turn admitted other opportunist elements into the party."

The article also points out measures to be taken against degradation and ideological deviation in order to restore party discipline and state law.

In this issue, the journal also carries an article by Senior General Le Trong Tan: "Educate the Younger Generation on National Defense in Order To Prepare Them for National Defense."

"Today, in order to express our mournful regret over Comrade Le Trong Tan, we would like to present this article to you:

"Comrade Le Trong Tan began this article by pointing out that in the cause of defending the socialist fatherland, the task of educating the entire people, especially the younger generation, on national defense plays a very important role. This is a basic purpose of the need to realize and implement the strategic task of defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland."

As for the purposes of educating the younger generation on national defense, the article says:

"The actual purpose of the task of educating on national defense is to educate on patriotism. Only with patriotism can only have a complete sense of national salvation, national defense, and national construction. In our country, speaking about education on patriotism and a sense of national salvation and defense means first speaking about education in the heroic and indomitable traditions of the nation and of the many generations of forefathers. This is to make the younger generation understand and develop these traditions on the basis of today's modern thinking and practice about the linkage between national independence and socialism."

The journal carries an article by Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang on the Army rear policy in the new situation. "After reviewing the implementation of the Army rear policy in our country in the past, the article deals with a number of problems to be given attention when it comes to organizing the implementation of the Army rear policy in the new situation."

With the theme designed to mark the 40th anniversary of the national resistance day, the journal carries an article by Comrade Hong Choung entitled: "The Political-Ideological Task That Ensured the Victory of the Anti-French Resistance." The article analyzes the contents of the party's political-ideological task through various stages of the anti-French resistance.

In its "Practical Scientific Forum on Socialist Trade" section, the journal carries an article by Comrade (Le Hong Kiem) dealing with the principles of socialist trade, and article by Comrade (Luu Van Dat) dealing with socialist trade, an article by Comrade (Tru Van Lam) on the nature and characteristics of the socialist trade structure during the period of transition, an article by Comrade (Nguyen Dang Khank) on socialist trade and the application of the law of validity in trade, an article by Comrade (Nguyen Anh Bac) on some problems regarding socialist trade and socialist trade structure, and many other articles dealing with the same subject.

In this issue, there is an article by Bui Quang Tao on the need to improve inspection work. The article reviews the implementation of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 38 on the need to intensify party leadership over inspection work and points out requirements, tasks, and measures aimed at improving inspection work.

An article by (Duong Huong Minh) points out the substance of applied fine arts in our country and the need to direct applied fine art activities at serving production and life.

An article by (Nguyen Tai) gives the account of the author escorting Uncle Ho from Thailand to set up revolutionary bases in Laos in 1928.

The last article in the journal is authored by (Le Thanh Cong) and deals with the rebirth of Cambodian culture and arts.

AUSTRALIA

AFP REPORTS AWOL INTELLIGENCE EMPLOYEE

BK100438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Canberra, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The Royal Austrlian Air Force has expressed "concern for security" following the disappearance of a linguist employed in "sensitive areas" of the Australian intelligence network, an Air Force spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman confirmed that a corporal, who was not identified, had gone absent without leave (AWOL) from a Melbourne unit of the Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) about six months ago.

The Air Force was currently treating the disappearance as a routine investigation, and believed he may have gone to Japan with his Japanese-born wife, he said.

Defence investigators said they feared he might have given top secret information to foreigners.

The DSD operates a signals intelligence unit, which intercepts top-level foreign government radio messages mostly in Asia, the spokesman said. It employs about 1,000 personnel, mostly military, and runs six intercept stations in Australia.

It also shares stations with its U.S. counterpart, the National Security Agency.

The Air Force was concerned for security reasons because the missing man was employed as a linguist in "sensitive areas" within the DSD.

He confirmed Defence Minister Kim Beazley had received a briefing on the disappearance of the man, whose name was being withheld in line with normal practice for dealing with AWOL cases.

NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN IN WELLINGTON FOR TALKS

Supports U.S. ANZUS Stand

BK100719 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has restated Australia's opposition to New Zealand's policy of banning port access to nuclear-powered or -armed shipping. He said Australia completely disagreed with the policy and supported actions taken by the United States to suspend its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS defense treaty. Mr Hayden is visiting New Zealand for talks with the government on economic and defense issues.

On his arrival in Wellington, Mr Hayden told reporters that Australia could not realistically be expected to provide a substitute for the United States as a security partner for New Zealand. However, he said New Zealand was one of Australia's closest allies and trading partners and that this cooperation was an important component in Australia's foreign policy.

Defense Ties Not To Advance

LD110905 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] In New Zealand, the visiting Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, have publicly agreed that the defense relationship between the two countries cannot be taken any further. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the development appears to be a change of policy by New Zealand and follows Mr Hayden's warning yesterday that New Zealand cannot expect Australia to take on a security role previously occupied by the United States.

AAP says that previous statements from Mr Lange had indicated his support for an expanded Australian-New Zealand defense link. This follows a breakdown of the ANZUS defense pact between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States earlier this year because of New Zealand's antinuclear weapons policy.

Mr Hayden said that after talks with Mr Lange today, he had not received any definite proposal for expanded cooperation between the two countries. He said New Zealand would have to greatly increase its defense spending if it wanted greater defense links with Australia. Mr Lange said there was no plan for New Zealand to do this. He said there were budgetary constraints on both Australia and New Zealand which prevented greatly increased defense spending. Mr Lange said the two countries had a situation of close cooperation and that was as far as either side wanted to go.

Nuclear Testing To Be Monitored

HK110919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Wellington, Dec 11 (AFP) -- An Australia-New Zealand agreement to monitor underground nuclear tests will be concluded as soon as possible, the two governments announced in Wellington Thursday.

In a joint statement Foreign Ministers Bill Hayden of Australia and David Lange, who is also New Zealand's prime minister, announced that the two countries saw a test monitoring programme as "a principal objective ... to facilitating nuclear disarmament."

The two ministers said they hoped the agreement could "be a forerunner for further agreements providing for a global seismic network that would be essential to verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty."

Australia and New Zealand co-sponsored a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty resolution which was endorsed last week by 137 nations in a vote at the United Nations in New York.

The commitment to seismic monitoring came only hours after a French underground nuclear test with a yield of 30 kilotons was triggered at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific.

It was the eighth French underground test of the present annual programme, which began in April-May.

Earlier Mr. Lange said Thursday's nuclear test "would increase the resentment at the testing programme in the South Pacific."

"I find it very disheartening that France continues its testing in face of this strong and united (South Pacific) regional opinion," he said Thursday.

"France knows that the cessation of nuclear testing would do much to contribute to regional harmony," he added.

(In Canberra, acting Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the Australian seismological centre estimated the yield at 25 kilotonnes.

(Mr. Evans said the government strongly condemned the continued French testing. He said South Pacific nations were united in their opposition to the tests, as was shown by the Treaty of Rarotonga declaring the South Pacific to be nuclear free.

(The treaty formally came into force last Thursday when Australia's ratification was deposited with the director of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation in Suva.

(Australia was the eighth ratifying country after Fiji, Niue, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Western Samoa, and its accession formally brought the treaty into force.)

SEISMOLOGISTS DETECT FRENCH NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

HK110034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0029 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Wellington, Dec 11 (AFP) -- France Thursday exploded a 30-kilotonne nuclear device at its Mururoa nuclear test site in the largest of its eight tests so far this year.

New Zealand Government seismologists detected the explosion at 6:15 a.m. New Zealand time (1715 GMT December 10) at the Rarotonga Seismic Station on the Cook Islands.

Senior seismologist Warwick Smith said the test "follows the same pattern as in the past with a small explosion followed by a large one."

The previous test on December 7 was recorded as a 10-kilotonne blast by New Zealand scientists.

Other explosions in the "Summer (Southern Hemisphere) Test Programme" were a 20 kilotonne blast on November 6 and one that was estimated at 12 kilotonnes on November 10.

France tested another four devices in April and May.

The latest explosion brought to 86 the number of underground tests at the Mururoa Atoll site since France began underground testing there in 1975.

The explosion occurred on the same day as New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, the most trenchant critics of the French South Pacific test programme, met here to discuss defence, security and trade matters.

AQUINO TO OFFER AMNESTY TO REBELS AT 13 DEC TALKS

HK111029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 11 (AFP) -- A precarious 60-day ceasefire between the government and communist rebels entered its first full day Thursday with both side preparing for a fresh round of talks on Saturday.

An official said the government would offer the rebels a general amnesty and a package of economic and social reforms during Saturday's talks, bu he ruled out any possiblity of a coalition.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino led civilian, military and church leaders who took part in a prayer gathering to offer thanks for the nationwide ceasefire that took effect at noon Wednesday.

Chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona told a news conference that the ceasefire "seems to be holding," describing the shooting of a left-wing marcher hours after the truce took effect as an isolated incident.

Major General Renato de Villa, the military member of a panel monitoring the truce said the killing of the pro-ceasefire marcher in the southern city of Davao, Mindanao Island could be a violation of the accord.

Fresh talks between the Aquino Government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) will start Saturday at a suburban Manila government building, said Mr Quingona, the chief state auditor.

But he reiterated the government's rejection of a coalition with the rebels, an earlier demand which the insurgents have been playing down recently.

The NDF represents 12 rebel groups including the Communist Party and the estimated 23,000-strong New People's Army (NPA). It took four months of often stormy negotiations to forge the first truce in the 18-year-old insurgency.

Mr Guingona said that an "amnesty program with honour," for the rebels will top a four-point agenda to be proposed by the government.

The other items are economic recovery, social amelioration, and a package of major social and economic reforms that would include rebel proposals "within the limits of the constitution."

Asked if the amnesty meant that the NPA must lay down their arms, Mr Guingona said "the arms issue cannot be avoided." He did not elaborate, saying only that the guerrillas' lives must not be endangered.

Mrs Aquino, speaking at an annual prayer meeting, called on Filipinos to thank the Lord Jesus Christ for his blessings. The Philippines is largely Roman Catholic, and Mrs Aquino has close ties to the church.

"Let us take this opportunity to count our blessings, even as we dare to ask for more," she said, adding that with God on the Filipinos' side, "The promise is there unwavering as we search for answers and reach for our goals and battle the enemy."

She has been seeking a settlement of the insurgency she inherited after the February uprising that installed her in power.

Mr Guingona said that many of the NDF's demands were already embodied in a draft new consitution to be submitted to a national vote on February 2. Mrs Aquino has staked the future of her nine-month-old government on its approval.

The communists have been pushing for a drastic land reform program that would apportion large agricultural estates to tenants, the removal of the two major U.S. military bases in the country, and removal of alleged fascist members in the military.

Saturday's meeting will also tackle the remaining "grey areas" of the ceasefire agreement, Mr Guingona said, but added that he saw no futher major impediments.

Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich, who heads a five-member ceasefire monitoring committee, told the news conference that they were immediately forming the regional and provincial committees in Davao after the shooting incident.

Leaders of the march accused right-wing vigilantes of the shooting, but no suspects have been arrested, said Maj Gen de Villa, the military representative in the Fortich committee.

The general, who heads the Philippine Constabulary, the paramilitary national police, said the panel had "taken congnizance of the Davao incident as a probable ceasefire violation" but "we cannot really be certain this time." He said the rebels had filed no formal complaint with the committee regarding any violations.

AQUINO, RAMOS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE

HK101459 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1025 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Malacanang issued an appeal by President Corazon Aquino urging the NPA and military men to respect and abide by the contents of the cease-fire agreement. Let us listen to Ben Ermita for the report.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] that we pray and hope for. The president made the remarks in a statement read by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno to reporters following the Cabinet meeting at Malacanang.

According to the president, the prospects of a truly effective cease-fire depend on both sides' sincere desire for peace. If both sides exert efforts to abide by the agreement and to respect its aims, we shall have peace in this season which particularly calls for it.

The president said the two sides successfully came to an agreement last 27 November and the result of that agreement began today, that is, this Wednesday, 10 December.

During the Cabinet meeting, COA [Commission on Audit] chief Teofisto Guingona reported on the major issues discussed with the rebel representatives. First of all, members of the National Democratic Front [NDF] Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army cannot carry arms in populated areas. They will lay aside their arms where they wish. Secondly, if the rebels should carry arms in towns and villages, they should also carry identification credentials which were previously agreed upon. Thirdly, should NDF members and soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines cross each other's path, they should not fight one another.

Guingona also said the composition of the National Cease-fire Committee was declared last night. He added that if 10 or more NPA move from one place to another, a cease-fire committee should exist in those areas. Moreover, NPA'S visiting other people should wear identification in order to avoid confusion.

From the news section of the office of press secretary, this is Ben Ermita reporting. [end recording]

We also learned from our monitoring facilities that rallies were held in many parts of the country celebrating the start of cease-fire at 1200 this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] [chief General Ramos] made a report on incidents from 27 November up to yesterday, the eve of the commencement of the cease-fire. Bess Luarca of the AFP public information office has a report on some incidents during this period. Here is Bess Luarca:

[Begin recording in English] My [General Ramos] order of 9 December for our military units to conduct more aggressive operations against the [word indistinct] of peace and order was merely a reaction to the series of CPP-NPA initiated atrocities and violent incidents since November 28, the day after the signing of the cease-fire agreement and yesterday, 9 December, the last day of the interim period before the start of the cease-fire period. At that time and during thiat period, some 50 government personnel including 2 officers and 9 civilians were killed and 19 government personnel including mayor [name indistinct] of North Cotobato and eight civilians were wounded.

This series of atrocities took place in 18 provinces and Davao City and resulted in very many casualties on the part of the government as well as the law abiding segment of our population. These actions on the part of the NPA certainly violate the spirit of the cease-fire and safety agreement. I would also like to add that the government has more than proven its good faith and sincerity, given the extent of the NPA'S bending of the law. And I would like to warn that our population may not be so complacement or redy to accept the terrorism that the NPA has perpetrated during the time in our towns, cities and communities.

Nevertheless, today, December 10, I have again reminded all our commanders and troops in the field to comply with the spirit and the letter of the cease-fire agreement in a new order that I issued just now.

This was the statement of General Ramos. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, NDF URGE SINCERITY IN TRUCE

HK101127 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Representatives of the government and the National Democratic Front urged that both sides be sincere with each other in the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. The two panels voiced this request as the cease-fire went into effect at noon today. Both sides also announced that the people should help in carrying out and monitoring the cease-fire. According to a report by Remy Villena, even though the cease-fire is now in effect, both sides are still carefully studying the provisions.

[Begin recording] [Villena] In spite of the cease-fire agreement going into effect, it is not certain whether violence in some areas of the country will end. This is connected with the inconclusive talks between government and NDF negotiators on some guidelines of the cease-fire. Meanwhile, speaking at a press conference early today on violence that could be committed by groups outside the NDF, Antonio Zumel said that his group has no control over these groups and are not responsible for them according to the concluded cease-fire agreement. Zumel added that the suppression of such groups is in the interest of both the National Democratic Front and the government, and thus warrants cooperation between the two against the groups.

[Zumel] The National Democratic Front is composed of 22 organizations that are committed to respect (?the spirit) of the cease-fire agreement we have signed. Groups outside these 22 organizations [words indistinct].

[Villena] That was Mr Antonio Zumel, member of the NDF negotiating panel. Earlier, it was reported that two rebel groups who claimed to be part of the struggle but outside of the National Democratic Front may possibly not abide by the cease-fire agreement. Meanwhile, government negotiator Teofisto Guingona appealed to the Filipino nation to unite and support the cease-fire agreement which is in effect at this very moment. Guingona also asked the people to report any information on violations of the cease-fire agreement to the national cease-fire committee.

[Guingona] My fellow countrymen, we on the government side are asking for your support to ensure the success of the cease-fire agreement. [Words indistinct] because for 17 years, the insurgents and the government have been fighting one another.

[Villena] That was government negotiator Teofisto Guingona. This is Remy Villena for Radio Veritas. [end recording]

'ARMED REBELS' JOIN NDF IN OBSERVING CEASE-FIRE

OW111227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 11 Dec 86

[By Oliver Teves]

[Text] Samal, Philippines, Dec. 11 KYODO -- About 80 fully armed guerrillas belonging to the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) Thursday marched into this town in Bataan Province to join a "peace rally" one day late in declaring the start of a 60-day truce with government troops.

It was the first time that fully armed rebels displayed their weapons publicly during the ceasefire in what could be an attempt to test the terms of a truce accord that prohibits NPA members from entering "populated centers" with their arms.

A ceasefire agreement signed November 27 by peace negotiators of the government of President Corazon Aquino and the underground left-wing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), took effect at noon Wednesday.

"This is a declaration of the ceasefire in an NDF area," said Satur Ocampo, a member of the NDF peace panel. "We are making a point that it is not always that centers of towns which are populated are taboo to the NPA."

Ocampo said he expected the military to accuse them of violating the agreement but he explained that they considered the town of Samal, about 50 kilometers west of Manila across the Manila Bay, as a "rural area" where rebels are allowed to carry their firearms.

"The NPA had been coming in and out of this area for a long time before the ceasefire," he said. "They (guerrillas) showed up with their arms not to claim anything but to express support for the ceasefire."

Ka (Comrade) May, who has been with the Bataan NPA since February this year, told KYODO news service that they will use the ceasefire period for political education of their forces and to conduct "mass meetings" to inform the people of the "new situation."

The 21-year-old former student, who had been detained by the military for one year for his underground activities before joining the NPA, said most of the guerrillas are of peasant stock.

The NDF and the NPA, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, insists that the ceasefire did not mean the surrender of arms.

"We will not initiate any armed attacks but we will hold on to our weapons to protect ourselves and the people," said Antonio Zumel, another member of the NDF peace panel.

The commander of the guerrilla unit that marched into the town, Ricardo Silvestre, said the NPA "wholeheartedly seeks peace and supports the ceasefire."

NDF PRESENTS 10-POINT PROGRAM TO END INSURGENCY

HK111033 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front presented its 10-point program to resolve the country's insurgency problem. According to Satur Ocampo, included in the 10-point program was the creation of a true armed forces of the Philippines not composed exclusively of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP].

[Begin Ocampo recording] 1. A government of the people and not of an elite few; 2. A nationalist and pro-people army for the motherland, not just the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, but a new armed forces, the New People's Army [applause] 3. Full enjoyment of basic democratic rights and repeal of all remaining repressive laws; 4. Termination of unequal relations with the United States and other countries; 5. Genuine land reform, especially the redistribution of big feudal landholdings; 6. National industrialization as the key to economic development; 7. Adequate wages and housing, and jobs for all; 8. Respect for the right to self-determination of the Bangsa Moro, the Cordillera people and all ethnic minorities [applause]; 9. Free public education [applause] and promotion of nationalist culture; and 10. A pro-people, independent, and peace loving foreign policy. [end recording]

JUSTICES TURN DOWN OFFER TO JOIN CEASE-FIRE BODY

HK101133 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Pedro Yap and Andres Narvasa formally turned down yesterday the proposal of the National Democratic Front to become members of the National Cease-fire Committee. In their rejection letters, Yap and Narvasa said that based on the rules and regulations, a member of the judiciary may not be appointed to other positions while still in office.

VIOLENT INCIDENTS MAR FIRST DAY OF CEASE-FIRE

HK110411 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Violence marred the 1st day of the cease-fire in Davao City. A group of Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan -- New Nationalist Alliance] members who were marching to a peace rally were reportedly attacked in Agdao District. At least one person; Crispin Fuentes, Jr, a plantation worker, and a Bayan supporter were killed. But the national spokesman for Bayan, (Lilian Lecaro), told newsmen three persons died in the Davao incident. She claimed that the Bayan marchers were attacked first with stones and later gunned down by a group called Alsa Masa [Raise the Masses]. She also alleged that the police and civilian home defense force members on the scene failed to stop the violence. Five other persons were injured in the violence.

Bank Reportedly Attacked

HK101227 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Tom Bagalso, PC [Philippine Constabulary] public information officer, reported that communist rebels attacked a Philippine National Bank branch in Maasim, southern Leyte yesterday morning.

[Begin Bagalso recording in English] Patrolman Petronilo Gamayon of the Maasim police station who was detailed was warrant officer ran immediately to the Philippine National Bank after learning of the incident, but was shot by the robbers and killed on the spot, while another policeman, Patrolman First Class Conrado Laurente, also of the Maasim police station, also rushed to the place, but he was also shot by the robbers. Laurente was rushed to the southern Leyte provincial hospital where he was declared dead on arrival. Two other civilians, Albert Lulu and Margarita Babate, who were hit by stray bullets. [as heard] Albert Lulu was killed, while Babate was wounded.

This is Tom Bagalso reporting from Camp Crame. [end recording]

SINCE 26 JANUARY 2,654 KILLED IN FIGHTING

KH110747 Quezon City Radio ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A total of 2,654 persons were killed in more than 2,000 insurgency related incidents all over the country from 26 January to 9 December. These figures were revealed by the military. A breakdown of the casualty list is as follows:

NPA casualties: 1,055;
Government casualties: 883;
Civilian casualties: 716.

The government and the National Democratic Front have agreed to carry out a 60-day cease-fire starting yesterday.

AQUINO CLIPS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ARROYO'S POWERS

HK110129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino created a new post of cabinet executive secretary yesterday [10 December], clipping some of the powers of her principal adviser, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo. Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said Aquino elevated Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran to the new nonministerial post to streamline government business. The change of [words indistinct] three ministers started 2 weeks ago with the firing of controversial Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Government officials told reporters Factoran's main responsibility as cabinet secretary would be to prepare the agenda for weekly cabinet meetings and improve lines of communication with the ministers.

DEPUTY DEFENSE CHIEF DENIES ENRILE-INSPIRED COUP

HK101535 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 10 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa said yesterday what actually happened last November 22 was not a coup allegedly planned by followers in the military of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile but "a scientific, methodical, creative, very intricate form of shall we say psy-war."

Gamboa added: "When I say intricate, highly creative form of psy-war, I do not mean I am limiting it to the military and the minister of national defense. Let us not forget the continuing zeal and effort of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA/NDF [National Democratic Front], because how else can you judge a past if not what was born by the fruits of their efforts? They succeeded in kicking out Enrile from the Ministry of National Defense."

He, however, admitted that "on the part of the people of the Defense Ministry, I would say that was a highly sophisticated method of conveying an expression or message to the national government."

He said: "Perhaps, born by frustration or by the inability to penetrate the inner sanctum of Malacanang...perhaps born by the anger of the blank wall, before which initial messages of concern failed, and so it developed into this kind of expressing that concern."

According to Gamboa, since the aftermath of the February revolution, "the climate was mixed with suspicion, of hate and vindictiveness." He said this was the reason why Enrile expressed his messages of concern.

Gamboa also said: "Perhaps, there was a mistake in style that the message was alarmingly done; that the message was too strident, that the message was too critical for comfort to the stability of the government. To me, that was the error; there was a certain degree of alienation from among the rank and file, especially the young officers of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

Gamboa added that it is the perception of the young officers and men at the armed forces that the national leadership is not decisive in its handling of the insurgency problem. He said: "I do not wish to make any comment on whether or not their perception is correct or wrong."

Gamboa said: "The intention and the good will of the national leadership have not yet been sufficiently clarified and communicated to the rank and file of the armed forces."

Gamboa said the alleged coup "does not have the real character of a coup, these attributes are secrecy, suddenness, swiftness ... that you learn of the coup only after its failure or success shall been announced."

Gamboa said the Batasan "was never occupied by a contingent," denying reports that Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief, ordered Capitol Command [CAP-COM] troopers sent to the former legislative building to await, and stop, the reconvening of the law-making body.

Gamboa said not one former assemblyman came to the Batasan. It was the Batasan's security component that helped secure the area on the night of the alleged coup try, he said.

Meanwhile, Gamboa also said the Mindanao problem is getting out of hand, saying: "It appears that succeeding events could be contrary to our expectations."

He added that Mindanao is a serious challenge to the government, considering that Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leader Nur Misuari has deployed thousands of his armed followers in several areas in Mindanao and has declared an independent MNLF republic.

Gamboa said that those two hostile acts of the MNLF "were already the equivalent of an open declaration of hostility against the government.

INTERVIEW WITH NEW DEFENSE CHIEF ILETO

HK101049 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER (Sunday Magazine) in English 7 Dec 86 pp 6-9

[By Fe.B. Zamora]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

On Nov. 13, ten days before he got his new post, this reporter talked to Ileto. Farfetched, was how he described reports that he was going to be defense minister. "I'm just a technician here", he laughed.

What follows is a transcript of a conversation with Rocky [Ileto] on his second day as civilian chief of the country's 20,000-strong AFP.

Fe.B. Zamora (FBZ): This is your second day as Minister of National Defense. How are things going on?

Rafael M. Ileto (RMI): Well. I'm still disoriented. I'm still looking for the proper path. But I'm not complaining. I still manage to stay fit and in good humor. I have a lot of problems...

FBZ: Like what?

RMI: Like for instance, a lot of our people are wondering what we are going to do with the officers and men who they claim were involved in the coup plot. We are going on some sort of an informal probe to determine whether there is really a cause to be basis for a formal investigation. But right now, we don't have evidence or things like that. It is a possibility because anybody can think of, or wish for, declaring a coup or occupying a place...

FBZ: The paper says that you have ordered for the breakup of RAM (Reform the AFP Movement)...

RMI: I haven't read the papers yet. Well, the RAM, strictly speaking, is not a formal organization registered under the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC]. Is it registered under SEC? So, there is no formal organization. This thing can disperse quietly and be again accepted into the normal flow of activities in the AFP.

FBZ: Are you going to allow them to continue with their organization?

RMI: Some of them, as long as ... you see, the RAM was a very good organization before, for reforms. I've gone along with them even during Marcos' time. Indirectly, they know my feelings about them. They had valid demands for reforms. But now, I told them that the AFP is institutionalizing the reforms they wanted. Discipline, unity -- these are factors which are very important in professionalizing the services. So, I told them in my lecture that we are doing this on a bigger level, headed by the GHQ. So there is probably not much need for a small group like RAM to reform the AFP. The AFP will reform itself.

FBZ: It's quite tragic because as you said, these RAM officers are good soldiers.

RMI: Yes, they are very good soldiers. Very good individuals. And not all of them are involved rather rumored to have been involved. I hate to use involvement directly; but rumored, but only a small portion. Most of them out in the field are still imbued with the ideals.

FBZ: So what was really their problem?

RMI: I think some of them, you know, if you work for a person, even if you say I'm a soldier therefore I have to work for the country, for the people, for the constitution, some may not have interpreted this correctly. They felt that by working with this official, they feel that they are also working for the government because this official is part of the government. It's a question of interpretation. Maybe, they have not been properly guided. This is true in the military. Sometimes even in the best units, they really consider their leader as the rallying point even in crises, in areas where it can mean their lives. They look up to their leaders, and that's the leadership in the military we are trying to develop among our soldiers. If that is absent from the normal run of officers, they look for somebody to assume the leadership. Some relationships do exist, regardless of what they say "let's be professional? -- they forget that.

FBZ: I think what we have here are officers who are questioning the policies of the Commander-in-Chief. How can we discipline them? Can they be court-martialled?

RMI: Maybe they have to be indoctrinated again in some conferences. It's not like recruiting enlisted men or a young officer who just got out from the Academy. These officers have already developed certain habits in the last few years, in the last decade, habits that run contrary to good discipline. They are already matured. So, another thing, we cannot just tell them fall in, forward march, although close order drills is one of the most effective vehicles in disciplining troops. We have to go back to the basics. Maybe a cue guidance [as published] from the top and people down-stairs will feel the effect of this. Then, we will follow up with real programs formalizing these things, emphasizing that discipline is a must. We have imbued them with that sense of discipline that will affect the general attitude of the men in uniform.

FBZ: You mentioned back to the basics.

RMI: Yes, back to the basics and it's the easiest thing to learn. It's the first thing that a recruit does. Basic discipline is like when I say right face, left face, they don't question, automatically they follow. They just follow the leader. They do not question. Now, sometimes when you say left face, they'll ask you: Why Sir? I mean that's not the kind of discipline we should have. Now, I seldom see close order drills in camps because they claim they are very busy doing something. I still think that I should see people doing close order drills because that's one way of instilling discipline. They just follow orders. When we say forward march, they better forward march. We really need discipline, it's the only thing that makes the military different from an armed mob. Discipline in a wider sense, even in the way of thinking, the way we analyze things, it must follow a pattern that will be good for the country, so that we can have a military that is dependable.

FBZ: What's the difference between the military today and the military in your time?

RMI: In our time, we had a simple military organization, not as complicated as what we have now. We were not so politicized as they are now. But I think martial law has changed some of our officers' attitudes, they think they should participate actively in political matters. But during our time, we didn't go into that.

FBZ: There is a lot of curiosity on how you stand on the insurgency. Are you a hardliner?

RMI: I have said this before and I'm not going to retract from what I've said: A balanced approach, something like the Magsaysay approach, only a little bit more sophisticated and more understanding of the present existing situation -- economic, political, social. The application of military force will have to depend on the demands existing in the different regions. In some part, you may not really need force at all. But there are places where we might have to use more force because of the attitude of the local commanders.

FBZ: Have you submitted your counter-insurgency program? And what is this?

RMI: It's still too early for me to do this. As of now, we are following the same program which had been issued back in April by the military. It is a strategic approach called Mamayan [Citizen]. It's a letter of instruction directing the officers on how we intend to conduct the campaign and the particular role that they have to play. It's quite a good campaign plan. We have not changed that because I believe it's well-balanced. I have commented on this program, like adjusting a few aspects. On the whole, it's a balanced approach, not 50-50, that's not what I mean. In a particular area, you have to balance the application of force and the development projects to conform, as I said with the existing conditions. This is basically a Magsaysay approach, only this time, because the Communists are applying both parliamentary and armed struggle, we have to design our program and our operations to conform with the way they are doing things. Now, you probably see a lot of front organizations that are very active in the political front. They want to compete even in the elections. So, we have to be more sophisticated also in our approach to the solution of the problem.

FBZ: Kumander Dante was on TV last night and he said they were worried because of your American training, that you might be inclined to follow the US counter-insurgency program?

RMI: I wonder what he means by US approach. But if he means a continuous bombing and hitting, I don't think so. I do not agree with that. In fact, I have already said that I agree, in general terms, that we have to accept peace talks or negotiations as part of the balanced approach. Which means that in certain areas, sure we will negotiate...

FBZ: But, this is only for a certain period of time. Sixty days, perhaps.

RMI: Yes, but I did not specifically say the number of days. When we say specific period, this will be adjusted to suit the developments. Like for example, if within 30 days we see that it's favoring our situation, like we see many returnees, a lot of rebels surrendering, then it's good. We can extend it, and keep it going. But if we feel that we do not get a favorable report, that they are just using the time to consolidate their forces, expand their troops, why definitely we will shorten it. So, I believe the number of days cannot be determined. We can set a date but we have to adjust that based on the developments.

FBZ: How are your daughters, your family, reacting to your designation as Minister of National Defense?

RMI: Oh, they were all excited. They get a lot of phone calls. I have one phone in the house and it's always busy. But they welcome it, of course. Although they think I'll be away from the family more often now because I have to attend to many more things now than I used to.

FBZ: Did you have any inkling that you will be appointed defense chief?

RMI: Wala [none]. I was called on a Sunday, I was in church and when I got back, there was a message from Malacanang. I didn't go right away. I arrived at the Palace at around 12:30 and the cabinet ministers were all present. And they pointed me to a chair close to the President and I was wondering why because I'm only a deputy minister. I have no business sitting close to the President. And then, of course, the President announced it.

I thought that maybe this was already discussed in the cabinet. So, I think that I'm a good politician in the sense that I was able to convince the cabinet members to vote for me, ha! ha! ha!....

FBZ: Do you think you were appointed because you were a diplomat or was it because you are retired general?

RMI: I don't know why but according to the President, I was recommended because of my achievement in the military and diplomatic field. So that in their perception, I'm qualified. But on my own, I don't feel I'm qualified, to tell you frankly.

FBZ: So, how much diplomacy and how much soldiery will you need as defense chief?

RMI: I think it's a combination of both. I cannot just be strictly a soldier because we cannot say that they are enemies or that there is an invading force from another country that we have to apply everything we could, even before they can reach our soil. But they are not, in strict terms, enemies. I think most of the people in the hills are people who feel that they are not getting the right things that are due them under this democracy. That is why we have to understand them along this line. That's why I'm in favor of an all out friendship, and all out force. Most of them in hills with arms do not really know ideology except what has been told them by the cadres during the recruitment period. But most of them are taking it on as an economic necessity. They are not really die-hards.

FBZ: So it's an economic problem.

RMI: Economic and political. And I think the main thrust of the government should be a combination of both, depending on the area, either development with socio-political and economic as main base, and in areas where it's really tough we cannot convince them, then we apply a little force.

FBZ: Just a little force?

RMI: Just enough well-calibrated military force.

GOVERNMENT BARES 4-POINT ECONOMIC AGENDA

HK101527 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[By Nick Quijano]

[Text] An amnesty program for rebel-returnees tops a four-point agenda the government wants to discuss during the substantive phase of the peace talks scheduled to begin later this month.

Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona at the same time said the issue of American bases, the removal of which the rebels said is a key to lasting peace, will become non-negotiable once the proposed Charter is ratified.

Guingona expressed optimism the ceasefire accord that is to take effect today will push through despite the issue of army patrol and arms ban that threaten to abort it.

The other components of the four-point economic agenda, Guingona said, include:

A quick economic recovery program which should include members of the National Democratic Front [NDF] and organizations under its umbrella. Among them are the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army.

A social amelioration program that envisions the creation of government-assisted agricultural cooperatives; and

Social and economic reforms within the broad framework of the constitution.

Guingona also said the government secretariat for the forth-coming talks has been formed and will be headed by Maris Diokno, a history professor at the university of the Philippines [UP].

Also in the ad hoc office that will operate under the Office of the President are Alice Colet Villadolid, spokeswoman; Prof. Priscilla Manalang of the UP Educational Foundation, policy research; Prof. Helen Mendoza, UP Department of English, program management, and Cresenciano C. Santiago, of the Office of the Ministry Adviser in Malacanang, head of security unit.

Ms. Diokno, daughter of chief government negotiator Jose W. Diokno, will assume the title of secretary-general. She will also sit as member of the panel representing her father who is ill.

Named Diokno's special assistant is Prof. Rita Estrada of the UP Psychology Department.

In another development, former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, who heads the left-leaning Bagong Alyansang Makabayan, said he is "pessimistic about the outcome of the peace process.

"I don't think the difference in the characters of the members of the two panels is quite substantial," Tanada said without elaborating.

"I have a very pessimistic opinion about the outcome. I hope they succeed," Tanada added.

Guingona said the draft Charter was very clear about the bases, particularly the transitory provisions. "After 1991, no bases shall remain, except upon a plebiscite, favorably acted upon by the majority of the qualified voters of the land," he stressed.

Saying he was optimistic the Charter will be ratified, Guingona said the bases issue will become non-negotiable after ratification because "it is already constitutional."

Asked if the NDF had accepted this formula Guingona replied: (NDF negotiator) Satur Ocampo in an interview was asked "if the Constitution is ratified are you going to accept the people's mandate and decision." So that if the constitution is ratified, he (Ocampo) will accept the formula."

Guingona also sees the peace talks as a form of convincing the underground NDF that "the enemy is no longer fascism, the enemy is now hunger, poverty."

He also added that the CPP's underground status can be given a political solution, citing the possible repeal of the Anti-Subversion Act, R.A. 1300.

GOVERNMENT, MNLF TO HOLD TALKS IN JEDDAH

HK110413 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The government and the MNLF have agreed to hold preliminary negotiations this month or early January. Government peace emissary Butz Aquino said the preliminary negotiations will be held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He added that among those he recommended to be members of the government negotiating panel are Minister Aquilino Pimentel, retired Major General Jose Magno, Bishop Franciso Claver, Jesuit priest Father Romeo Intengan, and Ramon (Pedrosa).

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SHIOGAMA PORT REJECTS SOVIET PORT CALL REQUEST

OW120813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Sendai, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Gov. Soichiro Yamamoto of Miyagi Prefecture Friday rejected a request by the fisheries agency chief to allow Soviet fishing boats and crewmen to call at Shiogama port in the prefecture next year.

Director General Goroku Satake of the agency made the request following Wednesday's agreement in Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations in Tokyo providing for the two nations to mutually offer a port for the rest of crewmen and replenishment of supplies.

Satake picked Shiogama, a base for Japanese northern Pacific fishing located some 300 kilometers north of Tokyo, which allowed calls by Soviet boats in 1985, saying no other port could provide sufficient security for the Soviet fishermen.

Rightist forces frequently conducted demonstrations when Soviet fishing boats made Japanese port calls, resulting in clashes with police.

Gov. Yamamoto rejected Satake's request, saying it was not fair to select Shiogama again when there are other Pacific ports engaged in northern Pacific fishery. All the ports should share the responsibility in rotation on the basis of equality, Yamamoto said.

Satake said his agency will continue efforts to have Shiogama serve as the port for Soviet fishing boats in 1987.

NAKASONE TO DEPART ON EAST EUROPE TOUR 10 JAN

OW120121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will leave January 10 for an eight-day trip in which he will make official visits to Finland, East Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland, government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda announced Friday.

Nakasone will be the first Japanese leader to pay an official visit to any of the four European countries, government officials said.

The late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visited Yugoslavia briefly to attend the funeral of President Josip Tito in 1980.

Nakasone will meet leaders of the four countries to have a broad exchange of views on global peace and disarmament issues, the officials said. He will return to Tokyo January 17.

The officials said the prime minister hopes to expand the scope of Japanese diplomacy, noting that Yugoslavia is a leading member of the Non-aligned Movement and Finland a neutral state friendly with the Soviet Union.

Nakasone earlier kept his schedule free in January pending the long-awaited visit to Japan by Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The prime minister picked the four European states on his January diplomatic swing following Gorbachev's failure to arrange a visit to Tokyo by the end of January as requested by Japan.

Coinciding Nakasone's european tour, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will visit New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea after attending a cabinet-level consultation with Australia in Canberra January 8-9, the officials said.

TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS TO BLOC NATIONS BANNED

OW121115 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] On 1 January the government will ban the export of 15 high technology items, including industrial robots, to communist countries. The United States has asked Japan for an embargo on exports of these items, which might be used for military purposes. Government sources said today that the 15 embargoed items include computerized robots for industrial use, ceramic packages for semiconductors, dust filters, and the so-called directed energy weapons such as laser-beam arms. Industrial robots, ceramic packages, and dust filters are said to be essential parts for producing electronic weapons. The United States and the Soviet Union are reportedly vying with each other in the development of these sensitive items.

The government decided to add these products to its list of embargoed items, fearing that if Japanese technology in these fields, which is particularly advanced among the Western industrial countries, finds its way to the Soviet Union and other bloc nations, it might markedly enhance the performance of arms of the Eastern countries.

As for directed energy weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union secretly embarked on their development for purposes such as intercepting missiles but Japan has not yet produced such arms. The related Japanese technology, however, has made progress in nonmilitary fields such as medicine, and has reached a level at which it can be used for the purpose of arms production. For this reason, under the three principles governing arms exports, the government has decided to ban exports not only to communist nations but also to all other countries.

The government action is based on an accord reached in negotiations that have been held during the Paris session of COCOM -- the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Countries. The government will formally adopt the decision at a cabinet meeting to be held on 16 December, and put it into effect on 1 January.

NIKKEIREN URGES LIBERALIZATION OF RICE MARKET

OW111247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 11 KYODO -- The government should liberalize Japan's rice and other agricultrual markets, stabilize consumer prices and create more residential land, according to a statement released thursday by the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren).

It is the first time a Japanese business organization has officially recommended the total liberalization of the Japanese rice market.

In anticipation of wage hike demands during the annual spring labor offensive next April, Nikkeiren rejected the argument linking wage increases to a rise in domestic demand.

Urging the government to respond to foreign demands for the liberalization of Japanese agricultural markets, Nikkeiren appealed for the abolition of the present food control system covering rice and other grains. The group suggested agricultural reform be implemented to force farmers to become more enterprising and self-reliant.

Agricultural rationalization including liberalization of the rice market would trigger a drop in prices, Nikkeiren submitted. It added that redevelopment of agricultural land in the Tokyo area as residential land would also have a favorable effect on national economic activity.

The statement described wage rises, reduced working hours and increased holidays as superficial, one-sided policies which fail to consider the operation of the Japanese economy as a whole.

Nikkeiren denied any simple link between wage rises and increased economic activity, but said the most effective ways of boosting consumer demand are through the stabilization of prices and employment levels.

The statement urged the creation of an effective land expropriation system aimed at development of the urban environment as one method of stimulating domestic economic demand.

Nikkeiren also recommended that benefits of the higher yen be passed on to consumers in the form of price cuts.

Suggesting a boost in financial assistance to public projects involving private enterprises, the statement also called for the relaxation of financial regulations.

VNS ON U.S. NUCLEAR WAR MANEUVERS IN SOUTH

SK120750 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Commentary by Kim Chol-min from the "Hour for Compatriots Abroad" program: "The Establishment of a Nuclear-Free Peace Zone on the Korean Peninsula and the United States"]

[Text] How are you, our compatriots abroad? As you know, today, the Korean peninsula is the area where the greatest danger of nuclear war exists in the world. This is precisely the reason why the question of the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone, and the question of the elimination of the cause of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula in particular, had become the core of world politics.

Today, because of the growing U.S. nuclear war maneuvers on this soil, military tension on the Korean peninsula has never reached its worst stage. On this soil of only 100,000 square kilometers, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are maintaining some 1,000 nuclear weapons and all kinds of modern military equipment. They have even deployed some 70 neutron bombs, which are known as the weapon of the devil.

Recently, they have been building many underground nuclear storage facilities. Even Lance missiles, formidable nuclear weapons which were previously deployed only on the U.S. mainland and extremely limited NATO areas, have been deployed in South Korea for actual warfare.

Because of such U.S. nuclear buildup maneuvers, the Korean peninsula today is in a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any time. Thus, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula is an urgent question, the solution of which cannot be delayed any longer. Proceeding from this demand of the nation and the era, the North in a government statement issued last June, put forth a proposal to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. It has made all possible efforts for its realization. The Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone before any other areas, because it is the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. Only through the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula can the growing danger of nuclear war be eliminated, can the worsening North-South tension be alleviated, and can favorable conditions be provided for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification. The North's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula is, in every aspect, the most realistic, rational, just, and fairest peace proposal and national salvation measure.

Nevertheless, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group have not accepted this just proposal of the North. They are continuing to persist in their nuclear war maneuvers. Why are the U.S. imperialists persisting in their nuclear war policy, instead of accepting the North's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone? This is, above all, due to the wild ambition to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and maintain South Korea as a permanent colony and military base.

If the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free peace zone, the United States will have no excuse to remain on this soil. Thus, the United States is maintaining its forces of aggression on this soil on the pretext of protection. It has introduced numerous nuclear weapons and has turned this soil into the largest nuclear base in the Far East.

Under these circumstances, the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula will repudiate the presence of the United States in South Korea disguised as a protector and will make the withdrawal of its aggression forces and lethal wepons inevitable. Then the United States will be unable to realize its wild ambition to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and maintain South Korea as its permanent colony and military base. This is precisely the reason why the U.S. authorities persist in opposing the North's peace proposal and describe it as a false peace offensive.

Another reason that the United States turns its face away from the North's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone is to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula for the implementation of its world strategy. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists are running amok in seeking to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula by focusing their nuclear strategy on this soil. The Pentagon warmongers openly say that by enhancing South Korea's role and strengthening the alliance with Japan in northeast Asia, preparations to attack the North and other socialist countries as the enemies must be finished at an early date within the framework of the triangular military alliance.

Making South Korea a military base for the invasion of the North and a nuclear forward base against the Asian countries is the core of the U.S. strategy in Asia, and is a major element of U.S. military strategy in the Far East. The United States spurs the fabrication of the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance and is continuing to stage large annual military exercises, such as "Team Spirit." It is feverish in staging war exercises postulating a preemptive nuclear attack and is scheming to introduce more lethal weapons and nuclear weapons to this soil. All these are precisely the adventurous nuclear war preparation maneuvers to put such a nuclear war strategy into practice.

All facts clearly show that the peace, protection, dialogue raved about by the United States are only a camoflage to conceal its aggressive schemes.

Today, to prevent another war on the Korean peninsula, to provide the peaceful conditions for reunification, and to achieve world peace and security, the Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone. This is our nation's desire. At the same time, this is an urgent demand of the peace-loving peoples of the world. Our nation must turn out in unison to smash the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers, to make the Korean peninsula a place where our people can live peacefully without nuclear weapons, and to make it a single unified country.

JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR SALT-II ABANDONMENT RAPPED

SK120505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Friday raps at the support of the Japanese reactionaries to the U.S. relinquishment of the second Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2).

Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, at the diet recently, justified the U.S. decision in abandoning SALT-2 by commissioning its 131st "B 52" strategic bomber and expressed the "understanding" of the Japanese government for it.

The author of the commentary says:

By defending the violation of SALT-2 the Japanese government once again revealed its shameful sight in dancing attendance on the U.S. government in the latter's nuclear arms race and nuclear war hysterics.

This act of the Japanese government is a perfidy to the Japanese people who oppose a nuclear war and desire peace and an insult to their national dignity. It is also a challenge to the world people fighting against war and nuclear weapons and for peace.

Kuranari's remarks at the diet manifested the zealous support of Japan to the nuclear strategy of the U.S. imperialists to gain the complete freedom of action in nuclear arms expansion by scrapping SALT-2 and thus make haste with the nuclearisation of outer space and win "superiority in strength." This proof of Japan's deeper involvement in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy.

Lurking behind Japan's involvement in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy is the wild ambition of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles to act a "military power" with the backing of the United States, her nuclear military ally, and achieve overseas expansion with "strength."

The Japanese reactionaries' joining in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy is a stupid adventure plunging Japan into the vortex of a nuclear war and leading her to self-destruction.

FURTHER ON BENIN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO DPRK

Benin President's Banquet

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, gave a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Mathieu Kerekou made a speech at the banquet.

President Kim Il-song spoke next.

Invited to the banquet were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committe and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The members of the Benin party and state delegation and suite members were present at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kerekou's Banquet Speech

SK120439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council, arranged a grand banquet on Thursday evening in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and made a speech.

Stating that the official goodwill visit of his delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was beneficial to it in many respects, President Mathieu Kerekou said:

In the course of our visit, we have been able to witness with joy and interests the brilliant and decisive achievements made by the courageous Korean people over the last ten years on the road of building a modern and prosperous country, developed socialism in hearty response to the teachings of respected his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

It gives us pleasure to avail ourselves of this place to say once again with particular emphasis that the distinguished exploits you have performed will contribute to the history of the world proletarian revolutionary struggle.

You who led the national liberation struggle of the courageous people of your country to victory have created, developed and made shine the rational philosophy on the chuche idea, a revolutionary doctrine of a new type which excellently synthesized the idea of resolutely opposing all kinds of domination, subjugation and submission and putting value of and respect for man in the first place.

As the chuche idea has been thoroughly applied, the Korean people could work startling miracles in the shortest period and satisfactorily play the role of a master and achieve a brilliant prosperity of the country by continuously heightening their political and ideological consciousness and fully displaying their creative talent on the road of building a new, harmonious and balanced society, a socialist society.

Our delegation and myself could hardly repress deep impressions and were greatly influenced by the grand achievements the Korean people with a steel-like revolutionary discipline and undaunted courage and bravery have made under your wise leadership, vigorously advancing at the speed of Chollima and overcoming all sorts of difficulties and hardships, on the road of conquering and fundamentally transforming the unfavorable nature.

This time, we discussed pressing questions as a whole raised by the age and reached an identity of views and ideas. It undoubtedly gave us a common political aspiration and assigned to our two countries, two parties and two governments a pressing duty to continue their resolute struggle against the subversion, sabotages, and direct interference and armed invasion desperately committed by international imperialism in different parts of the world.

Considering that the tireless and invariable efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader, constitute an urgent demand for guaranteeing universal peace and security of the entire international community, we take this occasion to solemnly reassure you of the firm support of the Beninese people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard, and the revolutionary state of Benin to it.

And the Beninese people and their party and revolutionary state firmly support the just and constructive three proposals clarified in the June 23, 1986, statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He said: At all places we visited, we warmly sensed the true and enthusiastic sentiments of friendship overflowing with joy and zeal expressed to us by responsible functionaries of the party and state and people, courageous builders and ardent patriots of dignified and resourceful socialist Korea who have been tempered and brought up under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and are aware of the important and decisive role they should play in successfully carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great and sacred motherland, under the outstanding guidance of his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader and marshal.

During our visit this time we have learned a lot of things and believed that a new and beneficial prospect is open on the road of cooperation between Benin and Korea.

In conclusion President Mathieu Kerekou expressed the deep thanks of the Beninese people to the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers' Party and Government of Korea for their continued, active support and great aid to his country and the Beninese revolution in the struggle for national liberation and the building of a prosperous and independent national economy and on the road to socialism.

Benin Delegation Departs

SK120515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KNCA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly saw off His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council.

A farewell function was held today.

In company with President Kim Il-song, President Mathieu Kerekou paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the head of a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin.

The delegation left here today by special plane.

At the airport thousands of people wished the friendly mission of the Benin people bon voyage, waving flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers.

JAPAN-S. KOREAN 'MINISTERIAL MEETING' SCORED

SK101010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "Servile Attitude" on the "regular ministerial meeting" held in Tokyo between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique.

The author of the commentary says:

The meeting decided to set up a socalled "wise men's council" at the request of the South Korean puppets for the discussion of "medium- and long-term relations" between Japan and South Korea. This foretells that the master-servant tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets would grow tighter in the future in the military and other fields under the direction of the United States.

What deserves particular attention is the fact that the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets discussed at the Tokyo meeting the situation in northeast Asia centering around the Korean peninsula.

There the South Korean puppet authorities slandered us over the questions of the construction of the "Kumgangsan Dam" and the resumption of North-South dialogue, stringing out lies that we were aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula, and begged Japan to take "joint countermeasures" against this. No other words than such treacherous jargon can be expected from the mouths of the traitors.

As clearly shown by the results of the meeting which laid emphasis on the "joint countermeasures", the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, under a plan of the U.S. imperialists, are scheming to round off the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, and bring the Japanese aggressive troops into the Korean front "in the event of contingency on the Korean peninsula" by using this collective military aggressive tool.

At the Tokyo meeting, the Japanese foreign minister contended that it would be helpful to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula for the North and the South of Korea to promote their relations with countries which have no diplomatic ties with them. In this he spoke for the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan to realise the "cross recognition" of the North and the South of Korea and deepen the division of Korea and thus keep hold on South Korea as a military springboard to ignite another Korean war.

The Japan-South Korea "regular ministerial meeting" held in Tokyo brought into bolder relief the daily-growing ambition of the Japanese reactionaries for overseas expansion and the treacherous stand of the South Korean puppets to seek a way in fawing upon the Japanese reactionaries.

ROK MINISTER, U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETING DENOUNCED

SK120445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet defense minister on December 8 met the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley and babbled that Lilley had a "wealth of experiences" and "profound knowledge" and he felt "assured" at the latter's appointment as ambassador, according to a report.

In this way he revealed his ugly color as a colonial stooge kowtowing to the master.

What is Lilley's "wealth of experiences" and "profound knowledge" "praised" so much by the puppets?

They are nothing but bloody "experience" and "knowledge" gained by shameless interference in the internal affairs of other countries, subversive acts and sabotages against them, while working as an official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence organs for nearly 30 years.

Moreover, Lilley is known as a man who manipulated behind the scene on the spot the Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ruffians at the time of the May 17 violence in 1980.

Little wonder, the South Korean puppets faced with a serious crisis due to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the people of broad strata said they felt "assured" as they met the hooligan with such an "experience" and "knowledge" as a colonial governor-general.

KOREAN ANTINUCLEAR, PEACE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

SK071009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The Korean Anti-Nuclear and Peace Committee was attended by representatives of political parties and public organisation and men of science, education and culture of the country.

The meeting heard a report and speeches.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit" are frequently held every year in South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and above 40,000 U.S. troops are deployed, with the result that the danger of nuclear war is increasing on the Korean peninsula. They stressed that the U.S. forces and the nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone, if peace is to be maintained in Korea and her question be solved peacefully under the obtaining situation.

Noting that the movement against nuclear weapons and for disarmament and the struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere and expanding them are being waged worldwide today, they declared: We will wage an active struggle in close unity with the world peaceloving people to build a world free from nuclear weapons and war, a peaceful new world.

The leading body of the committee was elected at the meeting.

Yimong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected its chairman.

DPRK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC

SK121047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Visits"]

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Korea headed by its Vice-President Pak Yong-hyop left Pyongyang on December 11 for a visit to China.

A DPRK government cultural delegation which had visited China returned home that day. And the KULLOJA delegation which had visited the Soviet Union, the light industry delegation of Korea which had visited the GDR and the delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation which had visited Nepal returned home on December 12.

PRESIDENT CHON CALLS FOR EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

SK120053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called upon the military to establish an early warning system tailored to the Korean geographical circumstances in order to effectively monitor the moves of North Korean forces.

Chon made the call while making a year-end inspection tour of Korean Army, Air Force Units, and a U.S. Air Force unit in the central area.

While visiting the Korean Army and Air Force units, President Chon said the internal chaos in the face of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and peaceful power transition may invite a miscalculation by the North Korean Communists for their southward invasion.

"Mindful of this, our military must be fully prepared at all times to crush any armed North Korean provocations, being particularly ready for the possible attacks during the winter season and at night time," he stressed.

President Chon then called for the strengthening of a cooperative system between Korean and American forces as a way to promptly deter the enemy's attacks.

Chon said the country has created a "saga" of national development in some areas through combined efforts by the people during the past year.

He cited the successful staging of the 1986 Asian Games, the achievement of a surplus in the international payment posture and the attainment of bumper harvests for the sixth successive year.

President Chon also told the military servicemen that North Korea was building the Kumgangsan dam just north of the demilitarized zone with an ulterior plot for military purposes.

The President expressed thanks to the American servicemen for their services for the cause of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

CHON WARNS OF POSSIBLE 'BLITZ' FROM NORTH

SK060230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday warned of the possibility that North Korean Communists may launch a blitz attack on the south during this or next winter.

Chon said that the North seems to consider that the ROK Army is weak in carrying out night combat maneuvers and winter military operations.

He then directed the Army, Navy and Air Force to maintain a thorough preparedness against any attack and carry out their military duties properly.

The President made the remarks at a reception held at Chongwadae for 123 major unit commanders of the nation's three branches of the Armed Forces.

Chon said that the nation had successfully staged the Seoul Asian Games in part due to the invisible contribution made by the military.

He then told the military leaders to continue playing its leading role in carrying out major national events, such as the upcoming Seoul Olympics.

PARTY FLOOR LEADERS MEET TO NORMALIZE ASSEMBLY

SK110121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of rival political parties met yesterday to discuss ways of normalizing National Assembly operations, but failed to narrow their differences.

They are to meet again today to continue negotiations.

Assembly operations are likely to come to normal as early as tomorrow, as the opposition New Korea Democratic Party plans to attend committee sessions.

Political sources said yesterday that the NKDP is expected to decide today at a series of meetings to attend Assembly committee sessions.

The sources said party president Yi Min-u plans to return letters of resignation to party lawmakers at a caucus today.

NKDP lawmakers recently wrote letters of resignation and deposited them with the party president as a dramatic protest against the ruling Democratic Justice Party's unilateral passage of next year's budget bill.

In yesterday's meeting, Yi Han-tong of the ruling DJP urged the main opposition NKDP to return to the Assembly unconditionally.

Floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu of the NKDP, however, demanded that the DJP guarantee the extension of the Dec. 18 operation limit for the Special Constitution Revision Committee.

As a precondition for resuming parliamentary activities, the NKDP floor leader also proposed to adopt a resolution urging the government to reduce farming households' debts.

Yi and Kim also disagreed on the proposed meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders.

Yi maintained that the opposition NKDP should return to the Assembly before the proposed meeting is realized.

However, Kim asserted that the extension of deadline for the special constitution revision committee should be guaranteed.

The opposition party has been boycotting the Assembly proceedings since early this month in protest against the majority party's unilateral action on the government budget bill for next year.

A senior DJP officeholder said yesterday that regardless of opposition responses, his party will continue deliberations in Assembly standing committees to handle various bills awaiting parliamentary action.

Touching on the constitutional issue, he reaffirmed his party's position that the opposition NKDP should immediately return to the Special Constitution Revision Committee.

He suggested that should the opposition return to the committee, the DJP may agree to the proposed extension of its Dec. 18 operation limit.

The opposition proposal for a national referendum on governmental power structure also could be discussed in the committee, he added.

The officeholder was briefing reporters on the outcome of a high-level meeting between party members and relevant government officials. Attendants at the meeting included party secretary general Yi Chun-ku and floor leader Yi Han-tong.

He also said the DJP plans to make contacts with the opposition parties to sound out their views on the proposed meeting among rival party leaders.

Meanwhile, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "We have already proposed the meeting. Whether it is realized depends on opposition attitudes."

"Works continue to foster a favorable atmosphere for the meeting. As far as I know, however, there has not been much progress," Sim added.

Unlike the DJP calling for an immediate normalization of the Assembly operation, the opposition NKDP said fullfledged negotiations between floor leaders should proceed.

NKDP president Yi Min-u said, "As I have repeatedly said, our party will never give up the Assembly operation. We can resume Assembly activities as early as tomorrow."

He, however, suggested that his party may make some demands before entering the Assembly. "I think it would be better for floor leaders of ruling and opposition parties to have full discussions over the matter for a day or two," Yi said.

The NKDP plans to hold a party caucus and a floor strategy meeting today.

DJP CONTINUES TO SEARCH FOR COMPROMISE

SK070153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u said yesterday his party has not yet given up hope for reaching compromise with the opposition in revising Constitution.

In a lecture at the party's Central Political Training Institute, No said, "We will endeavor till the last moment to realize constitutional reform by agreement."

"I hope that both ruling and opposition parties will resume dialogue at an early date," he added.

His remarks were interpreted as suggesting that the DJP would try again to resume negotiations with the main oppostion New Korea Democratic Party, before it proposes its reform bill in the National Assembly.

Referring to opposition proposals for a national referendum on governmental power structure and the disolution of the National Assembly, No charged that the NKDP has lost consistency in its policies.

Noting that he had already proposed a meeting of rival party leaders, the DJP chairman said his party is willing to hold talks with the opposition parties is still valid," he remarked.

In the meantime, party secretary general Yi Chun-ku rejected the proposal by Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, for a Chongwadae meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and rival party leaders.

"It would be desirable for rival party leaders to get together to discuss the constitutional issue. But I don't think it is necessary to hold a Chongwadae meeting," Yi said.

He reiterated his party's call for the resumption of the stalled Special Constitutional Revision Committee in the National Assembly, saying that the DJP will continue efforts to produce agreement in the parliamentary panel for the projected constitutional rewriting.

He suggested that should the opposition return to the committee, his party could agree to postpone its operation limit, originally set for Dec. 18.

MAIN OPPOSITION DECIDES TO BOYCOTT PARLIAMENT

HK110716 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 11 (AFP) -- South Korea's main opposition party said Thursday it would boycott parliament, reversing an earlier decision. New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) spokesman Hong Sa-tuk told newsmen the party leadership had decided on the boycott as a protest after the ruling majority had opened a committee session Wednesday to pass such important draft laws as the minimum wage bill without opposition deputies' being present. Yi Han-tong, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said they had waited "long enough" for the opposition's return to parliament and indicated the DJP would go ahead "alone" with the current session which is due to end in a week.

The NKDP boycotted parliament early last week after its members had been infuriated by the majority party unilaterally ramming through next year's budget.

The DJP's budget move came after the opposition had sought to hold a mass rally in a park here but had been thwarted by a massive turnout of riot police.

Early this week, the opposition party decided to return to parliament after putting off indefinitely another mass rally planned for Seoul's Olympic Stadium on Saturday. This rally was to have been aimed at pressing the opposition's demand for a popular election for the presidency before President Chon Tu-hwan steps down at the end of his term in early 1988. The current election system involves an electoral college.

PRIME MINISTER ON PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SK110137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that maintaining firm security and blocking north Korean attempts to disrupt the south would be the basis for the promotion of human rights of the Korean people.

"We however, will continue endeavors to persuade the opposition party to return to the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee to conduct negotiations again," he said.

Addressing the ceremonies marking the 38th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights at Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, No said that challenges to and violation of human rights prevailed throughout the world due to various military clashes and terrorist acts.

"The north Korean Communists are threatening the basis of survival itself, which is a prerequisite for human rights...therefore what we need to do to protect the survival and human rights of our 40 million people is consolidate our security and block in advance any north Korean attempts to disrupt the south," he stressed.

He said that human rights referred to the people's rights to freedom and happiness, and "therefore, most countries today are emphasizing the right to enjoy decent lives as well as the right to freedom.

"The government will exert efforts to guarantee to the fullest the security and the freedom of the people as well as to enhance the quality of living through the active implementation of welfare projects," he said.

He went on to say that the people should cooperate with the government in this process by firmly supporting the system of free democracy and by keeping law and order.

YI MIN-U SEEKS CARDINAL KIM'S COOPERATION

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday asked Cardinal Kim Su-hwan to cooperate in the formation of a pan-national body intended to realize the opposition cause of a direct presidential election.

Meeting with Kim at the Catholic Cathedral of Seoul Archdiocese in downtown Seoul, Yi was quoted as emphasizing the need for "democratization" and constitutional revision by interparty agreement.

According to Rep. Pak Chan-chong who was present at the meeting, Yi asked the cardinal's cooperation in the opposition-proposed pan-national body which he said is also designed to deter the ruling party formula of a cabinet system of government.

Kim was quoted as saying that constitutional revision for a direct presidential election should be achieved through interparty agreement.

He said he thinks that the ruling party will not attempt to unilaterally pass through the National Assembly its own constitutional revision bill (featuring the parliamentary cabinet system of government).

Kim expressed the wish that the ruling DJP not take any measures to that end, Pak said.

He said Yi and the Catholic primate shared the view that alleged human rights violations stem from the inadequacy of the independence of the courts.

Pak also said that they agreed that political reprisals should be eliminated from whatever type of government that the projected constitutional reform process may arrive at.

Cardinal Kim also emphasized that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, as well as deputies of President Chon Tu-hwan must abandon their ambition for power, Rep. Pak said.

SNU STUDENT ARRESTS, BOOKINGS IN 1986 CITED

SK120049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] A total of 981 students of Seoul National University [SNU] have been booked-in-connection with on and off campus demonstrations chanting anti-government and anti-American slogans this year.

Of them, 423 were placed under arrest and 143 were sent to summary courts and 306 to the disciplinary committee of the university, according to the university authorities.

The number booked is an increase of 80 over the number of students booked for the same reason the previous year overall across the nation.

In 1984, only 47 students were booked for campus unrest.

Major incidents in which university students were led away by the police are the campus rally on Feb. 4, in which 95 students were taken into custody by the police, and the seizure of the campus library on April 27, in which 28 students were led away by the police.

Twelve students were arrested by the police during the May 3 Inchon rioting, 183 in the seizure protest at Konguk University and 11 students in the street rally in Sinkil-dong, Seoul.

HUN SEN ATTENDS UNICEF VACCINATION DRIVE 11 DEC

BK111244 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh SPK December 11 -- A ceremony for advancing the vaccination drive against the children's major diseases was held at the National Stadium in Phnom Penh this morning in the presence of Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the UNICEF's 40th anniversary.

At the ceremony, Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, spoke of the importance of the protection for the health of the children who, he said, are not only the family happiness, but also a crucial source of manpower for the country. [passage omitted]

In June this year, a drive for vaccination of children was launched in Phnom Penh as a part of the enlarged programme jointly sponsored by the Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health and the UNICEF. The programme will last until 1990 and the UNICEF's contribution reaches U.S. dollars 500,000 each year.

KPRAF WEEKLY ACTIONS, THAI VIOLATIONS DETAILED

BK120715 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As in past weeks, with artillery shelling and aerial reconnaisance of our forces' positions along the border by the Thai authorities, the Pol Pot remnant bandits and the Sihanouk-Son Sann Khmer reactionary groups sheltered in Thai territory continued painstakingly to try to find ways to funnel food and ammunition into the interior of our country. The Thai authorities fired artillery barrages on 24 occasions into our positions with a total of 1,200 shells. In particular, on 28 November, the Thai forces lobbed 500 shells at our Hill 200 in only 2 hours of intensive firing. In the air, the Thai authorities used L-19, A-37, and F-5E aircraft to violate our airspace on 10 occasions, intruding from 1 to 8 km above the border junction of the three countries, Don Sar, Bar Vet, Malai, Hill 309, and the terminal of Route 56. At sea, they intruded 22 times into our waters, particularly using fishing boats to operate illegally 9 to 10 nautical miles off Kong and Tang Islands. On one occasion, a Thai warship operated 10 to 12 nautical miles off Kong Island.

Despite all these enemy activities, to welcome the forthcoming celebration of the 7 January victory and Second Youth Union Congress, our Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army swept and blocked all sabotage activities of the enemy, putting out of action 210 enemy soldiers, including 71 killed, 28 captured, and 131 forced to surrender or who voluntarily surrendered. Furthermore, we seized 88 assorted arms, 170 support shells, 52 mines, 2 compasses, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

SITTHI VIEWS RESHUFFLE IN PHNOM PENH

BK120646 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at the parliament building this morning about the reported reshuffle of senior members of the Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said the changes probably will not affect Thailand because Thailand merely monitors what occurs in Cambodia. Moreover, Thailand does not recognize the Heng Samrin government and, therefore, he would not like to comment on the reshuffle. Sitthi said people in the foreign affairs circle feel that the reshuffle will enable the administration of the Heng Samrin government to be more independent, particularly in foreign affairs. The three newly-appointed officials are well educated, leading to speculation that there is a trend toward an improved situation if the SRV withdraws its troops from Cambodia which could lead to a dialogue between the two rival Cambodian functions.

BANGKOK POST on Reshuffle

BK120529 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 86 p 6

["Kampuchean Diary" feature by Jacques Bekaret]

[Excerpts] As usual, changes in the government and the party structure of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) were announced (on Wednesday night) during laconic bulletins broadcast by the official Phnom Penh Radio. [passage omitted]

At the time of writing, without the benefit of any further comments from Phnom Penh, we can at best risk a few "educated" interpretations and provide some background about the new ministers.

It certainly does not look like a dismissal for Hun Sen. He is still the chairman of the Council of Ministers (the prime minister) and a key member of the Politburo. Kong Korm's appointment comes as no special surprise. Inside sources described him as close to Hun Sen, and his election to the Central Committee of the party in October 1985, was an indication of greater things to come.

He was born in 1941 in Kompong Cham, studied at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities in Phnom Penh before teaching in Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces. Kong Korm "joined the anti-imperialist struggle" from 1973 to 1975 but was forced to do "very heavy labour" during the Khmer Rouge years of 1975-1978.

In January 1979, he emerged as director of the Foreign Ministry's Press Division. In 1981 Kong Korm was appointed as ambassador to Hanoi, an important assignment. A year later he was back at the Foreign Ministry and soon became deputy foreign minister.

He is reportedly married and has six children. During the past few months it was Kong Korm rather than Hun Sen who met foreign visitors and journalists, and recent rumours were that he was on his way to become foreign minister. The new appointments give the impression that the Phnom Penh authorities are anxious to increase the efficiency of the various departments. One job appears to be enough for one man. Hun Sen remains of one of the most powerful men of the PRK -- if not the most powerful. He is young, intelligent, a fast learner. More so than the nominal leader, Heng Samrin.

Yos Son, a former teacher said to be in his mid-40s, like Kong Korm worked at the Foreign Ministry as head of the Press Division. He has also been in charge of the America and Western department and recently was vice chairman of the foreign relations commission of the party, where he now replaces Hun Sen as chairman.

According to an inside source, Yos Son fled to Vietnam in 1978 and started working with Hun Sen, himself a "refugee" from Democratic Kampuchea's eastern zone.

Like Kong Korm, he became a member of the party's Central Committee in October 1985.

The replacement of veteran revolutionary Chea Soth by his former deputy, Chea Chanto, comes more as a surprise. Born in 1928, Chea Soth fought the French before going to Vietnam in 1954, as did many Khmer Communists after the Geneva agreements. Chea Soth is a member of the Politburo and has still been mentioned in official news reports after December 3. He was among the personalities present at Pochentong airport on December 10, to welcome the Kampuchean delegation led by National Assembly president Chea Sim upon its return from Albania.

The new minister of planning is said to be in his mid-40s and first appeared in news reports as director of the Phnom Penh People's Bank in 1980. A cadre from the Finance Ministry, he is the first vice chairman of the national bank of the PRK and has been an alternate member of the Central Committee since October 1985.

The most substantial change appears to be at the Ministry of Defence. Koy Buntha is the third person to be in charge of this key ministry since 1979. The first holder of the post, Pen Sovan, was purged in December 1981.

The out-going minister, Bou Thang, is another communist veteran. He fought within the ranks of the Khmer Issarak (the communist guerrillas of the early '50s). Bou Thang, a member of the Tampon minority, was born in Rattanakiri province. In 1954 he went to Vietnam, officially joining the Communist Party in 1964. He returned to Kampuchea in 1970. According to his official biography, by the end of 1974 he left the Pol Pot group and "went down into a movement together with all the fraternal pure revolutionary cadres and commanded a basic level unit (in the northeastern zone of Kampuchea, according to Stephen Heder) against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group."

After January 1979 he became chairman of propaganda and instruction. Following the removal of Pen Sovan, Bou Thang became the minister of defence. He is a member of the Politburo and still is the chairman of the "Proselytation Commission."

It is of course tempting to see his removal as defence minister as a penalty for the poor performance, so far, of the PRK Armed Forces.

The new minister, Koy Buntha, born in 1952 in Kompong Cham province, is a member of the National Assembly for Battambang -- a province where since 1979 he was in charge of the militia and was secretary of the party. He left the Pol Pot group in 1973, and either went to Vietnam or joined the anti-Khmer Rouge communist resistance in Kampuchea.

Koy Buntha became a member of the Central Committee in October 1985 (at the occasion of the party's Fifth Congress) and by the end of the same year -- following party criticisms of the PRKAF's performance -- replaced Soy Keo as Chief of Staff of the PRK Armed Forces.

The state of the PRKAF has been a constant worry for the Phnom Penh -- and Hanoi -- leadership. The PRKAF trace their roots to the anti-colonial Khmer Issarak, officially founded in June 1951. The embryo of the PRKAF came from Khmer communists who fled to Vietnam in 1954 and those who came to Vietnam after Pol Pot took over full control of the party, in 1977 and 1978.

As late as February 1986, the army review KANGTOAP PADEVOAT (Revolutionary Army) wrote that "a small number of units still do not have clear understanding of their role and duties -- political and specialised knowledge is still weak. More importantly, cadres in these units still possess inadequate revolutionary character. Therefore, the results of their work do not respond to the goals set by the fifth party Congress concerning their task of firmly building localities."

Party leaders, in unpublicised talks with Army commanders and party cadres, have, since the beginning of the year, insisted on the importance of building the grass roots support for the army and complained about the lack of vigilance against the "enemy's schemes."

Most military specialists agree that the PRKAF is still a weak force, badly trained, lacking the spirit and will to fight. Relations with the Vietnamese army units in Kampuchea have been frequently tense, marred by several confirmed cases of mutiny.

'EXCERPTS' OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

BK120155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 86 p 7

["Excerpts" of speech by Thailand Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand in Bangkok 11 December]

[Text] To many, particularly in the Western eyes, Thailand's internal policies may appear perennially unstable. To you trained observers, the facts are usually more intricate. Thais have their own peculiar way of dealing with political crises and problems which seem to have sometimes confounded even the most acute students of Thai politics.

You have to look beyond changes in government to our track record of consistent adherence to international obligations and our constant improvement of policy and its implementation. In addition, you will probably agree that Thailand is fortunate to be blessed with the most cherished institution which has been the bedrock of stability in this country.

I am referring, of course, to the Monarchy. Thus, I am confident that we will be able to solve the short and medium-term problems before us, be they political, economic or otherwise.

Our goal is to develop a democratic and prosperous society. We shall continually work to ensure that the democratic process takes firm root in Thai political culture. Likewise, we are determined to expend every effort to secure a firm and balance agricultural and industrial base for Thailand by the turn of the century.

In order for the country to proceed along this chartered course, Thailand's external envirnoment must be conducive to our national security and economic development. Towards this end, this Government has identified certain priority tasks. These include the promoting of conditions for peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and improving in concert with others the international economic environment favourable to the expansion of international commerce and our own economic development.

I am referring specifically to the ongoing efforts to develop a strong and cohesive ASEAN; orderly and mutually beneficial relations with our neighbors and the external powers; and the liberal international trading system whereby fair and open economic activities may be pursued.

As you all know, the top leaders of the six ASEAN nations will have their third summit meeting in December next year at Manila. The summit is to examine the record of ASEAN cooperation, to assess its potential and to chart its future course in political and economic cooperation.

For the past two decades, ASEAN has served the various needs and interests of its members adequately. Successive Thai governments have pronounced the cooperation with ASEAN as a cornerstone of the country's foreign policy. The past decade, since the last summit in Kuala Lumpur in 1977, has witnessed several major changes which have significantly affected ASEAN and its member countries.

Our leaders need to collectively devise appropriate responses to the new circumstances. Such responses, especially those addressing the economic challenges affecting the future directions of ASEAN, will cover a comprehenisve spectrum of issues involving a cross-section of the government and private sectors.

The agenda before us will cover both issues related to intra-ASEAN relations as well as those with other nations. In short, we place great emphasis on promoting stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

Much will depend, of course, on the readiness on the part of the respective ASEAN members to demonstrate their political will and exercise necessary political commitment, particularly in times when these countries are encountering, in varying degrees, common crucial economic crises and challenges.

In our continuing effort to develop better understanding and, consequently, more beneficial relations with our neighbors, the Kampuchean problem remains a major stumbling block. Realistically, it is difficult to envisage a solution to this very complex problem in the immediate future.

Vietnam on its part has been advertising that it will settle the problem and withdraw militarily from Kampuchea by 1990, or about four years from now. But looking at Vietnam's continued failure to subjugate the Kampuchean people and the growing viability of the Kampuchean resistance makes one wonder if the Vietnamese pronouncement is credible.

Furthermore, Vietnam's economic health, by Hanoi's own admission, is in deep trouble, compounded by Vietnam's isolation from the international community as a result of its mistaken Kampuchean policy. Such a situation hardly aids Hanoi's ambition to speed up its attempted fait accompli in Kampuchea.

In the meantime, Vietnam's principal backer, the Soviet Union, the so-called Vladivostok initiative notwithstanding, has shown little or no inclination to help resolve the problem by continuing to adopt a non-involvement stance.

Nevertheless, I believe there are some encouraging prospects for an eventual settlement. I think that the Hanoi leadership, when meeting at the Sixth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress in mid-December (this Monday), ought to do herself a big favour by posing for her own scrutiny the following questions:

Is the current policy of assuming for herself the big brother's role in dealing with the other two Indochinese countries accruing more benefits or losses? Can Hanoi continue forever to ignore the security interests of others while insisting on maximising its own at others' expenses? How long will Hanoi continue to flout the internationally-sanctioned rules governing interstate relations and go on paying the penalty of being an international pariah as well as impoverishing her people? I believe that all countries in the region can live in peace by acknowledging and respecting the inter-dependence of security.

Thailand sincerely hopes that the Vietnamese Communist Party's Congress which will be convened in a few days would set a new stage for the peaceful coexistence between Vietnam and her neighbours by abandoning the futile dreams of creating an Indochina Federation by coercion, and concentrating on the tasks of economic development to lift Vietnam from the status of one of the least developed countries in the world.

Turning now to our northeastern neighbour, Laos, the recent visit to Vientiane by the Thai delegation led by the Prime Minister's adviser, Dr Arun Phanuphong, is a step forward in improving Thai-Laotian relations. As our kin and brother from time immemorial, the Laotian people have always had a special place in our hearts. We, therefore, will do what we can to facilitate the economic well-being of the Laotian people.

We will seek to maintain and strengthen the ties between our two peoples. We will be open to any proposals for joint endeavours that would bring mutual prosperity and peace to people on both sides of the Mekong River.

We hope that in spite of the understandable constraints that at present circumscribe her freedom of action, Laos will join with Thailand in realising our common objective to make the Mekong a river of peace and friendship between our two countries.

The next sphere of external environment, the developments in which could impact on Thailand's security and economic development, is the configuration of power in Southeast Asia. At present a rough distribution of power prevails in the region.

On the one hand there are those who seek to expand their influence or to project their power: Vietnam on land and the Soviet Union by sea. On the other hand there is ASEAN which aspires to ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality], the United States which seeks to maintain her role in preserving peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and China which is concerned with the protection of her southern flank.

Kampuchea happens to be in the vortex, in which all interface. Kampuchea, therefore, will be the crucible, out of which a new configuration of power in this region would emerge. How the Kampuchean question is settled will determine the distribution of power in Southeast Asia for the years to come.

Since rivalry among the major powers in Southeast Asia is detrimental to regional stability, Thailand would seek to undertake in cooperation with her ASEAN friends to minimise such rivalry by influencing the development of a favourable configuration of power in this region.

In this connection, our task is two-fold: first, to seek to ensure that a balance of interests among the major powers exists in Southeast Asia; second, to induce the powers to agree among themselves to observe a code of conduct to order their relations with each other and with the countries in the region.

Thailand will be active in coordination with our ASEAN friends in our joint endeavours to minimise the impact of extra-regional powers' rivalry on Southeast Asia.

The present Government is certainly aware of the structural changes going on in the world economy which impact Thailand. Thus, we are pursuing the course of structural adjustment as prescribed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. If Thailand is successful in achieving its own structural adjustment, it is possible that our economic growth rate could be six to seven per cent instead of the projected five to six per cent. If that is the case, Thailand could become an industrial country by the 1990s.

The economic mission of Thailand's foreign policy is therefore to influence the external economic environment of Thailand to develop in such a way as to facilitate Thailand's structural adjustment. In this connection, we have done and shall do the following:

-- First, deal with the agricultural subsidies which have exacerbated the problem of low commodity prices brought about by excess supply. Thailand hosted the Phatthaya meeting of non-subsidising countries which later formed the Cairns Group f 14, which played a key role on the issue of agriculture at the GATT ministerial meeting in Punta del Este.

Through this group, Thailand's interests were articulated and effectively advanced. We will continue to play an active role through this group during the Uruguay Round to seek increased discipline in agricultural trade and the elimination and reduction of agricultural subsidies within an agreed time frame.

-- Second, fight protectionism which, if permitted to rise unobstructed, would strangle our export industry, which is the key vehicle of the structural adjustment of the Thai economy.

The Uruguay Round again will be the focal point of our cooperation with other developing countries to liberalise and expand world trade, including improvement of access to markets, and to increase the responsiveness of the multilateral trading system to the evolving international economic environment.

-- Third, search for additional markets for our exports especially in the socialist and developing countries in order to improve our terms of trade and circumvent the protectionist problem.

My recent trip to China and projected visits to Africa and Eastern Europe next year are part of this effort to find access to additonal markets for Thai exports. In this connection, Thailand is willing to trade with all countries, irrespective of differences in ideology and political and economic system.

-- Fourth, aggressively promote Thai interests and understanding of our political and economic situation in selected countries in order to maintain and to expand market access for Thai exports. The obvious example is the U.S. which is now Thailand's biggest market.

Recently, when our exports under the GSP [General System of Preferences] programme faced possible reduction, the Government was successful in negotiating with the U.S. authorities to maintain our market access to the U.S. As Thailand's trade problem with the U.S. has just begun only a few years ago, we are just beginning to grasp intricacies of the complex network of relationships between the U.S. domestic industries, Congress and Administration. But we are learning quickly how to defend and promote our economic interests in the U.S.

-- Fifth, expand and employ our embassies abroad as effective instruments of our economic diplomacy, facilitating and supporting our private sector in penetrating foreign markets.

We will seek to bring about closer cooperation and coordination among various representatives of different ministries and agencies abroad in order to create a unified team which would implement an integrated approach to a particular country combining export, investment, tourism and finance aspects together and spearheading by the political arm of the embassy.

Our aim is to efficiently utilise scarce resources by preventing duplication of efforts caused by bureaucratic rivalry and to create an effective country team and promote all aspects of Thailand's national interests.

Sitthi on USSR Visit

BK120311 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night he will visit the Soviet Union next year, probably in May.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who revealed the decision after a speech he delivered at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand, said details of his visit are being worked out.

The decision to visit Moscow followed recent invitations made by Soviet Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin.

ACM Sitthi is expected to meet his counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze during the visit although it is uncertain whether he will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

In April, the ministry said ACM Sitthi would visit Moscow at the end of this year.

In his speech last night, ACM Sitthi said he did not think the communist threat or insurgency in Thailand is as bad as has been portrayed by the military.

In recent weeks, Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has said the communist threat in Thailand, particularly in urban areas, had increased, and posed a security threat to the country.

"The insurgency has been reduced to a level that poses no real security threat to Thailand at present," the minister said.

However, he said he was worried that internal economic problems resulting in poverty and dissatisfaction could be exploited by the Communists to create divisions within the country.

ACM Sitthi said even then he did not think that the level of insurgency would return to the same level as in the past.

"I don't think that it is a big threat and I think we can solve it although it can be a problem if we are careless," ACM Sitthi said.

Asked to comment on the next steps to be taken in Thai-Lao relations, the minister said time is needed for confidence building.

Thailand will be observing how border relations progress and will see if Laos stops its propaganda attacks, as requested by the Thai delegation that visited Vientiane recently.

Editorial on Sitthi Speech

BK120327 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 86 p 6

["Post Opinion": "Sitthi Offers Fresh Hope for the Future"]

[Text] Peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world at large are inexorably linked to our country's well-being as it strives towards development, both in political and economic terms. This was the message conveyed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night in one of his most important foreign policy addresses since his return to office in last July's general election. The present situation, however, remains as fluid as ever. The war continues in Indochina with increasing rivalry being detected among the major powers active in the region, while the deterioration in world trade is having its effects on Thailand. Thus, according to ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, the thrust of Thai foreign policy is threefold, namely: Bringing about conditions which will be conducive to the resolution of the Kampuchean problem, the development of a favourable configuation of power in the region, as well as the restructuring of the Thai economy which will be in line with the external economic environment.

It is obvious that the Foreign Minister has set a tremendous task for himself and it would be impossible to achieve all his stated objectives overnight. But it does provide confirmation that Thailand has not been out of touch with developments around us. Slowly but surely we have begun to diversify into areas which had previously been ignored, but where the benefits are more than substantial. Indeed, Thailand alone is in a position to act as an intermediary between all the major powers, especially between China and the Soviet Union, which hold the key to peace in this region. So far Thailand has yet to utilise this potential to the fullest extent.

On the other hand, the restructuring of the Thai economy may be easier said than done. This would require the cooperation of all branches of Government and the Foreign Ministry alone will not be able to handle it by itself. Yet it is interesting to note in this regard that the initiative should come from elsewhere as the Foreign Ministry's role is traditionally in security and political affairs. It is admirable that ACM Sitthi should want to look into the possiblity but, at the same time, he must also understand the limitations. For restructuring the economy must mean more than finding markets for Thai products or fighting the rising tide of protectionism and cut-throat competition in world trade.

Of all the objectives, the development of mutually-beneficial relations with our neighbours to the East seems the most promising, considering the present situation in Indochina. Some positive steps have already been taken towards Laos and they should not stop there. Certainly the Foreign Minister will not fail to take note of the thunder out of Kampuchea which came in the form of the shake-up in Phnom Penh. The sacking of the men in charge of foreign affairs, defence and planning indicates that the regime is in trouble and possibly undergoing the same experience as another Russian proxy state -- Afghanistan -- where Babrak Karmal was thrown out of office last month.

It is therefore timely that ACM Sitthi has called upon Vietnam to reconsider its stance on Kampuchea. Although he did not need to spell it out in so many words, the clear inference was there that Thailand would be willing to respond if Hanoi should act accordingly.

All indications are that things are looking up for Thailand and for peace in Southeast Asia generally. Right now it is a question of setting priorities as Thailand cannot possibly pursue all its far-reaching objectives at the same if it hopes to make them all truly effective.

ARMY RADIO ON CHAWALIT MEETING ON BUDGET

BK111601 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

["Sayamanusati" program]

[Text] As you may have already learned from the newspaper, Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut invited the House Budget Scrutiny Committee to a meeting at the Army Hall on 9 December at 1030 in order to listen to the Army's clarifications on its 1987 budget proposals. You must have also read that on 18 November the House Budget Scrutiny Committee cut 4 million baht from the 289.8-million baht budget proposed by the Army, and on 22 November in response to the Defense Ministry's request for a 53 million baht increase, the majority in the house committee approved an increase of 12 million baht for the Army's secret fund.

You may think like others that the Army commander invited the Budget Scrutiny Committee for a meeting on 9 December in order to tell it not to cut the Army secret fund. Our program today would like to report to you about the meeting between the house comittee and the Army. The Army was represented by the Army commander himself as well as a group of senior officers to explain to the committee all the details about the spending of the Army's secret fund.

The meeting between the House Budget Scrutiny Committee and the Army panel was reported to be cordial and friendly and in an atmosphere of understanding. They have tackled all problems and thrashed out all misunderstandings. The Army chief told the committee, which has representatives from all political parties, that the country has been using a large part of the budget for the national defense. He told the committee that he is willing to explain to it in detail how the Army spends any of its overt or covert funds. As an example of its heavy expense, the Army cited the operation to push the intruders out of O Bok Pass in Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, a few months ago. For that operation, the Army used both personnel and a large amount of weapons. In order to prepare for the mission, heavy artillery were fired to harass the intruders. The Army chief said about 4,000 artillery rounds were used for that operation. As each round costs about 38,000 baht, you can figure out how much it cost to fire all those rounds. And we can never predict how many more times we will have to cope with such an intrusion. That was part of the conversation yesterday.

Dear listeners, the Army commander told the committee frankly that the Army had initially requested an annual budget of 342 million baht for the secret fund. The figure was the result of the Army's careful study of the overall political situation. Securitywise, although the situation has changed for the better as a result of the implementation of Policy Orders 66/23 and 47/29 of the Office of the Prime Minister, there are still developments for which we must be watchful, especially during the coming dry season. We must be vigilant along our borders, especially the eastern border where the other side may violate our sovereignty any time.

Dear listeners, the Army always upholds the royal warning that we must be combat ready if we wish to have peace. For that, we must be ready in terms of personnel, field support, and weapons. This requires a large budget. This is the reason why the Army requested from the Defense Ministry a budget of 342 million baht for the secret fund. It explained to the ministry that the figure was the result of a careful study to make it as economical as possible. The Army is also a part of the country. As a member of the family, the Army must be economical too if the country does not have enough money. The country needs the money first for matters of priority.

The Army realizes that the country does not have a big budget. It therefore has tried to make itself small in order to cope with a small budget. It is trying to improve the efficiency and expand responsibilities of soldiers and army officials. It is also trying to make full use of technology for this purpose. The Army commander told the House Budget Scrutiny Committee that he accepted the Army budget cut to 289 million baht as he understood the situation. Concerning the 4-million baht cut by the house committee, the Army too accepted it as it realized the important role played by the committee in protecting the interests of the nation. As for the Army's request through the Defense Ministry on 22 November to make a reservation for deliberation on a 53-million baht increase for the secret fund, the Army resorted to proper procedures and the amount requested is the same as in the original budget proposal. The proposal represents the Army's need based on its strategic evaluation. The Army chief said the Army spent its money honorably for national defense and security within the scope it was given.

The invitation for a meeting with the committee was not aimed at causing a fight over different views for the sake of winning. Neither did the Army want to get an increased budget. The Army only wished to reach an understanding with the committee over the realities regarding the Army's duties and its needs for protecting our beloved country.

Dear listeners, after the explanation by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the honorable members of the committee present expressed their satisfaction and understanding. Former deputy prime minister and leader of the Community Action Party, Bunchu Rotchanasathian, even said he was relieved after hearing the explanation by the Army commander. He admitted that after such an open explanation by the Army chief, the committee members only had to accept the truth with sincerity. The committee has to be careful when studying the budget because the country has to spend conservatively on several national development projects. The committee did not want to cause trouble for the Army, but it still entertained several unclear concepts. Bunchu Rotchanasathian also said that the words secret fund do not sound good. As he used to deal with it, he realizes that secret fund only means the fund for which normal spending procedures are not followed. He proposed that it should be called the special fund rather than the secret fund.

Several committee members said that the meeting has enabled the Army to reach a better understanding with the legislative branch. The members of the committee who were present at the meeting also wished to learn about the facts so that they could report to the other 300 MP's what the Army is doing.

Several other committee members expressed sympathy for the Army which had to use money budgeted for the welfare of soldiers for other purposes. They asked after learning from the Army chief about the Army's spending whether the Army will want more than the 12 million baht increase it got from the 53-million baht request. They realized that the sum was rather small compared with what the Army really needs. The Army chief however told them that he sought a meeting with them not because he wants to ask for more money. It is up to the committee to decide budget allocations. He said no matter how much it gets, the Army will have to cope with the funds allocated. Anyway, he hoped that all agencies spend economically and that their allocations are also trimmed, not only that of the Army.

Dear listeners, based on sincerity, amity, and a constructive attitude for the country, we will be able to clear all the problems in our work for the common whole. King Rama VI said that one can best serve his country by doing his proper duty as well as possible.

ATHIT ON NECESSITY FOR ARMY SECRET FUND

BK120759 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Dec 86 p 36

[Text] Former Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek this morning said the Army's secret fund should not be viewed as a conflict between Parliament and the military.

His remarks came after being presented with a top decoration of honour by the Navy Council due to his past support for the Navy while he was the supreme commander of the armed forces. The presentation ceremony was held at his Kesakomol Residence.

Gen Athit, who is also a senator, said the Army's responsibility for national security and defence is wellknown to be a heavy one.

At the same time, the House Budget Scrutiny Committee has the responsibility to look after the suitability of the allocations of the national budget, he added.

"Under democratic rules, I think a difference of opinion is normal. We need to consider everything with reason. I believe that if the committee was reasonable enough in making the cut (to the Army's secret fund) the military would not object to it," said the former army commander-in-chief.

"With regards to the maintenance of security along the borders, we need to be alert at all the times [as published] since we do not know in advance what would happen and when," he said.

In the case of an intrusion by motor-vehicles [as published] across the border the enemy can make it to the country's capital in three or four hours, Gen Athit said, stressing the need to strengthen border defences.

"To do this, we need to have a fund. I am saying this as I used to be responsible for national defence. Even [though] I am now outside, I still have the same view as before," Gen Athit said.

He said that under a democratic system, the voice of the majority must be observed. "Whatever is decided by the majority must be accepted and the issue should be no longer a controversy," Gen Athit added.

ATHIT REVEALS 'UNTOLD' COUP STORIES IN INTERVIEW

BK120745 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Former Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek revealed many behind-the-scene incidents and untold stories behind the April 1 abortive coup and the 1985's ill-fated September 9 coup in a taped television interview which will be aired Monday.

Gen Athit also announced that he has not yet washed his hands off politics but will accept the leadership of any good political party if offered.

Gen Athit last week spoke to TV personalities Arunrot Liamthong and Praphat Saralum in a taped interview which will be broadcast on Channel 5's program "Kret Chiwit Khong Dang" (Extracts from the lives of well-known personalities) on Monday at 10:50 pm [1550 GMT].

He also spoke of the protest over the Government's Royal decrees which later forced the government to dissolve Parliament.

Asked whether he would enter politics, Gen Athit said that he has not washed his hands off politics but would accept an invitation to head any good political party. But he stressed that he was not a statesman.

Gen Athit also disclosed why he had to wear a hat upon his return from his extended trip abroad following his retirement at the end of August 1986. He also revealed the nature of a gift for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon which he bought during his overseas travel.

VNA REJECTS THAI CHARGE OF BORDER SHELLING

BK111653 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Dec 86

["V.N.A. statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 11 -- According to foreign sources, a spokesman of the Thai Marines said that in the four days from Dec. 3, Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea fired at the outposts of Thailand's Marines near the Thai-Kampuchean border and on Dec. 4 during another clash near the border, three Thai Marines were wounded.

A spokesman of the Thai Army said that on Dec 6, Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea fired 52 mortar shells on a town in Trat Province of Thailand.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject the above ill-intentioned fabrications.

HANOI UPDATES CENTRAL PROVINCES FLOOD DAMAGE

BK111031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The recent tropical depression has spawned heavy rains from Quang Nam-Danang to Thuan Hai, sweeping away many houses and submerging ricefields, water conservation projects, and roads. According to reports by the Ministry of Water Conservancy, some 330,000 cubic meters of earth and rock were washed away from water conservancy projects in Quang Nam-Danang, including 250,000 cubic meters from the level-1 canal of the Chi Linh Water Reservoir; and some 29,000 hectares of rice were submerged. In Nghia Binh Province, more than 60 small water conservation projects were put out of commission, and dozens of sea dike sections collapsed, with a total of more than 98,000 cubic meters of earth and rock washed away. More than 10,000 hectares of rice in Tu Nghia and Son Tinh Districts and Qui Nhon city were innundated. In Phu Khanh Province, some 29,000 hectares of rice were submerged, including 6,000 hectares of newly transplanted winter-spring rice.

To rapidly overcome the consequences of rains and waterlogging the provinces of Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh have guided cooperatives to urgently reap the already ripened 10th-month rice, immediately transplant the winter-spring rice, and especially to retransplant all the destroyed winter-spring and 10th-month rice areas; and have mobilized capital, supplies, and labor to urgently drain floodwaters and promptly repair the damaged water conservation projects and pumps for use again in the current winter-spring crop season. In the spirit of self-reliance, the various districts and cooperatives have helped out one another with supplies and seed to ensure transplantation of the winter-spring rice in excess of the area plan.

RADIO STATION TO RELAY BROADCASTS ON CONGRESS

BK111344 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Due to the terrain characteristics and conditions of our country, the transmissions of the Voice of Vietnam Radio station cannot reach listeners countrywide. Consequently, to ensure that people countrywide will be able to watch the sixth party congress, the Vietnam Radio and Television Broadcast Committee recommends that all provincial and city radio stations relay all the live broadcasts of the Voice of Vietnam stations, specifically the opening and closing sessions.

People in the provinces must be notified in advance of the dates and times of the broadcast relays, so they will know and listen when the Voice of Vietnam issues an official announcement.

When selecting relaying waves appropriate to the locations of the stations, attention must be paid to the following points: South of Hanoi, the orignal relay wave is mainly 31 meters or 10060 kHz, the alternate wave is 41 meters or 7416 kHz; and north of Hanoi, the original relay wave is mainly 49 meters or 6450 kHz, the alternate wave is 50 meters or 5920 kHz.

If the transmitting and broadcasting locations of stations are more than 500 meters apart as the crow flies, the original relay wave may be 440 meters when the wave of the radio station and the original relay wave are not close to each other.

The authorities of all provinces, cities, and special zones are requested to organize well the transmission of relay broadcasts in coordination with the Voice of Vietnam, in order to enable the people throughout the country to listen to the live broadcasts, as well as other broadcasts, of the Voice of Vietnam on the party congress.

AUSTRALIA

MORE ON USSR-VANUATU FISHING TALKS IN SYDNEY

BK120755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu has agreed in principle to allow Soviet vessels to fish within its 320-kilometer exclusive economic zone and to use its port facilities. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, understands that after talks in Sydney this week between senior officials of the Soviet Union and Vanuatu the only outstanding issue is the access fee to be paid by Moscow.

Watson said all other issues have been resolved and a draft fishing agreement prepared. According to a member of the Vanuatu delegation, differences over the fee are not great, but will need to be discussed further.

Our correspondent understands that another round of negotiations will be held early in the new year.

Two months ago, the Soviet Union's fishing access agreement with Kiribati collapsed when Moscow's representatives refused to renew for another year at the old price of $1.7 million. Earlier this week, during a visit to Canberra, Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr Sela Molisa, said the Soviets would be given fishing rights and shore-based facilities if they were prepared to make a substantial contribution to his country's economy.

Our correspondent understands that the agreement reached this week in Sydney does give the Soviet vessels access to Vanuatu's fishing grounds and ports for replenishment and maintenance. He says that whether it also includes landing rights for Soviet aircraft is uncertain.

BULGARIAN WEIGHTLIFTER DEPARTS FOR TURKEY

BK120649 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bulgarian world weightlifting chamption Naum Shalamanov is on a flight bound for Turkey after leaving Australia early today. The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra has confirmed that the 19-year old weightlifter, Mr Shalamanov, left the country on a Qantas flight shortly after midnight.

Earlier, Turkish Foreign Ministry officials in the capital, Ankara, said they had accepted a request from Mr Shalamanov, who is an ethnic Turk, for political asylum because he had complained of oppression against Bulgaria's ethnic Turk minority. Meanwhile, the Bulgarian consul general in Australia has also been seeking answers from the federal government over the affair.

This story from the Radio Australia reporter in Canberra, (Will Atkins):

[Begin recording] Bulgaria's consul general in Australia, Mr (Dimitrov), called at the Foreign Affairs Department this morning to discuss the Shalamanov issue. Mr (Dimitrov) spoke to officials from the department's Eastern European section for about 20 minutes. A department spokesman said later that Mr (Dimitrov) had been told that Australia could not interfere with the right of Shalamanov to leave the country if he wanted to. The weightlifter was questioned by federal police and examined to make sure he was not drugged before he left for Turkey early this morning.

The Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Australia had never really become involved, but had sat on the sidelines and now the issue is considered all over. [end recording]

Diplomat Cricitizes Australia

BK120928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] In the aftermath of the defection in Melbourne of champion Bulgarian weightlifter Naum Shalamanov, his country has criticized Australia and Turkey over the incident. The criticism follows confirmation by the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra that the 18-year old weightlifter had boarded a Qantas flight early today bound for London from where he would go to Turkey.

Earlier, Turkish Foreign Ministry officials in the capital, Ankara, said they had accepted a request from Shalamanov for political asylum. However, the affair has provoked a strongly worded diplomatic protest from Bulgarian officials in Sydney. This story from a Radio Australia reporter, David Kennedy:

[Begin recording] A 3-page statement from the Bulgarian consul general in Sydney claimed that Turkey had effectively carried out a politically motivated kidnapping using the good services of Australian citizens of Turkish origin. It said this had clearly been done with the knowledge and approval of Australian authorities whose apparent reluctance to render assistance to Bulgarian officials reflected on their obligations toward Shalamanov's security. The statement said their apprehension that the weightlifter had been subjected to manipulation by his protectors and the senior diplomat added that Sofia would undoubtedly make a direct protest to Ankara. [sentence as heard]

The diplomat also said the Shalamanov was not an ethnic Turk and produced a booklet showing that the weightlifter had been among prominent people to restore Bulgarian names in the aftermath of centuries of Turkish occupation. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

STATEMENT REAFFIRMS DEFENSE TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

HK120855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Wellington, Dec 12 (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of New Zealand and Australia reaffirmed in a joint-statement Friday that the close defence relationship between the two countries would be maintained.

The statement came at the end of three days of what the two ministers, Bill Hayden of Australia and David Lange of New Zealand (who is also the New Zealand premier), described as "very useful and friendly discussions," covering trans-Tasman, regional and international issues. The two ministers said that the real strength of the defence connections "lies in our recognition that we share joint strategic concerns especially in the South Pacific region." The ministers said that the two governments had "clearly differing policies," over nuclear warship port calls "but these differences have not, and will not, prevent us from working closely together to further our common defence interests."

The statement followed what is described as media speculation about differences on defence issues between the two countries on defence and security questions.

The ministers said in their statement that trans-Tasman defence relations "required ... no major initiatives." "We will continue to develop the close relationship we have enjoyed in the past, continue to maintain our very close relationship through combined exercises, sharing intelligence, maintaining inter-operability of defence equipment and in cooperating with surveillance flights."

The ministers said that the two governments "acknowledge that they can achieve more together than they can separately."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK121038 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Wingti, has announced a major reshuffle of his cabinet with 11 ministries affected including foreign affairs and finance planning.

The new foreign minister is the forest minister, Mr Ted Diro, who replaces Mr Legu Vagi.

In another major move, Sir Julius Chan takes over trade and industry portfolio and relinquishes finance and planning.

MOKHTAR ON SUPPORT FOR CALEDONIA INDEPENDENCE

BK111215 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP) -- Indonesia has expressed its strongest-ever support for the independence of New Caledonia from the French and hopes that Paris "will not be angry" with the Indonesian stance.

The Indonesian position was reaffirmed Friday by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, two days after the United Nations General Assembly -- in a sharp setback for France -- declared New Caledonia a non-self-governing territory subject to U.N. decolonization procedures.

Mokhtar who had stated the Indonesian position on the matter at the U.N. told a news conference that Jakarta "reversed its position on New Caledonia after Paris altered its policy" which sought advantages for French settlers in the southern Pacific country.

"We were more neutral when a French proposal (on New Caledonia's future) was still balanced. But when Paris altered its stance in favor of the (French) immigrants, we certainly had to return to our principle of supporting the ethnic groups. France should not be angry...," he stated. "Pacific countries are happy with our stance because they have now got a big friend."

Indonesia had earlier said it fully supported the aspirations of Kanaks seeking the independence of their homeland, adding that Jakarta would like to see the other ethnic groups in New Caledonia get the same rights and privileges as those for the Kanaks when the colony gets independence. "So our policy is always very reasonable," said the minister. He denied, however, that the Indonesian stance was motivated by the fact that there are many Indonesian descendants living in New Caledonia.

Mokhtar further said Vanuatu, which had repeatedly attacked Indonesia over East Timor integration, had changed its mind.

Asked if Jakarta had expected such a development before expressing its stance on New Caledonia, Mokhtar said "it was accidental." "It happened by accident," he repeated, adding: "We had not issued statements in anticipation of Vanuatu's support on East Timor. However, it appears to have matched perfectly with their aspirations...they also are supporters of Kanaks. [passage omitted]

MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SATELLITE LAUNCHING

BK091543 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Indonesia has again stressed the importance of the punctual launching of its Palapa B-2P communications satellite. State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie said this to newsmen in Jakarta today after receiving a courtesy call from U.S. Republican Senator Daniel Evans. Habibie said the Palapa B-2P satellite is very important to Indonesia because without the Democratic Satellite Communications System, the government's efforts to unify the country as a single political, economic, and adminstrative entity may not be successful.

Habibie also briefed the U.S. visitor on Indonesia's energy policy, which gives high priority to the creation of energy resources from hydro, coal, geothermal, gas, and nuclear powers.

CEASE-FIRE HOLDS; DEMONSTRATION NEAR SUBIC BASE

HK111535 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 11 (AFP) -- Day two of an ongoing 60-day Christmas ceasefire passed peacefully across the Philippines Thursday with the government offering a general amnesty, while armed communist guerrillas showed off their might in a town west of here.

Chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said talks on a possible political settlement with the National Democratic Front (NDF), which represents the insurgents, would start here Saturday with a proposed amnesty. Mr Guingona said an "amnesty program with honor" for the rebels will top the four-point agenda to be proposed by the government, which would also include a package of major social and economic reforms -- some of them covering rebel proposals "within the limits of the constitution," he said. The NDF represents 12 rebel groups, including the Communist Party and the estimated 23,000-strong NPA. It took four months of often stormy negotiations to forge the first truce.

Mr Guingona also took a news conference that the ceasefire "seems to be holding," describing the shooting of a left-wing marcher hours after Wednesday's truce as an isolated incident.

Armed Forces headquarters here said no fighting was reported since the start of the first negotiated truce in Asia's most active insurgency took hold in the battle zones at noon local time Wednesday.

The communist New People's Army (NPA) made an unprecedented show of strength in Samal, a small town of Bataan Province, west of Manila and about 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the Subic Bay Naval Base, the largest U.S. overseas military installation. About 80 fatigue-clad insurgents brandished U.S. and Soviet-made rifles, sang the communist anthem and chanted "Revolution" in a delayed ceremony marking the start of the truce. There were no police and military men in sight during the demonstration, which rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said was almost certain to raise a protest from the government panel.

Alice Villadolid, spokeswoman for the government negotiators, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they had not received "any report of a hostile incident in Bataan." But Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos said the Samal ceremony was a "provocative incident" that violated the ceasefire agreement. "It was obvious in this particular incident in Bataan that this is a populated area," Gen Ramos said in a late-night talk-show over a privately-run television station here. Under the truce, armed rebels are not allowed into such areas. And Defense Minister Rafael Ileto warned that the military may have to withdraw its support to the accord if it feels that the NPA "have increased their size, made their organization stronger, collected more arms." "If we will have lost in the peace process, so we might have to give it up," the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying.

President Corazon Aquino meanwhile led civilian, military and church leaders at a prayer gathering in the capital to offer thanks for the truce.

Leaders of the march in which a left-wing supporter was killed have meanwhile accused right-wing vigilantes of the shooting, but no suspects have been arrested and the rebels have not filed a complaint, a military official said.

At his news conference, Mr Guingona reiterated government refusal of a coalition with the rebels, a demand the insurgents have recently played down. Mr Guingona said many of the NDF's demands were already embodied in a draft constitution to be submitted to a national vote on February 2. Mrs Aquino has staked the future of her nine-month-old government on its approval.

The communists have been pushing for a drastic land reform program that would apportion large agricultural estates to tenants, the removal of the two major U.S. military bases in the country and a purge of alleged "fascist" members of the military.

ILETO CHARGES COMMUNISTS VIOLATED CEASE-FIRE

HK120622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileto Friday accused communist rebels of violating a precarious ceasefire by bringing 80 armed guerrillas to a town near the U.S. Subic Naval Base west of here Thursday. It was the first accusation of a violation by either side regarding the 60-day truce that took effect Wednesday.

"That particular incident is a very clear violation of the agreement," Mr. Ileto, a retired general who replaced sacked Juan Ponce Enrile, told a luncheon of the influential American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines.

"We hope that the public are being aware of this," he said. "The military will not be the first one to violate the agreement. They are the ones violating the agreement. It was just fortunate that there was no firefight," he added.

Echoing President Corazon Aquino and other officials, he said power-sharing between the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) and the government was "not negotiable." He said he was not disturbed by a propaganda offensive being waged by the NDF, adding that in the long run, "people will get tired of looking at them."

NDF chief negotiator Satur Ocampo refused to comment on Mr. Ileto's charge. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "this would be properly the subject for the National Ceasefire Committee," a five-member joint monitoring panel led by Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich. He said their lawyers were set to sumbit their formal explanation of the matter later Friday. "In the meantime I would decline to make any public statement about it," Mr. Ocampo said.

RAMOS CRITICIZES REBELS' SHOW OF ARMS IN BATAAN

OW120415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 12 KYODO -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said local communists will use the 60-day ceasefire which began Wednesday to strengthen their forces and escalate their propaganda activities.

Interviewed in a TV talk show late Thursday night, Ramos also said the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) violated the truce accord when they marched fully armed in a "populated area" where they are prohibited to carry firearms. "Naturally, the ceasefire gives them the oportunity to regroup, maybe rearm, consolidate, refurbish their equipment, improve their finances and do extensive propaganda work," the 58-year-old chief of staff said. "The ceasefire now affords them all this elbow room, all this democratic space to come out of the woodwork and say their piece," he said.

The leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), signed a ceasefire agreement November 27 with the government of President Corazon Aquino. The NDF considers the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the NPA, a maverick group along with 10 other outlawed leftist factions.

NDF peace negotiators Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo and his wife, Carolina, were welcomed to a "peace rally" Thursday by about 80 fully armed NPA guerrillas in Samal town in the province of Bataan, about 50 kilometers west of Manila.

"This is precisely the kind of provocative incident that would create tension or lead to more violent situations which we will have to avoid," Ramos said in a reaction to the NPA's display of force. The rebel envoys defended their action saying that Samal was a "rural area" where NPA members are allowed to bear arms. They added that the guerrillas had been operating in the area since 1971.

Ramos said that the NDF, CPP, and NPA were engaged in a strategy of "fight, talk, fight, talk" in order to gain "leverage," which he described as a pattern of communist revolution throughout the world. He said the military agreed to the truce even with his view of communist strategy "to give peace a chance" but added that it must be peace that is "honorable." "It must be peace that will not prejudice or compromise the security of our people as well as the preservation of our democratic institutions and freedom...," he said.

COMMUNISTS PLEDGE NO MORE OPEN FIREARMS DISPLAYS

HK120953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 12 (AFP) -- A communist negotiator Friday pledged that the rebels would not repeat Thursday's open display of firearms by guerrillas in a town west of here, which the government said violated a nationwide ceasefire.

Philippine Defense Minister Rafael Ileto earlier Friday accused the communist rebels of violating the two-day-old ceasefire by bringing armed guerrillas to Samal Town near a U.S. military base west of here Thursday.

"We want to assure the government that its (the display of firearms) specified purpose was to declare the ceasefire," Satur Ocampo chief negotiator for the insurgent coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) told Agence France Presse. "We won't do it in the same manner," he added.

It was the first accusation from either side of a violation of a 60-day truce that took effect at noon Wednesday. It also came a day before a fresh round of talks to discuss a political settlement of the 18-year-old conflict. Some 80 armed guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA), the estimated 23,000-strong fighting force of the NDF, took part in a public celebration at Samal Town in Bataan Province on Thursday. "That particular incident is a very clear violation of the agreement," Mr. Ileto, a retired three-star general, told an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon forum. "We hope that the public are...aware of this."

The matter of where the rebels can carry their firearms openly during the truce continues to be a bone of contention between both sides. Opposing definitions threatened the ceasefire until an 11th-hour compromise that remains to be formalised in writing. [passage omitted]

Samal is located about 30 kilometres (19 miles) from the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay. Subic and the nearby Clark Air Base form a vital link in the U.S. Pacific defense network. The NDF is demanding the removal of U.S. bases as a condition for lasting peace. The conflict has claimed tens of thousands of lives since it began as a tiny peasant guerrilla movement in 1969 in the plains near the bases. [passage omitted]

Asked what he would advise Manila's allies, led by Washington, the defense minister said, "Give us a little more time, a little more confidence." [passage omitted]

In a prepared speech, Mr. Ileto reiterated full support for Mrs. Aquino's peace initiatives, saying "We have today a working process of peace and reconciliation among Filipinos". Seeking to allay fears that rebels had scored a political victory with the start of the ceasefire, he said "the country has only one flag, one government, and one president, Corazon Aquino, who is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces". Mr. Ileto warned that the ceasefire could give the insurgents "precious time and political space" for their activities. But he also stressed that "the ceasefire does not diminish the vital role of the soldier and the police" and that "time won by one side is also gained by the other". The defense and military establishment was also set to wage propaganda along with the retraining of government troops during the truce, he said.

RADIO COMMENTARY DISCUSSES CEASE-FIRE PROSPECTS

HK111247 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1040 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Test] Regarding the implementation of the cease-fire agreement entered into between our government and the national democratic front, no one knows whether this will turn out to be the shortest or the longest 60 days in the history of our country.

One thing is clear -- details of the agreement have still to be thrashed out by the two sides, details that hopefully would not undermine the succeeding phase of talks. The success or failure of this cease-fire lies in the hands of the leaders of both panels, and even more, in the hands of the government. The government holds power, it has control of the entire situation. It has access to newspapers, media. It has extensive and powerful organizations.

On the other hand, it is also the government which has more at stake and hence, it is necessary that it be strict in reining in its personnel.

On the side of the rebels, its integrity as a political forces is at stake. Now, more than ever, it could prove to its critics its sincerity for the attainment of peace.

The cease-fire talks cover not only arms and the fighting but also the sphere of publications and expression. It is no secret that during the preparation of the cease-fire agreement, misunderstandings cropped up several times between the two sides due to irresponsible remarks by leading figures in the talks. Now more than ever, it is imperative to subordinate one's personal interests to that of national welfare. It is also the time to set aside one's own [words indistinct].

The Filipino nation continues to wish for peace. [passage indistinct] The next 60 days would be crucial to the future of the country, to the future of our people. Let us hope that the cease-fire will continue smoothly.

ENRILE WARNS OF FUTURE CLASHES WITH COMMUNISM

HK111347 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave public warning the other night that in time, the forces of Christianity and communism in the country will clash head on.

Enrile, who helped sweep President Aquino to power in the People's Revolution last February but whom she removed from office last month for his many public criticisms against her, gave the warning in a speech at a Christian businessmen's fellowship affair.

It was his first public speech since being removed from office.

He took issue with a senior official of the Catholic Church who belittled the communist threat by declaring that only five percent of the local communists are hardcore Marxists.

Enrile said: "I must say the problem is very real. . . when I was articulating it before our people, there was some doubt cast upon my sincerity. . . they imputed to me that I was doing it for a selfish reason. In fact, a very eminent member of the Christian Church in this country said there is no problem. . . he said only about five percent of the communists are Marxist hardcore."

Observers said he was clearly referring to Jaime Cardinal Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila.

Enrile also said: "They said I was alarming the people. They said I was doing this to injure the integrity, image and capacity of the incumbent regime. They blamed me for the hestitation and the reluctance of foreign investors coming to the land because of my articulation of this particular problem." He challenged all Christians in the country to act on the communist threat or else face the prospect of becoming "refugees" in our own land. He said the present Philippine society is beset by problems and a political structure no matter how good, "can only do so much, unless the people support it" to enable the structure to solve its problems.

Enrile warned: "There [as published] is still with us, but little by little, it is running out, and our task as a people, as Christians, is to do something about it (the Marxist threat). I'm afraid that we may eventually become unfortunate refugees in this corner of the world."

BUSINESS DAY SEES LEFTIST THREAT GROWING

HK111323 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Dec 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco Tatad]

[Text] Yesterday was the first day of the cease-fire. The nation woke up to a great media celebration of the event, but this only served to show how the environment had changed. It was no longer the same country one had known the day before.

In towns and villages controlled by the insurgency, the insurgent forces were reported to be massing in strength. In Samar, for one, thousands marched under the hammer and sickle red flag from various points to Catarman to listen to Commander Dante and -- according to reports -- Minister Emil Ong.

This put an end to the official illusion that in this province the NPA had to beat a retreat because of an effective government grassroots program. The very opposite of what the government had chosen to believe about this place is apparently what has happened here. And Samar is a showcase, rather than an isolated situation.

It is now very clear that the NPA had been faithful to its strategy, which entails pulling out its arms units from certain areas the moment it had established political control there, in order to open up new guerrillas zones. In Samar, the apparent decrease of military activity after a period of intense fighting -- coinciding with the increase of such activity in Cebu and environs -- was erroneously interpreted to mean that the insurgency had suffered a rout on the poverty-striken but resource-rich islands. Yesterday's show gave us the real picture.

In Metro Manila, where the leaders of the National Democratic Front [NDF] have edged out President Aquino and her most popular ministers from the front pages and the TV talk shows, we saw the handwriting on the wall. Along EDSA [Epifhanio de los Santos Avenue] made famous by the February military revolt led by former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the red graffiti stretched from one end to the other and proclaimed the NDF revolutionary triumph.

"Mabuhay ang NDF! Mabuhay ang sambayanang Pilipino!" (Long live the NDF! Long live the Filipino nation!) "Gobyerno ng taumbayan, hindi ng ilan!", (A government by the people, not by a few!) "Itatag hukbong makamasa, itatag hukbong makabayan!" (Establish a democratic army, establish a nationalist army!) "Matatahimik lamang ang baril kung may kalayaan ang bayan!" (The guns will be stilled only if there is freedom!) "Lupa, hanaphuhay, kalayaan!" (Land, work, freedom!) "Lupang asendero, ipamahagi ng libre!" (Distribute the oligarchy's land free!) "Kontrol ng dayuhan sa bansa, lansagini" (Destroy foreigners; control over the nation!)

Surprisingly, the mention of American imperialism and American bases -- a recurring theme of the Philippine left before US under-secretary of State Michael Armacost said on Sept. 26 that "nationalism can be a principal ally (of the United States) in containing the extension of Soviet influence -- even when that nationalism is communist," and before Satur Ocampo told Katherine Graham of THE WASHINGTON POST and NEWSWEEK that "we do not even rule out the possibility of negotiations with the United States (on the bases)" -- was few and far between. The main demand was for a coalition government and the formation of a democratic and nationalist armed forces of a nationalist and democratic government.

Although the red and yellow-clad Metro Manila aids whom Mrs Aquino inherited from Imelda Marcos can completely clean up EDSA, leaving no trace of what was written there yesterday, the NDF message is now ringing across the nation. It will be difficult to erase from the minds of our people. The NDF, I regret to inform Mrs. Aquino, her negotiators Teofisto Guingona and Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., and the gentle souls who think that anything said about the communists is an attempt to frighten old women and children, has won.

They need the material time to consolidate and formalize their victory. But the trend is clear. This is not to say it is irreversible. It is still reversible. But that depends on what action the government and the rest of the nation take to reverse the situation. The government cannot afford to do nothing, or simply to do what it is doing right now, and at the same time expect to be delivered from the impending doom.

Mrs. Aquino has to preside over the situation. She has to forget for a while the paeans that her admirers in the Western press and among the foreign governments are singing to her, and face up to the fact that she has done very little to provide the necessary leadership in preventing the government's capitulation. She has until now dealt with the problem as a Central Luzon politician, or the wife of a Central Luzon politician, compelled to live with an insurgency that is limited to Central Luzon, and manned by insurgents demanding ownership of land but now control of the army and state power.

She has to wake up to the fact that the problem is no longer the same as the one she had been compelled to live with at the time of the Huks, and that the insurgents are now demanding political power. She has to act decisively to reverse the trend, or else step aside and ask or allow someone else to take over.

2 ISSUES IN TRUCE AGREEMENT REMAIN UNSETTLED

HK111447 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] Chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo said yesterday the rebel forces have been alerted against provocations from the military as two issues in the truce agreement remained unsettled.

The "other side," he warned, wanted to take advantage of the "remaining confusion" in the peace pact.

The 60-day preliminary ceasefire started at noon yesterday as scheduled even as the negotiators of both panels have yet to define what "populated centers" are from which armed rebels are banned.

Also, they have yet to agree on how to distinguish armed communist rebels from criminals.

The government and NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiators agreed Tuesday night that the rebels could carry their guns in their controlled rural areas but cannot enter "population centers" without being disarmed by the military of the police.

On the identification problem, government negotiator Teofisto Guingona, Jr. had suggested signs and signals which the rebels could use to identify themselves.

But NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo said it could take at least two weeks to draw up these signs and relay these to their forces in the field.

Still, the government expressed optimism that the truce would work.

President Aquino, in a statement, said she hoped this ceasefire would lead to a "longer and honorable peace to which we look with all hope and prayers."

Guingona, for his part, called on both the military and the rebel forces "to exercise utmost restraint and good faith in spirit of making the agreement a reality."

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos also clarified his order Tuesday for Constabulary troops to "apply more aggressive operations" against communist terrorists.

He said in a statement that his order was an "appropriate response" to the 30 violent incidents allegedly initiated by rebels since Nov. 28.

Ramos said he has repeated his order for his troops to honor the peace pact.

In a press conference, chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo yesterday said the government is insisting that armed rebels should not enter cities after realizing that it was a mistake allowing Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to enter cities and towns in Mindanao with some 1,000 armed escorts.

The framework of the NDF's commitment here, Ocampo said, is that "we would not be marching into population centers brandishing our arms. We said that we never did that and we don't intend to do that during the ceasefire."

Ocampo also said that as far as the NDF was concerned, "population centers" refer to urban centers. The NPA he said, usually operates in the rural areas which include, but are not restricted to, rural areas.

Ocampo attacked a statement by presidential adviser on military affairs, retired Maj. Gen. Jose Magno, that the NPA should carry their arms only in their camps and in areas that are not populated.

COMMUNIST-GOVERNMENT PEACE TALKS TO START 13 DEC

HK120215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Peace and quiet reigned throughout the country as the 60-day cease-fire continued to hold. The only incidents so far reported were the killing of a banana plantation worker during a rally in Davao City Wednesday and a show of strength by some 80 armed rebels in Samal Town in Bataan, led by communist negotiators Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo, and Carolina Malay Ocampo. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos denounced the Samal Town NPA defiance of the cease-fire agreement as a provocative incident that could lead to violence. Government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said the Davao killing and the Bataan NPA show of armed strength will be investigated by the national cease-fire committee to determine if they were violations of the truce. Under both agreements only 50 rebels at a time can carry arms in any populated area. Armed rebels exceeding that number will be disarmed and arrested by the military. This was stressed repeatedly by Gen. Ramos and Defense Minister Rafael Ileta. The Ocampos and Zumel led the rebels in a rally in Barangay San Juan in Samal Town and denounced the government's insistence that the rebels must not bear arms during the cease-fire.

Meanwhile, government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said peace talks will start tomorrow [13 December] between the government and communist panels. He said the government is ready to offer amnesty to the rebels but will not agree to any coalition government. He said many of the rebels' demands are already embodied in the proposed new constitution to be submitted to the people in a plebiscite on February 2. The communist demands include drastic land reform and the removal of foreign military bases from the country.

NDF TO PRESS GOVERNMENT FOR SALAS' RELEASE

HK111341 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF), umbrella of all the major communist groups in the country, said yesterday it will demand the immediate repeal of all anti-subversion decrees to compel the government to release one of its top leaders, Rodolfo Salas.

Antonio Zumel, an NDF negotiator in the current peace talks between the government and the communist rebels, said they are resorting to this means to hasten the release of Salas, who was arrested by the military a few months ago. Zumel said the NDF believes that court action would take them a long time to persuade the government to allow Salas to be one of the NDF peace negotiators.

Observers said the NDF leaders apparently feel that the government would not agree to Salas becoming one of the NDF negotiators, hence their demand for a repeal of the anti-subversion decrees.

Zumel said the NDF wants the removal of what he termed "stiff and inhumane penalties" provided for by the decrees, such as the inability of people arrested for subversion to file for bail.

Zumel made his remarks at a press conference at the State Accounting and Auditing Center in Quezon City. It was attended by, among others, Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona and Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief, both of them government representatives in the National Ceasefire Committee.

Guingona stressed that the passes are to be effective for only a limited period of time.

REBEL REHABILITATION PROGRAM PLANNED

HK101533 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 10 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino is to set up a program for the rehabilitation of former communist guerrillas, it was announced Wednesday at the start of a Christmas ceasefire. The one billion peso (49 million dollar) program would develop the countryside, create jobs and help integrate "rebel-returnees" back into the mainstream of society, the Presidential Palace said in a press statement. The project, which will take effect next month during the duration of the 60-day truce, will transform rebel-influenced areas into self-managing and self-reliant communities and assist former rebels in resuming normal lives, it added.

Mrs. Aquino told her cabinet in a meeting Wednesday that the program will be concentrated on 17,700 villages where the poorest 30 percent of the population are located and where it seemed the rebel presence was strongest.

LEGAL ADVISER SAYS U.S. BASES ISSUE STILL OPEN

HK111511 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Ben Evardone]

[Text] Presidential legal adviser Rene Saguisag said yesterday the ratification of the draft Constitution will not stand in the way of negotiations between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front [NDF] on the removal of United States military bases in the country.

In a symposium at the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Saguisag said the government panel will receive any proposal from the NDF to solve the 17-year-old rebellion.

Saguisag's statement contradicted the earlier statement of government negotiator Teofisto Guingona that the bases issue will become "non-negotiable" after the ratification of the new Constitution because "it (the issue) is already constitutional."

Guingona said the draft Constitution explictly bans any foreign military bases in the country after 1991 unless these are provided under a formal treaty.

The NDF negotiators said Monday they would press for the removal of the U.S. military bases in the country because these are a "cornerstone" of U.S. dominance in the country.

"The U.S. bases have to go... they are an affront to our genuine independence and sovereignty," chief NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told guests at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop].

Ocampo said the removal of the U.S. military bases is a requirement for lasting peace.

He also said they will ask President Aquino to reveal her stand on the U.S. military bases issue during the substantive phase of the peace talks set to start within the month.

President Aquino has stated that she will keep her options open on the bases issue until the renegotiation in 1988, or upon the expiration of the bases accord in 1991.

Saguisag said President Aquino is "comfortable" with the present provision of the draft Constitution on the bases issue.

"We should leave it to the people to decide on the issue," he said.

Saguisag, who heads a special committee working for the dismantling of the Bataan nuclear power plant, was a staunch anti-bases advocate before he joined the Aquino government, but he said he respects the stand of President Aquino on the issue.

Meanwhile, Saguisag refuted the statement of former MP Arturo M. Tolentino that the country will lose some 19 million hectares of territorial waters if the constitution is ratified.

"I find nothing (in the draft Constitution) that supports his (Tolentino's) concept," Saguisag said.

He said the provision on the national territory in the draft Charter preserves the country's national territory.

Tolentino said the omission of the phrase "historical and legal right" from the definition of the national territory would mean that the country has dropped its claim over Sabah.

CABINET UNANIMOUSLY APPROVES 1987 BUDGET

HK060204 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The cabinet unanimously approved today [6 December] the 128.8 [as heard] billion peso budget for 1987, designed to reduce government deficits by at least 8.3 billion pesos. Budget Minister Alberto Romulo explained that the approved budget is actually 114.7 billion pesos in cash, while 94.9 billion pesos will come from revenues to be collected [sentence as heard]. Compared to the 1986 appropriations, Romulo said the newly approved budget aims for a smaller deficit of 19.8 billion pesos, or 2.8 percent of the gross national product, as against last year's 4.6 percent.

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL END INCONCLUSIVELY

HK100233 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] U.S. and Philippine officials ended 2 days of trade talks yesterday [9 December] with a pledge to continue finding ways to expand Philippine exports to the United States and U.S. investments here. U.S. Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs W. Allen Wallis said the talks were cordial and fruitful and were a punctuation point in a continuing process. A joint statement by Wallis and Philippine Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Severino Folosco noted that Philippine exports to the U.S. currently equal $1.6 billion, or just .45 percent of the U.S. import market. The joint statement said the administration of President Reagan will continue its efforts to resist protectionism, but Wallis later added he cannot assure the Filipinos of anything the new Democrat-dominated Congress will do.

BAYAN PRESENTS SIX-POINT PEACE AGENDA

HK091501 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 9 Dec 86

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance] yesterday presented to the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the government representatives in the ceasefire talks its six-point agenda to bring to an end armed hostilities in the country.

Bayan's agenda includes:

-- A stop to militarization and dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces.
-- Implementation of Government policies and programs upholding people's rights and welfare.
-- Recognition of the right to self-determination of indigenous Filipinos, including the Muslim and Cordillera people.
-- Implementation of a national industrialization and agrarian reform program for economic development.
-- Repudiation of loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
-- Removal of military bases and declaration of a nuclear-free Philippines.

Bayan chairman Sen. Lorenzo Tanada presented the alliance's agenda to NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo, Antonio Zumel and Carolina Malay during a meeting at the Aristocrat Restaurant.

No one from the government side attended the affair. But the rebel negotiators said they will turn over the agenda to their counterparts.

Tanada said the two panels should do away with personal interests in the coming negotiations and concentrate on the issues confronting the people.

He also cautioned forces out to disrupt the peace talks to desist from attempting to sabotage the negotiations.

Ocampo lauded Bayan's attempts to facilitate a better understanding of the problems causing widespread dissent in the country.

He said Bayan's peace agenda will be discussed by the two negotiation panels when substantive talks begin.

"We cannot depart from what the people want (for) in the end what people want would prevail," Ocampo said.

Ocampo, a journalist who went underground when martial law was imposed, assured that the ongoing peace talks would "not merely be a dialog."

"This is not a conspiratorial dialog to determine what each side is willing to give up," Ocampo said.

NAURU

PARLIAMENT STANDOFF ENDS WITH SPEAKER'S ELECTION

BK100851 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] A 2-day standoff between government and opposition supporters in the Nauru parliament has ended with the election of a speaker, but members are yet to choose the president. The new speaker is Mr (Rene Harris) who is nominated by the incumbent president, Mr Hammer DeRoburt.

Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, says that as a result of today's election, Mr DeRoburt's supporters are now in the minority. Last Saturday's general election resulted in an 18-member parliament evenly divided between supporters of Mr DeRoburt and supporters of his major opponent, Mr Kennan Adeang, and elections for president was due to be held later today.

New President Sworn In

BK120801 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] A new president of Nauru was sworn in today. Mr Kennan Adeang, replaced Mr Hammer DeRoburt for the second time in 3 months. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes observers as saying Mr Adeang could rapidly be unseated should a no-confidence motion be moved against him in the parliament.

Last Saturday's election in Nauru resulted in the 18-seat parliament being equally divided between supporters of the two rivals for the presidency.

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NAKASONE HOPES E. EUROPE TRIP TO BOOST TIES

OW140825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone travels to Finland and three East European nations in January for a week-long tour aimed at bolstering Japan's political and economic ties with the region. He also hopes to muster support from the leaders of the four countries to encourage a resumption of arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, stalled after the superpower meeting at Reykjavik in October, government sources say. Nakasone leaves January 10 for the four-nation European tour, the first official visit to the four countries by an incumbent Japanese prime minister. Apart from Finland, the swing also covers East Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia.

There are no major pending issues between Japan and the four European nations, and some diplomatic observers suggest the trip is primarily an exercise to lift Nakasone's image in international diplomacy. Government sources say Nakasone is particularly looking forward to his trip to Poland, traditionally the most pro-Japanese nation in Eastern Europe. Nakasone plans to use the occasion to promote friendly bilateral ties with Poland, the sources say. The prime minister also intends to take a positive stance if the subject of Poland's economic restructuring comes up, the sources say. Poland has accumulated more than 30 billion dollars in foreign debt, a sum which Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has described as the "bottleneck" for its economic development. Japanese Government sources say Nakasone is particularly interested in promoting a dialogue with the governmeent of Wojciech Jaruzelsksi and is expected to extend an invitation for Jaruzelsksi to visit Japan next year to mark the 30th anniversary of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Nakasone is making the European trip after his earlier hopes for a January visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev failed to materialize. Government sources said Nakasone chose Eastern Europe for his 15th overseas tour since coming to office in November 1982 in bid to widen the horizon of Japan's international diplomacy. Another reason, they say, is the strategic significance of the region, a "gorge" in superpower ties.

East European countries, on the other hand, have also shifted their attention to the economic dynamism in the Asian-Pacific region, particularly Japan's economic and technological prowess. Nakasone hopes to promote closer cultural and economic ties with these countries during his visit there, Japanese Government sources said. Nakasone has scheduled talks with East German leader Erich Honecker during his visit to East Germany, and he will meet with President Sinan Hasani while in Yugoslavia. In Finland, Nakasone will meet President Mauno Koivisto.

'CHUKAKU-HA' RADICALS SUSPECTED OF ROCKET TESTING

OW150225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 15 KYODO -- Police have launched an on-the-spot investigation to find out whether leftist "Chukaku-ha" radicals have tested rockets more powerful than the trench mortar shells they fired during the Tokyo summit of industrially advanced nations last May.

Teams of police sent by the national police agency and Yamanashi prefectural police have been checking the suspected launching site at the foot of the Minami (south) Alps near the border of Shizuoka Prefecture, where the leftists were said to have test-launched the rockets they developed.

The Chukaku-ha group claimed responsibility for the firing of trench mortar shells during the Tokyo summit. The shells fell in the vicinity of the Akasaka government guesthouse but did not disrupt the conference.

Authorities said the self-propelled rocket, which the Chukaku-ha group calls "Icarus," is reportedly modeled after America's antitank rockets, weighs two to three kilograms, contains about one kilogram of explosive powder and has a shooting range of about 500 meters.

Police believe the Chukaku-ha group's military arm, the "revolutionary unit, "may have tested the rockets.

They launched the investigation after receiving reports from local residents and mountain climbers that they heard what appeared to be the sound of explosions in mid-October.

Four to five suspicious men were spotted on a woodland path following the explosions. They drove away in a station wagon bearing a Kansai area license plate, police quoted witnesses as saying.

The suspected test launching site is located deep within a mountain area near a point where the extreme leftist united Red Army (Rengo Sekigun) once maintained a hideout for secret military training.

Police raided the Chukaku-ha group's arms manufacturing hideout in Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture, in January last year and learned that the radical element was trying to develop the "Icarus" rocket.

KIM IL-SONG SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR KEREKOU

SK120427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democrtic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet given at the Kumsusan assembly hall Thursday evening by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council.

Noting that the Korean visit of President Mathieu Kerekou which has marked a new milestone in the annals of friendship between Korea and Benin is coming to an end, President Kim Il-song said:

Comrade President, on this occasion, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been further strengthened, and we are now on more intimate terms with each other.

At our meetings and talks we have exchanged our opinions on many questions without any reserve and reached an excellent agreement on pressing ahead with the joint struggle to strengthen the non-aligned movement, preserve peace and realise South-South cooperation under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Comrade President, you have highly evaluated the success achieved by our people in building socialism under the leadership of our party as well as the independent external policy of our republic, condemned the imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a nuclear war in Korea, and expressed firm solidarity with our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I am very grateful to you, Comrade President, for your consistent, hearty support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause and for the compliments you have paid to our party, our state and our people again on this occasion.

On this visit, you have informed us of the fact that the fraternal Beninese people have made a great success in their efforts consolidate the political independence of their country and build an independent national economy by overcoming various difficulties courageously under the banner of self-reliance. We are convinced of a bright future for your country.

The revolutionary change in Benin and her success in building a new society would be unthinkable apart from the correct leadership of Your Excellency President, the outstanding leader of the party and state of Benin.

We sincerely wish that the Beninese people, united closely behind you, will make greater strides on the road to socialism.

In future, too, we will give strong support and encouragement to the Beninese and all other African peoples in their just cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the building of an independent and prosperous new society and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Although a great geographical distance across oceans and continents lies between Korea and the People's Republic of Benin, the peoples of our two countries are close to each other in mind.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Benin will extend and develop fully in political, economic and cultural fields with each passing day.

NODONG SINMUN ON CALL OF 'MIDWAY' AT SASEBO PORT

SK150525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA) -- The U.S. nuclear-powered carrier "Midway" with increased combat capacity through big repair and maintenance work at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka has entered Sasebo port near Korea and will be deployed for action in the beginning of next year. In this connection NODONG SINMUN Monday comes out with a signed commentary titled "'Big Stick' in the Far Eastern Waters" which says:

The call of "Midway" at Sasebo port is a new military movement of the U.S. imperialists around the Korean peninsula, which merits attention.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists set forth the socalled "sea strategy" to make a nuclear attack on our republic and other socialist countries from the sea, shifted the operational centre of the Seventh Fleet to the East Sea of our country and frequently sent there large-scale task force with aircraft carriers and battle ships as an axis to pose a nuclear threat to us.

The large repair and readjustment of "Midway" and increase of its combat capacity by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, is to mount a nuclear attack from the sea and commit landing operations on the Korean peninsula in the van of the provocation of another war in Korea by the United States.

The U.S. imperialists must not act without discretion, but get out of South Korea, Japan and all other places, taking along their forces, nuclear weapons and warships.

U.S. EMBASSY PUBLICATION FOR STUDENTS DENOUNCED

SK141213 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "A Foolish, Desperate Measure"]

[Text] It has been reported that the U.S. Embassy in South Korea has begun to publish booklets of commentaries on current social affairs designed for college students. These booklets and commentaries on current affairs are expected to be published monthly when classes are held in South Korean colleges and universities, with nine issues published per year. The first issue was published last week and is reported to have been distributed to 45 South Korean universities.

In connection with the publication of these booklets of commentaries, the spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in South Korea raved that because the anti-U.S. student movement in South Korea is based on unfounded false rumors, they have decided to publish the booklets to rectify this. Meanwhile, in his letter in the first issue of the booklet of commentaries, Lilley, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, made a fuss, babbling about true understanding between the South Korean people and the people of the United States and straight forward and honest exchange of views.

It is very clear why, and for what purpose, the U.S. imperialists have taken an unprecedented farce of publishing and distributing such a booklet to the colleges and universities in the name of the embassy. This is a product of the design of machinations to calm down the heightening anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean students, which is making them uneasy and fretful. According to a survey conducted by the South Korean magazine SINTONG-A with the college students in Seoul concerning their awareness of the United States, 95 percent of the students have undergone a change in their consciousness, feeling hostile toward the United States. This means that the anti-U.S. consciousness has become a general feeling of the South Korean college students.

The anti-U.S. consciousness of the South Korean college students is revealed by the rapidly increasing cases of their anti-U.S. struggle and by their anti-U.S. slogans. Whereas their previous slogans mainly opposed the U.S. policy of supporting the dictatorial regime, their slogans put forward these days oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and war policy themselves, such as "Expel the U.S. imperialists," "Have the U.S. nuclear base withdrawn," and "We oppose 'Team Spirit' at the cost of our lives." This anti-U.S. sentiment is rapidly spreading into society in general. These developments must worry the U.S. imperialists who are maintaining a colonial rule in South Korea on an ideological basis of anticommunism and a pro-U.S., worship-U.S., and respect-U.S. idea.

Lilley, a veteran intelligence machinator and a new governor-general who has come to South Korea with a mission to shore up the shaky colonial rule, unwrapped the strategy package he brought and began to publish the booklet as a new measure. The U.S. Embassy's farce of publishing the booklets of commentaries on current affairs is part of its desperate attempt to convert the South Korean students' anti-U.S. consciousness into pro-U.S. consciousness so as to find a way out of a crisis in the colonial rule. The problem, however, is that this is a vain attempt prompted by a wrong premise and calculation. The South Korean students are waging the struggle under the anti-U.S. slogan for independence not because they believe unfounded false rumors or because they lack an understanding of the United States. On the contrary, they have risen up in an anti-U.S. struggle because they have seen, through their actual life experience, the true nature of the United States hidden behind they hypocritical features of ally and defender of democracy -- the true vicious nature of the U.S. imperialists as an aggressor, the ringleader of strangling democracy and human rights, and a colonial ruler.

The U.S. imperialists have become the object of the curses of the South Korean students and people and the main target of their struggle because of their unpardonable crime before the South Korean people and our nation which they have committed while implementing the most vicious colonial fascist rule for more than 40 years of their occupation of South Korea. They cannot alter the inevitable results, which they themselves have brought about, by publishing a machinating booklet.

The ridiculous thing is that the U.S. imperialists are babbling about so-called objectivity, saying that they will also carry in the booklets of commentaries the views and commentaries of the college students belonging to the organizations of the anti-U.S. movement. This is a foolish futile attempt. The booklets to be published by the U.S. Embassy are like an official bulletin published by a colonial government-general, so it cannot be anything but a publication speaking for the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

No matter what tricky and deceptive tactics the U.S. imperialists may employ, the awakened South Korean students will be able to distinguish them. The U.S. imperialists' tactics are foolish. The will of the students and the people -- who are determined to bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and to realize independence, democracy, and reunification -- is firm. The U.S. imperialists should not engage in a futile attempt to weaken it by a deceptive propaganda but should withdraw from South Korea taking along all their aggressive armed forces and institutions of colonial rule. This is the only way to escape from the South Korean people's curses and punishment.

RADIO COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES ABRAMOWITZ' VISIT

SK122322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "To Realize the Strategy for Negotiation"]

[Text] Abramowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research, recently snuck into South Korea and plotted a scheme. It is said that on 9 December he met with No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, and Yi Min-u, chairman of the NKDP to discuss with them political affairs in South Korea, including the matter of constitutional revision. Judging from the matters he discussed with the chairmen of the ruling and opposition parties, it is easy enough to see through why he made the junket to South Korea. As has been known, the political situation in South Korea has fallen into uncontrollable confusion because of the sharp increase in anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles by students and the people and aggravation of confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties.

The DJP rascals have suppressed even the legal activities of opposition parties by force by enforcing in South Korea an actual state of martial law to maintain the dictatorial rule and realize the ambition for long-term office. Meanwhile, the NKDP is trying to deter the Chon ring's plot to prolong its power, while persistently demanding constitutional revisions favoring a direct election system. This aggravation of confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties runs counter to the intention of the U.S. imperialists who are attempting to successfully maintain colonial rule through political stability in South Korea and is something that makes them uneasy. This is because when the fascist rule is shaken, their colonial rule is shaken and threatened. An important reason why Lilley, the newly-dispatched U.S. ambassador to South Korea, has been so busy meeting the heads of the puppet administration one by one and the chairmen of the ruling and opposition parties since his arrival lies here.

However, when the U.S. imperialists recognized that Lilley's activities were not enough to achieve their goals, they dispatched the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, said to be skillful in trickery, from their home country and had him devise a plot to save the situation. The hidden intention of the U.S. imperialists is designed, as they planned from the beginning, to save the strategy for grand compromise between the ruling and opposition parties from rupture, to weaken the opposition party's attitude toward confrontation against the ruling party, and to settle the political crisis.

Abramowitz's raving at the meeting with the NKDP chairman that the United States truly desires achievement of democracy in South Korea is a ploy that openly deceives people. Colonial rule itself is bound to bring about fascist rule that oppresses democracy. The U.S. imperialists, who have adopted a policy for continuously grasping South Korea as their colonial military base as the final end of their policies toward South Korea, are not intertested in achieving democracy, but in continuously maintaining fascist rule in South Korea.

If the United States desires democratization of South Korea, why has South Korea been under dictatorial rules for 40 years since the 15 August Liberation? It is the United States that appointed traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as well as the former dictators, to the position of power and instigates the Chon Tu-hwan ring to execute powers though suppression with bayonets.

Some time ago, during a meeting with No Tae-u, Lilley openly protected and supported the fascist brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has crushed by force the NKDP's mass Seoul rally for accelerating constitutional revision favoring a direct election system, while raving that when national security and public order are guaranteed, the freedom of assembly and expression can be guaranteed. On the other hand, he has inwardly and outwardly cajoled and suppressed the opposition party into giving up taking a firm attitude toward the ruling party.

Saying to the chairman of the NKDP that there is more than one way to achieve democracy, Abramowitz himself has attempted to persuade him to give up the demand for constitutional revision favoring direct election system. The so-called grand compromise between the ruling and opposition parties advocated by the U.S. imperialists is designed not to unite the two sides based on concession, but to settle the crisis by making the opposition party the ruling party's handmaiden after unilaterally supporting the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Thus, this is extremely disgraceful to the opposition party and nothing but urging it to deny its existence as an opposition party.

There is no debate that the U.S. imperialists are enemies to democracy and the behind-the-scene ringleaders who instigate the fascist dictatorship. Those who truly desire the democratization of South Korean society should not be entangled in the crafty strategy for compromise by the U.S. imperialists. The broad spectrum of South Korean people and democratic forces have already penetrated the U.S. imperialists' wicked design. If the U.S. imperialists continuously maneuver to maintain colonial rule through the instigation of fascist rule, it will only cause a result which further increases the anti-U.S. struggle spirit of the people and democratic forces in South Korea.

CPRF ASSAILS U.S. NUCLEAR MOVES IN S. KOREA

SK110455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in an indictment issued on December 10, says the U.S. imperialists massively introduce different kinds of nuclear weapons and various modern means of war into South Korea and continuously reinforce and deploy them around Korea, raving that they will launch a "nuclear attack against North Korea."

Nothing that the U.S. imperialists are systematically reinforcing and deploying various kinds of equipment for nuclear war in South Korea to invade the northern half of the DPRK and other socialist countries of Asia and realize their wild ambition for world supremacy, the indictment further says:

Deployed in South Korea are more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons including 152 nuclear shells for 155 mm guns, 56 nuclear shells for 8 inch guns, 54 nuclear shells for 175 mm guns, 192 nuclear bombs for planes, 144 "Nike Hercules" nuclear warheads, 88 "Honest John" nuclear warheads, 12 "Sergeant" nuclear warheads, 12 "Lance" ground-to-ground missiles, 25-50 nuclear mines and 302 means of nuclear delivery, such as the nuclear carrying "F-4 Phantom" fighter bombers.

This means that more than one nuclear weapon is deployed in every 100 square kilometers of South Korea and that in nuclear density South Korea is four times the "NATO" areas where one nuclear weapon is deployed in every 400 square kilometers.

Till early 1985 the U.S. imperialists had deployed in South Korea 56 neutron bombs whose production started at the directives of Reagan, the war-maniac, from August 1981, introduced many 8 inch guns and 155 mm howitzers capable of launching neutron bombs and announced some time ago that they would deploy one battery of "Lance" missile capable of carrying neutron bombs near the military demarcation line.

They developed the 155 mm howitzer into a howitzer capable of launching neutron bombs and introduced into South Korea even "Lance" missile, a weapon of the latest type, which can fire ordinary shells and nuclear and neutron bombs. This shows that they are going to use tactical nuclear weapons, along with conventional weapons, in war on the basis of the "limited nuclear war" theory.

They have introduced into South Korea latest type lethal weapons and nuclear weapons worth one billion dollars in recent five years alone to provoke nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and plan to bring in latest type weapons worth eight billion dollars in the period from 1985 to 1989.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed these nuclear weapons in different parts of South Korea for an instant use in "case of contingency."

Every year they introduce into South Korea nuclear weapons from the U.S. mainland and abroad under the pretext of exercises.

In recent years, they sent to South Korea very frequently such nuclear-powered carriers as "Enterprise," "Midway" and "Carl Vinson", and "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-111" fighter-bombers and "A-6" and "A-7" planes specialized in nuclear attack.

Further, they are reinforcing and deploying nuclear forces in the areas around Korea in order to hurl them into the Korean peninsula in "case of contingency."

There are now as many as 18 nuclear support bases of the U.S. forces in Japan.

The total nuclear blast power now in South Korea surpasses 13,000 kiloton by far.

The U.S. imperialists have to get "consent" through "prior consultation" with "NATO" member nations if they want to use nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe. But the right to use the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in the Asian-Pacific region, South Korea in particular, has been transferred to commanders at different levels of the U.S. forces in the Pacific so that they can use nuclear weapons according to their own decision and judgement in "case of contingency."

This means that nuclear war may break out more easily on the Korean peninsula than in any other part of the globe and furnishes a convincing proof that the U.S. imperialists plan to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. nuclear war maniacs chose the commander-in-chief who will command a nuclear war and 16 lawful successors and set up underground and aerial emergency nuclear war commands for nuclear war.

They are continuing nuclear war exercises by mobilizing nuclear weapons in South Korea.

All facts vividly show that the U.S. imperialists are frantically hastening preparations to provoke a nuclear war, having deployed more nuclear weapons in South Korea and around the Korean peninsula than in any other region.

The indictment emphasizes:

The U.S. imperialists advanced a "nuclear strategy" with its focus on the Korean peninsula, whose main purpose is to prosecute a nuclear war outside their mainland.

This is based on the calculation that even in case agreement is reached in the disarmament negotiations in the European region, a new "arms race zone " can be obtained in the northeast Asian region and that as the Korean peninsula is directly link with the continent, field nuclear weapons can be used along with strategic nuclear weapons even in case of "allout nuclear war."

In particular, the U.S. imperialists foolishly think that if one more "nuclear breakwater" is built in the Far East, they can inveigle European and Asian countries into a thermonuclear war when a nuclear war breaks out in any part of the globe and thereby divert elsewhere the attention to be directed to the United States and this will delay or evade nuclear retaliatory strike at their mainland.

As can be seen, the U.S. imperialists' "nuclear strategy" is based on an aggressive and brigandish logic and it will bring only destruction to mankind.

We express the belief that all the peaceloving governments, political parties, organizations and people of the world will more persistently fight against the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke another war, nuclear war, in Korea and express as ever firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation manoeuvres and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST KUMGANGSAN DAM DENOUNCED

SK130523 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 12 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December Commentary: 'A Mean False Propaganda"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets, who have viciously directed slanderous mud-slinging propaganda at our construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is being constructed with the economic aid of a foreign country. In a bid to lend credibility to their fabricated propaganda, the puppets went so far as to use groundless material, babbling about foreign press reports, reliable sources, and the like. This is an extension of the South Korean puppets' political maneuvers designed to slander the economic construction line of our Republic and its economic might and growing international prestige.

As everyone knows, our people are now waging throughout the country large-scale nature remaking projects for our descendants, following the self-reliant national economic construction line that our party and the government of the Republic have consistently adhered to. Speaking of the construction of the Sohae lockgate alone, an epochal, gigantic nature remaking project, it was constructed using our own design, technology, funds, and labor. The construction of such large-scale projects as the Taechon power plant, the Sunchon vinalon complex, and the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant were also undertaken by our construction workers.

It is well-known that today large-scale construction projects are being rapidly pushed ahead in our country on the strength of our firm and self-reliant national economic foundation and our strong technological forces. Such being the case, why should foreign workers come and construct the Kumgangsan power plant, of all things? We have already made clear that the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is a socialist construction project that has proceeded for the peaceful purpose of meeting the country's increasing demands for electrical power. We have made this fact public to the world from the beginning of construction of the plant.

However, the puppets have used the construction of our Kumgangsan power plant as an occasion for their anticommunist and anti-republic propaganda. Clamoring about a water attack tactic and a dam for southward invasion, the puppets are staging a campaign against us, mobilizing all government-patronized propaganda organs. At the same time, they are staging the farce of picking the pockets of the people under the so-called pretext of construction of a peace dam. Not satisfied with this, they are now trying to suggest that the Kumgangsan power plant is being constructed with economic aid from a foreign country.

Such a commotion by the South Korean puppets is precisely a reflection of their difficult situation. Today, the South Korean people are vigorously turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. They will not be imposed upon by the puppets' anticommunist commotion. The South Korean economy is now faced with a serious crisis because of foreign capital. The South Korean puppets are trying to divert the people's attention elsewhere and conceal the bankrupt South Korean economy through fabricated propaganda against our Republic. However, this is a foolish act. The real aim of the preposterous fabrication, slandering, and defamation against us is bound to be exposed. The South Korean puppets should renounce the slanderous anticommunist and anti-republic propaganda.

Counterdam Promotion Assailed

SK141051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 14 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON Sunday lashes at the Chon Tu-hwan group for staging a "government" sponsored function called "sponsors meeting of the All-People Promotion Committee for Support to Counter Dam Construction" in opposition to the North's construction of the Kumgangsan power station.

In a signed commentary titled "Base Burlesque" the paper recalls that at the meeting the puppets issued a "declaration" speaking ill of us and cried that organisations for "supporting the dam construction" would be set up in the provinces, cities and counties to actively push ahead with the constuction of the "dam."

It notes:

The Chon Tu-hwan group's plan to set up the new plot-breeding tool is aimed to intensify across South Korea the campaign against our construction of the power station.

It can not but be a foolish act of those bereft of reason to expand the anti-communist confrontation racket, carping on the peaceful construction which offers no problem.

It is a clear as day that the puppets will stage more noisily the frenzied anti-communist confrontation row by setting up organisations concerning "dam" construction everywhere and mobilizing greater manpower and material resources.

The "sponsors meeting" staged by the puppets through anti-communist elements is its prelude.

Through the anti-communist racket over our construction of the Kumgangsan power station, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to emasulate the ever growing anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students and democratic figures and secure fund for war preparations and long-term office through the "fund-raising" campaign.

The South Korean puppets must not abuse our construction of a power station as a pretext for the anti-communist row and the realisation of their long-term office.

RCK MEMBER ELECTED TO BOARD OF UN ORGANIZATION

SK130717 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has been elected to the executive board of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. Seoul's acceptance into the 142-member U.N. organization was made upon the recommendations of the Asian member nations without a vote last Thursday at the board's 10th General Assembly meeting in Rome. This is the second time that South Korea, which is not a member of the United Nations, has joined a major U.N. organization upon the recommendation of the member nations. South Korea was admitted as an Executive Council member of the U.N. environmental program on Dec. 5. The fund was established in 1977 with the goal of supporting underdeveloped nations with agricultural development plans and promoting self-sufficiency in their agricultral economies. The executive board comprises 36 member nations, including 18 alternate members. Executive board members serve three-year terms.

DJP, NKDP CONSIDER DIFFERENCES, LEADERS MEETING

SK140148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 86 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chong-chan, from the "Week in Review" column]

[Text] This past week has seen continued confrontation between rival political parties. Such an unnegotiable stance dampens the chances for an agreed-upon constitutional reform.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, reversing its earlier plan to return to the National Assembly, Thursday decided to continue to boycott Assembly operations.

The NKDP made the decision in protest against the ruling Democratic Justice Party's unilateral passage of various bills, including next year's budget bill.

Despite the unfavorable relations, the ruling DJP is stepping up efforts to realize the proposed meeting among ruling and opposition party leaders.

The main opposition NKDP has so far shown no favorable responses to the proposed meeting to find a way out of months of the political deadlock over the projected constitutional reform.

The opposition party, however, said that its decision to boycott the rest of the current regular Assembly session does not mean that it will completely give up the parliament.

"The NKDP will never cease efforts to resolve political difficulties through dialogue," said NKDP president Yi Min-u.

Political sources said that the leaders of rival parties are expected to meet within this year.

When the ruling and opposition party leaders meet, the sources said: they will certainly focus their discussions on the proposed extension of the Dec. 18 deadline for the Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

The constitutional committee has remained stalled since rival parties failed to reach an accord on the form of the next government by Sept. 30.

The majority DJP plans to take advantage of the purported meeting of the leaders of rival parties to extend the time limit for the constitutional committee until early next year.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said the time limit may be extended until early next year, if the NKDP returns to the committee for substantive discussions on constitutional reform.

The opposition NKDP strongly opposes the DJP'S extension plan, asserting that it means that the ruling party will push its own constitutional revision bill through the Assembly before the winter is over.

The two major parties have long been locked in a bitter confrontation over what kind of system should be used for the next government. The DJP wants a cabinet system of government, whereas the NKDP calls for a presidential system based on direct election.

The opposition demands that the deadline for the 45-member committee be extended until at least July next year.

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok emphatically said, "If the ruling party has no intention to forward its own constitutional amendment bill at an early date, it should accept our demand for the extension until July next year."

Political tension arose earlier this month when the majority DJP gave indications of pushing its proposal for the cabinet system of government through the unicameral Assembly early next year.

Many opposition politicians still do not rule out the possibility that the DJP might forward its own constitutional amendment bill before the end of the winter season.

Some other oppositionists, however, deny that the ruling party will take such a hard-line stance. "This is because the DJP is well aware that if they do it, they will risk a loss of face and this will once again trigger dispute over the legitimacy of the Constitution," they explain.

In a related development, Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP, said late last month that by spring next year at the latest, constitutional reforms will take place and elections by October or November.

Kim effectively controls the NKDP together with Kim Tae-chung. The two Kims lead the two major intraparty factions.

Commenting on the remarks by Kim Young-sam, DJP chairman No said that "they deserve no consideration," indicating that the majority party might go its own way with regard to constitutional reform.

Political observers said the current unfavorable relations between the two major parties dim even prospects for the proposed meeting among ruling and opposition party leaders.

The observers said that a prolonged interparty confrontation would lead to accelerated "out-of-parliament or street activites" by the opposition and subsequent countermeasures by the ruling camp.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HANOI

BK140536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] At 1200 14 December, at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, a LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Vientiane by a special plane for Hanoi, capital of the SRV, to attend the Sixth CPV Congress scheduled to be held tomorrow.

The delegation is comprised of Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the SPC, and Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board.

On hand to see Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party were comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau -- Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Comrade Maichantan Sengmani, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket -- and many other party and state leaders.

Comrade Vu Tien, SRV charge d'affaires to Laos, and senior embassy officials were also present to see off Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party.

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SIXTH CPV CONGRESS

BK150427 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Dec 86

[14 December greetings message from LPRP Central Committee to Sixth CPV Congress]

[Text] To the Sixth CPV Congress, Hanoi capital:

Beloved comrades, on behalf of the LPRP, the working class, and all people of Laos, we would like to convey warm salutations and best wishes to the sixth congress of the noble, elegant CPV, and through the Congress, to the communists, the working class, and heroic fraternal people of Vietnam.

Over the past nearly 6 decades, the CPV -- party of great Comrade Ho Chi Minh -- has led the Vietnamese people to persistently, heroically, and indomitably carry out struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and have scored great victories of historic and profoundly epochal significance, thereby completely liberating and unifying the country and leading the entire nation to firmly advance to socialism. In the past more than 10 years, under the situation in which they had to face the general sabotage and subversion carried out by the expansionists and the imperialists, the Vietnamese people, under the CPV's correct leadership, having enhanced their patriotic spirit and spirit of revolutionary heroism as well as their high tradition of industrious, persistent, and initiative labor, have achieved significant success in building socialism and have further scored great achievements in defending the country and in fulfilling their lofty international obligations.

Those achievements have created new, favorable conditions for the Vietnamese revolution to continue to march forward even more firmly, to make even more significant contribution to the enhancement of the strength of the three Indochinese countries and of the world socialist community.

The LPRP, the working class, and the Lao people would like to wholeheartedly hail the glorious achievements that the fraternal Vietnamese people have scored, and consider those achievements as their own. We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will certainly be able to score new, still greater achievements in all fields.

Beloved comrades, we are very proud to note that our two parties -- which originated from the same party, namely the Indochinese Communist Party which was founded, trained, and tempered by our beloved Comrade Ho Chi Minh -- have always closely coordinated with each other in carrying out the struggle against the common enemies for the existence and development of our two countries. On this glorious occasion, we would like to express profound gratitude on behalf of the Lao party and people of various tribes to the fraternal Vietnamese party and people for having always given great, precious and sincere assistance to the Lao revolution. We are firmly convinced that the Sixth CPV Congress will open a new, glorious path for the Vietnamese people in carrying out their cause of building and defending their socialist country to turn Vietnam into the country worthy of being the key force for the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia militant alliance and all-round cooperation and to make an ever greater contribution to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the common struggle of various nations for peace and socialism.

May the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two parties and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam be further strengthened and developed fruitfully! We wish the Sixth CPV Congress glorious success.

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee

[Dated] Vientiane, 14 December 1986

LPA DELEGATION LEAVES 8 DEC FOR HANOI FUNERAL

BK150607 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A high-level military delegation of the LPA led by Comrade Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and acting chief of the Army General Political Department, left Vientiane for Hanoi yesterday afternoon to attend a funeral ceremony of Comrade General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy defense minister of the SRV, and chief of the VPA General Staff, who passed away on 5 December 1986.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, and Comrade Brigadier General Savai Sai-gnasena, staff director of the National Defense Ministry, along with a number of cadres attached to the Foreign Relations Department of the ministry. Also on hand to see the LPA delegation off at the airport was General Nguyen Dinh Tran, military attache of the SRV to the LPDR.

COMMERCE FAULTS CABINET ON U.S. TRADE DECISION

BK150115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Dec 86 p 25

[Text] The Commerce Ministry has determined that Thailand would not benefit enough when the Cabinet earlier decided to work towards the protection for intellectual property rights and reductions of import tariffs for some agricultural products as a trade-off for Thai products to retain their status under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

"It was not sufficient for Thailand to have such a trade-off. The Foreign Ministry has obviously committed a serious error by seeking Cabinet approval without prior consultations with the Commerce Ministry," said well-informed sources.

The Cabinet decided in April that it would spend one year to effect protection of intellectual property rights for U.S. products following relentless pressure from the American private sector and Washington administration.

In what was seen as a trade-off, Thailand would use tariff barrier on imports of soybean meal and soybean products replacing the import quota allocation system.

Furthermore, Thailand has to amend legislation to provide protection on patents, trademarks and copyrights for pharmaceutical products, computer software, agricultural machinery and reductions of tariffs for tobacco products, wheat and cotton products.

The Commerce Ministry has studied that the trade-off will enable more than 500 Thai products to retain the GSP status and the value is about U.S. $290 million a year. The ministry had to determine whether Thailand would sufficiently gain from the decision.

The study by various units concerned has pointed out that the GSP status will not last forever for Thai products. In the future, if the exports of products under GSP exceeded U.S. $5 million per item or five percent of the U.S. total imports, the goods would lose the status. Thailand will face disadvantages in imports of U.S. goods and services.

The sources said that the Foreign Ministry's proposal for the Cabinet approval was based more on political reasons rather than trade. The ministry did not consult the Commerce Ministry which has the direct responsibility for international trade.

The sources said the government should have used trade as the bargaining power instead of politics. "However, since it was the Cabinet decision, we have to implement the policy. But what we have studied so far can tell us that we stand to lose more than to gain," they said.

They pointed out that when the government has to adopt the tariff system instead of quota allocation, the Business Economics Department sees that the tariff must fluctuate with the prices of soybean meal on the world markets. "This is clearly against the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which specify that the tariff rates must be fixed," they said.

Thailand also faces disadvantages when the U.S. cut back the import quota for Thai raw sugar. The U.S., however, agreed to provide compensation for the lost quota through wheat supplies in lieu of cash or substitute quota.

"This may cause a problem for Thailand with other countries which export wheat," said the sources. They pointed out that there is also a possibility for the U.S. to provide compensation to other countries whose products face quota cuts. "What will happen if the compensation is in the form of rice supplies to those countries which happen to be traditional buyers of Thai rice?" said the sources.

The sources said that Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Isarasena had already pointed out the disadvantages to some senior Foreign Ministry officials. They include Director General Danai Tulalampha of the Department of Economic Affairs and his deputy Kasit Phirom. However, their reaction was not known.

U.S.-based and other pharmaceutical companies have been asking the government to provide production for drug patent. Other sectors including movies and videotaped films have also pressed for an effective legislation.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RECENT CONTACTS WITH LAOS

BK141038 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that the recent visit to Vientiane of the Thai delegation led by Arun Phanuphon, advisor to the prime minister, is another step toward the improvement of Thai-Lao relations. The brotherly relations which have existed since time immemorial have brought about special spiritual ties between the Thai and Lao people. Therefore, we will try as hard as we can to help the Lao people achieve good living conditions and maintain and safeguard ties between the peoples of the two countries. We are ready to consider all suggestions which can lead to joint efforts to secure prosperity and peace for the peoples on the two banks of the Mekong River.

Although it is generally known that Laos has certain limitations which make it inconvenient for it to act, we hope that Laos will join hands with Thailand to strive to achieve the common goal of turning the Mekong River into the river of peace and friendship between our two countries and peoples. Moreover, Thailand will encourage the European Community to provide economic assistance to Laos.

ARMY SECRET FUND PASSES IN PARLIAMENT

BK120517 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1,3

[Text] The House of representatives last night passed the Army's 12-million-baht additional secret fund, with a vote of 171-53 after a four-year heated debate.

The House approval means that the Army will get a total of 297.8 million baht in secret funds for fiscal 1987.

During the debate Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyuth came under criticism from three members of the Budget Scrutiny Committee over the request for more secret funds after the committee had clipped four million baht off the original total.

Other MPs defended Gen. Chawalit's action.

Mrs. Yenchit Raphiphat (Prachakon Thai-Bangkok), who initiated the four-million baht cut, said she didn't do it for fame, but because she wanted to protect the national interest.

"I am a daughter of a military officer. I don't need to seek any more prestige," she said in response to allegations made against her.

She said the committee had slashed the budget for the Royal Palace, the Police Department's secret fund and other units "without any problem at all."

"But when it came to the Army's budget, problems somehow emerged," she said, adding that Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat had no objection to the cut.

"The moment that the defence minister gave the approval, I looked into his eyes and saw in him a man of strong determination, courage and high responsibility," she said.

"Was he (ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang) wrong when he made the decision?" she asked.

Mrs Yenchit said the committee wanted to improve the Army's image "to show that the Army has no privilege."

"It's a pity that the Army did not accept our good wish, but instead demanded an additional 53 million baht in secret funds after the fund was reduced by four million baht," said the Bangkok MP.

She then accused Gen Chawalit of bypassing the defence minister in seeking additional funds and described his action as "disrespect" to the minister.

At that point, House Speaker Chuan Lilphai interceded and asked Mrs Yenchit not to mention names. She argued, but later agreed.

Mrs Yenchit added that she didn't understand why the cut had created such an uproar.

She said there were two "big shots" in the military -- one the defence minister who approved the cut to save the national budget and the other, a full general, who sought additional funds to save the prestige of the Army.

"I wish to ask the Prime Minister on which side he stands," she asked and quickly added that if the Prime Minister sides with Gen Chawalit "then I suggest that the Army seize power. There is no use in having a Parliament."

Her stinging remarks drew a roar of dissent from MPs sympathetic to the Army. The Prime Minister was not in the chamber when Mrs Yenchit addressed the question.

She asked: "Does the Army's prestige depend on the 12-million-baht secret fund?"

"If this Parliament agrees to the secret fund increase, then there is nothing left for the prestige of the Parliament."

Nakhon Si Thammarat MP Samphan Panphat, a vocal opponent to the fund increase, said the committee had been reasonable in making the cut.

"If the explanation is unclear, the committee is entitled to make some cuts or even slash the entire budget. And the committee's decision should be respected," said the Democrat MP.

He said the Army's request for an increase was against etiquette. He then accused the Army of wanting "to slap the face of the Budget Scrutiny Committee" by demanding 53 million baht more.

Instead, the Army was given back 12 million baht with the approval of the Budget Bureau.

Mr Samphan said he found the Army's move suspicious.

"The request for additional funds should have been made before the cut."

Mr Samphan said the Army could first spend the 285 million baht already approved and ask for more from the emergency fund and the Prime Minister's Office's security fund "if the allocation is insufficient and it is necessary."

He said certain members of the Budget Scrutiny Committee had talked the Army into seeking additional fund by "telling them (Army) that it will lose face if the fund is not restored."

"We are a poor country, so we have to spend our money on the development of various aspects, not only for defence," said Sisaket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon.

While national security is important, the Opposition MP said the country could not ignore social and economic problems.

Recalling the period under the late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat when Thailand lost the Preah Vihear ancient ruins to Kampuchea by the Verdict of the World Court, Mr Piyanat said: "We were then governed by a military dictatorship with a premier being a military officer and a Parliament under military control. It appeared that the military had unlimited power, but they could not protect our territory.

"To safeguard the country does not depend on military strength alone, but on strong leadership and good policy," said the Ruam Thai MP.

While praising ACM Phaniang for approving the cut, Mr Piyanat criticised Gen Chawalit for failing to clarify to the committee the Army's need for the fund.

Mr Piyanat admitted that the committee cannot satisfy all parties "because there is simply not enough money for every one."

He claimed that the secret fund had in the past been misused by certain military officers to build their political base. "We want to make the correction on this point," he said.

Democrat MP for Bangkok Wichit Wisetsuwanphum also argued against the increase saying it will only damage the Army's image.

"The Army's action cannot improve its image in the eyes of the students and the public."

He said that when the Army asked to meet the committee members it was unable to give any details on the use of the fund at the meeting.

Another Democrat from Nakhon Si Thammaratan Thongchat Rattanawicha, praised the Defence Minister as a true supporter of democracy and said ACM Phaniang was confident that the cut would not affect the Army's works.

He said the Army only explained the request for more money to Budget Bureau director Bodi Chunanon, who approved of the 12-million-baht increase, but not to the committee.

Another committee member, Chat Thai MP Prathuang Wichanpricha, defended the Army and rejected a remark by Mr Piyanant that the Army did not deserve a big budget since it Couldn't even defend the territory in a dispute with Kampuchea.

Muan Chon Party leader Police Captain [Pol Capt] Chaloem Yubamrung, also a committee member, said the committee voted to give the Army an additional 23 million baht not because it feared the Army or was threatened but because it understood that the Army would not use it wrongly.

He said he was confident that the secret fund would be used for the benefit of the country but its details could not be revealed.

"The situation at the border cannot be improved without the secret fund which can be used promptly. And the 190 companies of rangers are also paid out of the secret fund."

Pol Capt Chaloem said the increase was not strange because he himself had proposed increases for the budgets of the Justice Ministry and Parliament Secretariat. The request for 53 million baht more was not a "face-saving" measure, he said but the money was intended for an old project withheld earlier at the request of the Defence Minister.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

People's Expectations Viewed

BK121203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 12 December editorial: "The People Look Forward to the Party Congress"]

[Text] Our people understand that our party has no other goal than the struggle for the people's happiness. The people make history; the revolution is the people's undertaking. As the country's masters, the people assert their responsibility for sharing their views with the party in the very process of determining the policies and tasks of the revolution. Then, they volunteer to give their utmost to implementing these policies and tasks. The people understand that the sixth party congress will expound the strategic guiding concept, determine the tasks of the party and the people for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transition period, put forth resolute and practical policies and measures, and show our people the path of overcoming difficulties to advance the revolution continually and steadily.

Our people have cooperated and are cooperating with the party to actively prepare for the sixth party congress. The Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Vietnam Democratic Party, the Vietnam Socialist Party, and other mass organizations -- especially the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Federation, and the collectivized peasants association -- have played the great role of mobilizing the people of all strata, including overseas compatriots, to offer enthusiastically and frankly their views of the draft political report to be presented at the party congress.

Our own people, with their love for, confidence in, and attachment to the party, have made many loyal petitions to enable our party to make decisions in line with the political tasks of the new revolutionary stage. The preparations for the party congress have really constituted a process of democratizing the political activities within the party and among the people of all strata in our entire society. During the past few months, the VFF at all echelons, the Vietnam Democratic Party, the Vietnam Socialist Party, and all other mass organizations have further actively mobilized our people of all strata to create a great and broad revolutionary movement to emulate in productive labor, practice thrift, renovate the management system, carry on socialist transformation, and consolidate national defense and security.

Our people understand that following the sixth party congress, the revolution in our country will still have to go through many difficulties and ordeals in order to transform the party congress resolutions into realities. The stabilization of the socioeconomic situation cannot be achieved within a few weeks or months. It is a hard and dangerous struggle that calls for, at this very moment, the outstanding efforts and the spirit of diligent and courageous labor of each individual and the entire society as a whole. The emulation movement of our people of all strata in scoring achievements to greet the sixth party congress reflects their revolutionary spirit, noble sense of responsibility, and earnest devotion to the sacred cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. This movement has mainly focused on the implementation of three new programs and objectives which are aimed at producing grain and food products and consumer and export goods with high productivity and quality. Although this movement has taken place under the very difficult conditions in terms of raw and other materials, energy, prices, market, and living conditions, it has brought about realistic results, reflecting our people's revolutionary heroism and demonstrating the truth that the people can resolve any problem even if it is tens of thousands of times more difficult.

The people's movement to look forward to the party congress by contributing their views to the party and by their concrete revolutionary activities in productive labor, work, study, and consolidation of national defense and security has really made positive contributions to developing the party and strengthening the party militancy and has made the party wholesome, healthy, strong, and competent to carry out the two strategic tasks.

All party committee echelons, sectors, and administration at all levels should coordinate closely with one another and create favorable conditions for the mass organizations and the VFF at all levels to expand the movement for revolutionary acts. The masses should be mobilized to overcome all difficulties to achieve high productivity and production volume during this winter-spring crop season, accelerate the production of consumer and export goods, further improve circulation and distribution, gradually check the rate of price increases, point the market and livelihood in the right direction, and make good preparations for the implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions.

Column on Congress Reviewed

BK131120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 13 December editorial: "A Democratic Political Drive"]

[Text] Since 1 August, NHAN DAN has run a column of contributing ideas to the sixth national party congress. Over the past 4 and 1/2 months, the paper has received almost 25,000 letters from its readers contributing hundreds of thousands of ideas to the party congress. These are ideas from workers, peasants, scientists, management cadres, scholars, engineers, medical doctors, teachers, officers and combatants of the people's armed and security forces, party members, current and retired cadres of various sectors, many revolutionary veterans, members of the youth andd women's unions, cadres and workers who are studying or working abroad, and Vietnamese residents in various countries.

This NHAN DAN column has received an unprecedentedly enthusiastic and warm welcome. There has never been such a lively and comprehensive discussion in the party paper on many important problems of the nation and the revolution. Never before had the party paper, in such a short period of time, received so many ideas from its readers frankly presenting the facts and making concrete proposals to the party and its congress. Thousands of ideas have been published in the paper and almost sll of them have been forwarded to the party Central Committee. These ideas were condensed and submitted to the recent 11th plenum of the CPV Central Committee, fifth term.

Through the integration and studying of ideas sent to NHAN DAN and other mass media channels and through various conferences and seminars throughout the country, the party Central Committee has sorted out many important and appropriate ideas to contribute to perfecting the draft political report to be submitted to the sixth national party congress.

The paper NHAN DAN warmly welcomes, highly values, and sincerely thanks all of its reader at home and abroad who have contributed many ideas to the party congress. The fact that so many readers sent their appropriate ideas to the party paper is yet another democratic political activity demonstrating the high sense of construction and responisibility of our comrades, countrymen, and combatants.

This has again affirmed that the working people are the real masters of their country who can contribute their capability and ideas to various basic problems of the nation, while having the opportunity to participate in designing revolutionary tasks and voluntarily do their best to fulfill these tasks.

The sixth national party congress will be convened soon. It symbolizes the intelligence of our entire party, people, and the armed forces. It will evaluate situations; review experiences; and set forth tasks, orientations, targets, and policies to advance further the revolutionary cause. Through ideas contributed by the people, through the understanding of their aspirations, and in firmly grasping the concept of taking the people as a base, the sixth national party congress will improve the process of successiveness and change the party leadership politically, ideologically, and organizationally. It will strengthen further the unanimity in the entire party and the unity between the party and the people, thereby creating a singleminded revolutionary movement of the masses.

Efforts to implement resolutions of the sixth national party congress to stabilize situations in all aspects of our country will bring about new and favorable conditions. However, difficulties, complexities, and hardships are still prevalent. These problems require great efforts, selfless and unyielding labor, and the revolutionary impetus of our entire people. Experience drawn from previous years and the lively contribution of ideas to the party congress have reminded party cadres and members at all levels and echelons to consistently pay attention to strengthening the relations between the party and the people and listen to their ideas. In formulating party and state positions and policies, we must create a base of the interests, aspirations, and capabilities of the working people. Revolution remains forever the just cause of the masses.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK151133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Dec 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 December editorial: "Congress of Will and Intelligence, Renovation and Creativity"]

[Text] Today, millions of Vietnamese, their hearts filled with enthusiasm, are looking toward the capital, Hanoi, to welcome the historic event that they have long cherished and waited for -- the sixth national party congress. Representing nearly 2 million members of the entire party, more than 1,100 delegates -- from veteran leading cadres who have been trained and tested through many revolutionary storms to young party members who have matured at various grass-roots party organizations and from party members responsible for leadership and command work, economic and social management, and scientific research to party members engaged directly in production and fighting -- have come from all parts of the country to attend the congress. These delegates are the symbol of the intellect of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces and of the working class and nation.

The congress will note and assess the situation of the country in every aspect and, as Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh put it, review past experiences and lessons to determine correct orientation and tasks; consolidate and strengthen unity within the party; and create new concepts, thinking, and strengths to advance the revolutionary undertaking of our party and people through immediate difficulties and then continuously and steadily on the path of socialism.

Some 35 delegations of the communist parties of various socialist countries and of the world workers movement and many delegations of revolutionary movements from other countries will also attend the congress. They have brought us their fraternal comradeship, intimate friendship, and sympathy with and close attachment to our party and people in our struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism and in the common struggle for peace and happiness on this planet.

Since early 1986, especially during the last months of the year, the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress and to contribute views to the party congress -- the greatest political activity -- has attracted the thought, sentiment, and action of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces. The achievements recorded in production, daily work, and fighting in this emulation movement together with the contribution of tens of thousands of opinions to the party congress reflect the close ties between the masses and the party. They also reflect the hope and confidence of the entire people in this party congress, which is of great historic significance.

In compliance with the wishes of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces, the sixth national party congress will certainly be worthy of its historic role when the revolution demands that our party bring itself up to the level required by the task of unifying will and action with new efforts and creativity to fulfill esteemed Uncle Ho's sacred testament: Let the entire party and people unite in the struggle to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous, and powerful Vietnam that can contribute worthily to the revolutionary cause of the world.

More than 1,000 delegates -- who gather today under the party's banner, the national flag, and Uncle Ho's portrait -- assume the heavy responsibility of making the congress truly symbolic of the will and intellect of the entire party and people of all starta, of the spirit of looking squarely at the facts, and of important renovations in our revolutionary undertaking.

The new socioeconomic viewpoints and policies to be determined by this party congress will clearly show us how to bring our economy out of immediate difficulties, stabilize the situation in the country, and advance steadily. The congress will mark a turning point in the process of inheriting and renovating the party's leadership politically, ideologically, and organizationally and will further strengthen unity within the party and the solidarity and close attachment between the party and the people.

The congress will manifest the determination of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces to unite unanimously and devote all their mind and energy to continue carrying out the two strategic tasks of building socialism successfully and defending the fatherland while contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. It will also elect the new party Central Committee -- the revolutionary advisory body and the nucleus of unity that mobilizes all forces to participate in our struggle.

As a collective body of outstanding communist fighters of a Marxist-Leninist party founded and trained by esteemed Uncle Ho, the congress will certainly fulfill its historic mission.

Looking forward to the congress, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are striving to step up the emulation movement to continue scoring achievments even during the convening of the congress to create new favorable conditions to advance the movement to its peak in every locality and every unit following the congress. This is aimed at translating the resolutions of the congress and its new concepts and viewpoints into vivid reality in all aspects of our daily life and activity and into ever higher productivity, quality, and efficiency.

Looking forward to the congress, our Armed Forces are striving to score new achievements in fighting and ensuring combat readiness to safeguard the border firmly and defend the fatherland while helping maintain political security and social order. With affection for and confidence in the vanguard party, we sincerely wish the congress brilliant success.

NHAN DAN Acclaims Congress

OW151217 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 15 -- The daily NHAN DAN today editorially acclaims the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam opening in Hanoi this morning, as a great congress of changes. It says:

"The task of the congress is tremendously great with the determination of effecting changes in the party leadership to the whole revolutionary cause, of taking the country past great difficulties, of firmly going forward, the congress is responsible for scientifically summing up activities of the party and the people, their pluses and minuses, and correctly assessing the international situation and domestic socio-economic situation at the present. On this basis, the congress will give more concrete forms to the guidelines set at the fourth and fifth congresses and will work out new policies in conformity with the real situation in the country, aimed at successfully fulfilling tasks and objectives of the first stage of the transition of socialism."

"The past five years," NHAN DAN continues, "were full of trials. In implementing the fifth congress's resolution and upholding revolutionary heroism, the entire people and army of Vietnam have recorded important achievements in socialist constructon and have won still greater victories in national defence, in maintaining political security, and in discharging international duties....

"Our revoltionary cause is facing new possibilities for futher advance. Our people and our people's armed forces have every right to be proud of what they have achieved, and they are grateful for the valuable assistance and support of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, other fraternal socialist and friendly countries, and international organizations the world over.

"Facing facts, willing to have truth and to speak for truth, the party has paid attention to criticism of shortcomings, particularly failures in the objectives set by the fifth congress, i.e. radically stabilizing the socio-economic situation and the people's well-being. The party has thoroughly analysed mistakes and shortcomings, has clearly seen their cause and has taken measures to correct them....

"The political report of the party Central Committee to the sixth congress shows the wisdom of the nearly two million members, of the many local party congresses, of all Vietnamese at home and abroad.

"The sixth congress also has the task of electing worthy comrades to the Central Committee, of ensuring continuity, so that the party leadership can really represent the revolutionary quality, the intelligence and the creativeness of the entire party and people and can conform to the reality of the Vietnamese revolution at present....

"The entire party and people are turning their thoughts to the sixth congress of the party, expecting from it correct decisions regarding extremely important political and organizational tasks, correct policies, and directions for the development of production, the stabilization the people's well-being the consolidations, of defence for the socialist Vietnam and the fulfillment of international. [sentence as received]

"Our party, founded and trained by the late President Ho Chi Minh, with its revolutionary tradition and valuable experience, will surely live up to the expectation of the entire membership and the entire people".

RADIO ANNOUNCES SPECIAL SCHEDULE FOR CONGRESS

BK141250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] During the sixth national party congress, there will be some changes in our radio broadcast schedule as follows: From 0800 [0100 GMT], the congress opening ceremony will be covered live. During the 4 days the congress meets on 15, 16, 17, and 18 December: 1800-1900 [1100-1200 GMT] newscast; 1930-2030 [1230-1330 GMT] newscast introducing documents of the congress. On 16, 17, 18, and 19 December: 0800-1000 [0100-0300 GMT] reading of congress documents at dictation speed.

LE XUAN DONG HOLDS PRE-CONGRESS NEWS CONFERENCE

BK141446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Dear friends, at 1500 [0800 GMT] this afternoon at the news center of the sixth party congress, a news conferene was held to introduce our party congress to domestic and foreign correspondents. Comrade Le Xuan Dong, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department and director of the congress' news center, presided over the news conference. Attending the news conference were many correspondents of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, press, radio, and television, 88 foreign correspondents from news agencies, television and radio corporations, and press organizations in various countries; and correspondents from three papers of Vietnamese expatriates.

At the press conference, Comrade Le Xuan Dong pointed out the significance of our sixth party congress and reported on the situation and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution and on the advantages and difficulties in building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland over the past 10 years. He said: The past 10 years have been a period of great difficulties and ordeals for the Vietnamese people. Under the correct lines that were determined by our party at its fourth congress and with the substantially great efforts of the Vietnamese people and the valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our people have overcome numerous difficulties that seemed unsurmountable and have recorded many important achievements in national construction and defense and created many new factors for advancing the Vietnamese revolution.

Besides these achievments, there are also errors and shortcomings and the socioeconomic situation faces serious difficulties. For this reason, the sixth party congress is duty-bound to reassess the status of national construction and defense with a spirit of looking squarely at the facts and telling the truth in order to affirm the achievements that have been recorded and, at the same time, to enforce measures to correct errors and shortcomings, including errors in viewpoints and policies as well as in leadership.

However, the more important thing in this congress is to develop the collective intellect and determine the guidelines, objectives, solutions, and policies for strengthening the leading role of the party and the managerial role and efficiency of the state; consolidating all mass organizations; and concretizing the system of leadership by the party, management by the state, and mastery by the people. This is aimed at magnificently achieving all socioeconomic objectives and advancing the Vietnamese revolution.

Comrade Le Xuan Dong reported on the tasks to be carried out by the sixth party congress. At this congress, the party will present its political report and its orientations, tasks, and socioeconomic targets and plans for the 1986-90 period, renew and amend a number of points in its statutes, and elect its new Central Committee.

Comrade Le Xuan Dong informed the local and foreign correspondents of the process of preparing for the congress. This included widespread political drives conducted over the past several months with the full and enthusiastic participation of cadres, party members, and the popular masses. During the past several months, our entire party, people, and Army have contributed their opinions to the party's draft political report. More than 100,000 party organizations and chapters; 40,000 basic, enterprise, sub-ward, and village party organizations; 40 party organizations of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government; more than 10 party organizations of various central blocs such as those of the Army, the people's public security forces, and economic, scientific, educational, cultural, and ideological organs; and party members, with a high sense of responsibility, held thorough and lively discussions on the party's draft political report. People of all strata also contributed their opinions to the document. Various overseas Vietnamese organizations sent their suggestions to the party and state. Many people met directly with party cadres or contributed their ideas through letters. Mass media organs established columns inviting readers to make suggestions to the party. NHAN DAN in particular received 250,000 suggestions from cadres, party members, and the popular masses.

A criticism and self-criticism drive was also conducted within the party. This campaign had great significance for the efforts to assess the situation.

On the other hand, it enabled the party to select party members sufficiently endowed with quality and virtues to serve in various party organizations. Many young comrades, having undergone training and trials, were elected to leading party agencies at all levels, such as .the case of the recently elected secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee, who is only 41 years old.

At the press conference, Comrade Le Xuan Dong announced the number of delegates participating in the sixth party congress. A total of 1,129 delegates will attend the congress. They include 153 women, 115 members of ethnic minority groups, 50 labor and armed forces heroes, 72 workers directly engaged in production activities, 481 delegates with college or higher education with 70 of them being professors, doctors, or PhD candidates. There are also 67 Army general officers. The oldest delegate is 84 years old and the youngest one 23. Six of the delegates are 25 years of age.

Thirty-five international delegations are to attend our sixth party congress. The CPSU delegation is headed by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and the KPRP delegation is headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin.

After announcing the agenda of the congress, Comrade Le Xuan Dong answered several questions from local and foreign correspondents.

LOCAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN HANOI FOR CONGRESS

BK140242 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Delegations representing 40 provincial, city, and special zone party organizations, military party organizations, and other subordinate party organizations of the center have arrived in Hanoi to attend the Sixth CPV Congress.

All the 1,129 members of various delegations arriving for the party congress have been selected and designated at the party organization congresses of various levels from the infrastructure upward to represent over 1.8 million party members nationwide. These delegations are made up of many grass-roots-level cadres -- cadres at the precinct and district levels -- and of numerous workers and collective peasants directly engaged in production. The six youngest delegates, aged between 23 and 25, come from the party organizations of Ho Chi Minh City, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, and Haiphong.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR CONGRESS

OW122036 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Dec 12 -- Many delegations of fraternal parties to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrived here today.

They included the delegation of the Albanian Party of Labour led by Xhemal Dymylja, member of the party C.C. and first secretary of the party committee of Elbasan Province; the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Ion Coman, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party C.C.; the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Murakami Horomu, vice chairman of the Presidium of the paty C.C.; the delegation of the Communist Party of India (CPI) led by N. Rajasekhara Reddi, secretary of the National Committee of the party; the delegation of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) led by Harkishan Singh Surjit, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C.; the delegation of the

Palestine Liberation Organization led by Sharif 'Ali Mashal, member of the Revolutionary Council, president of the external relations section; and the delegation of the REVIEW FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM led by Zeuzy Waszeznk, editor of the REVIEW.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V., C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party C.C.; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party C.C.'s International Department; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

More Foreign Delegations Arrive

OW132021 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 13 -- More delegates of fraternal parties to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrived here today.

They include the delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Jorge Risquet Valdes-Saldana, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Josef Kempny, full member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council; the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Csaba Hamori, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union; the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Bat Ochiryn Altangerel, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar party committee; the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-chae, member of the party Central Committee and minister of posts and communications; the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal headed by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (El Salvador) led by Safio Jorge Haldan, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Italy headed by Ignio Armiemma, member of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States led by Maurice Jackson, member of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua led by revolutionary commander Luis Carrion Cruz, member of the FSLN national leadership; the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Haidar Masud, secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party led by Muhammad Haydrah Masdus, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haile provincial party committee; the delegation of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party led by Paolo de Castro, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Commission for External Relations; the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) led by Guileon Machila, member of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Chilean Communist Party led by Jorge Montec, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of South Africa led by John Nkadimeng, secretary general of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and member of the national Executive Committee of the ANC; and the delegatin of the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) led by Emvula Obes Tulina, member of the party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at Thu Do International Airport by Do Muoi, Poliburo member of the CPV Central Commitee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and other Vietnamese senior party and state officials.

Ligachev-Led Delegation Arrives

BK141140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of our party Central Committee, on the afternoon of 14 December the delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Hanoi to attend the Sixth CPV Congress.

Members of the delegation include Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee International Department [title as heard]; Comrade Sitnikov, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkustsk Obkom Province party committee; and Comrade Kachin, member of the party Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

On hand to warmly welcome the delegation at the capital's international airport were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Trans Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher education and vocational education; Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and our ambassador to the Soviet Union; Comrade Nguyen Van Truong, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; and Comrade Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs. Comrade Kachin, member of the party Central Committee, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, and member of the delegation, and many embassy cadres were also present.

Lao Delegation Arrives

BK141158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of our party Central Committee, on the morning of 14 December the delegation of the LPRP led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Hanoi to attend the Sixth CPV Congress. Members of the delegation include Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the SPC of Laos; Comrade Somlat Chanthanat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board; and Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam.

Warmly receiving the delegation of the fraternal LPRP at the capital's international airport were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and permanent secretary [bis thuw thuwowngf truwcj trung uwonwng dangr] of the party Central Committee; Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos an Cambodia; Comrade Vu Quang, member of the party Central Commitee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department and vice chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; Comrade Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, our ambassador to Laos. Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam and member of the delegation, and many embassy cadres were also present.

Cambodian Delegation Arrives

BK141231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of our party Central Committee, the delegation of the KPRP led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, arrived in Hanoi on the morning of 14 December to attend the Sixth CPV Congress. Members of the delegation include Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; Comrade Chan Seng, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission; and Comrade Tep Henn, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam.

The delegation of the fraternal Cambodian party was warmly welcomed at the capital's international airport by Comrade Le Duc Anh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Do Chinh, member of the party Central Committee; Comrade Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Ngo Dien, our ambassador to Cambodia. Comrade Tep Henn, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam and member of the delegation, and many embassy cadres were also present.

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI GREETS LEADERS AT RECEPTION

LD141808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Dec (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, leader of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] delegation to the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, speaking at a reception given by the CPV leadership in Hanoi today, conveyed militant greetings and best wishes of the SED Central Committee, General Secretary Erich Honecker, all Communists, and all GDR people to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee, and to the other members of the Politburo. Werner Krolikowski said that the heroic and diligent fraternal country of Vietnam and its proven Communist Party, which, in the national liberation struggle had waged outstanding successful battles and is now in the process of building a new life, could rely firmly on the friendship, cooperation and solidarity of the SED and the GDR people.

Truong Chinh and the other members of the Politburo expressed their thanks for the greetings and wishes, and cordially conveyed their fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker, the SED and the GDR people.

Truong Chinh Addresses Reception

BK141548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] At 1800 [1100 GMT] today, at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, received the comrade heads of the delegations of the fraternal parties attending the Sixth CPV Congress.

Also present at the reception were Comrades Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and permanent member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee International Department.

We would like to introduce to you now the full text of the greetings read by Comrade Truong Chinh at the reception:

Esteemed comrade heads of the delegations of the fraternal parties: First of all, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, I warmly welcome you and express my sincere thanks to the Central Committees of your parties for sending their delegations to attend the sixth congress of our party. Your presence at this congress of our party reflects the relations of militant solidarity and the profound fraternal sentiments among the parties and peoples of our countries. This is a source of strong encouragement for our entire party and people in the present revolutionary stage. It motivates us to successfully conduct the congress and to strive to fruitfully implement the tasks to be set forth by the congress.

Dear comrades, the Vietnamese people have undergone more than 30 years of a very fierce war of liberation. Today we have the pressing need to carry out socioeconomic construction and development and to stabilize and improve the people's lives step by step. At the same time, we must cope with acute pressure from outside and contribute to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia, thus consolidating the position of socialism in the region. This situation requires that our people carry out two strategic tasks, namely successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist homeland.

The sixth congress of our party has the duty of concretizing further the lines laid down by the fourth and fifth congresses for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism. The congress will set forth guidelines and tasks aimed at developing strong points and overcoming the errors and shortcomings in the past years. To achieve this objective, our party has affirmed that there must be basic renovation in all fields: renovation of thinking, especially economic thinking; renovation of workstyle; and renovation of organizational and cadre work.

The political report presented by the party Central Committee to this congress has affirmed this direction of renovation. In the economic domain, we advocate a change of direction to concentrate on implementing three key programs: grain and foodstuff production, consumer goods productin, and export goods production. Industry and capital construction will be developed in a selective fashion along the line of concentrating on serving these three programs.

We consider socialist transformation as a regular, continuous task to be carried out throughout the period of transition to socialism with appropriate forms and steps to suit production relations to the nature and level of the productive forces at each stage of the process of development. Concerning the mechanism of economic management, we firmly maintain the principle of democratic centralism, thereby guaranteeing the production and business units' right to autonomy while firmly preserving the center's right to centralized and unified management in the key domains of the enconomy.

We will resolutely abolish bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and strongly shift to socialist economic accounting and business. This is the strategic guiding concept of our party in the economic field for the coming years.

We are elated to note that these guidelines and policies of renovation conform with the renovating spirit of the fraternal parties, which was clearly reflected in the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties.

To satisfactorily carry out all these tasks, we regard strengthening party building as the foremost important task. We will ceaselessly increase the party's fighting strength and leadership capability in all fields, thereby ensuring the successful implementation of the objectives and important tasks to be set forth by the sixth party congress.

To carry out the two strategic tasks and create international conditions favorable to the building of socialism, our party always pays attention to combining national strength with the strength of the age, stepping up the struggle for peaceful coexistence, fighting to preserve peace in Indochina, and contributing actively to preserving peace in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

Our party always pays attention to strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, considering this as a cornerstone in it foreign policy; maintaining solidarity and all-round cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries; developing and consolidating the special relationship among the three Indochinese countries; uniting with all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world; actively contributing to the consolidation of the solidarity of the international communist and workers movement; and strengthening cooperation among the fraternal parties for the common objectives -- peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

These are a number of things of which I would like to inform you, comrades. I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to convey to the Central Committees of your parties the friendly and fraternal sentiments and sincere thanks of our party and people. May I wish you, comrades, good health. Thank you.

AFP CITES REPORTS ON PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

BK151118 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 15 Dec 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Dec 15 (AFP) -- The policy report to Vietnamese Communist Party's Sixth Congress, which began here Monday, bluntly blamed Vietnam's leadership for the failure to achieve goals set by the last congress. The report said that in the five years since the fifth congress, the party and state failed to "stabilize the socioeconomic situation and the people's living conditions." It blamed this "above all on the Central Committee, the Politburo and the government," and their "poor appreciation of the situation... errors in strategic direction" and their "realization of the tasks set."

Party General Secretary Truong Chinh read a summary of the 153-page report, which was made public Monday, to the congress. [passage omitted]

Observers said before the congress there were signs of a major shake-up in the leadership. Three members of the outgoing Politburo -- Defence Minister Van Tien Dung, Deputy Premier To Huu and General Chu Huy Man -- were absent from the opening ceremonies, and observers said their absence appeared to confirm reports that they had been removed from power. Their absence was seen as a major surprise. Mr To Huu, a firm opponent of the recent reforms, lost his post as first deputy premier in June, following the failure of last year's monetary reforms. Mr Van Tien Dung and Gen Chu Huy Man are reported by generally reliable sources to have been repudiated at an Army congress in October. There have been rumours in Vietnamese political circles since Sunday that several leaders, including Mr Truong Chinh, may step down at the end of the congress.

According to usually reliable sources a stormy pre-congress meeting of the leadership last week chose on Saturday the new Central Committee and then selected on Sunday the new Politburo.

Persistent rumours here suggest that along with Mr Troung Chinh, Mr Pham Van Dong and party dialogue Le Duc Tho will also stand down. There has been no official comment on these reports, but several Vietnamese officials questioned last Sunday did not deny them. On Monday one of these officials said only that the Central Committee election would take place on Thursday and that the Politburo would be chosen at the end of the congress.

More than 1,100 delegates will ratify controversial economic reforms adopted in the last 18 months and appoint new party officials at the congress, which was opened by Politburo member Nguyen Van Linh, widely seen as number two in the leadership. He told delegates the party had to see Vietnam through its present social and economic crisis, which led to a general loss of confidence among workers.

After the general secretary's delivery of his summary of the policy report, Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Vo Van Kiet was scheduled to read a report on the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan. This would normally be Premier Pham Van Dong's task, but on Sunday, a spokesman told journalists that he was almost blind and not well enough to present the report.

Observers said such official comment on the state of health of one of the country's leaders was almost unheard of.

The afternoon session was to be addressed by delegates from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and by Soviet representative Ye. K. Ligachev, number two in the Soviet Communist Party.

SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 15 DEC

BK150804 [Editorial report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0100 GMT on 15 December begins live coverage of the opening session of the Sixth CPV Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi with two announcers taking turns describing the festive atmosphere in Hanoi and the interior of the conference hall, which the announcers say "looks solemn and brilliantly brightened by the colorful flags and flowers," with a bust of Ho Chi Minh standing out on the podium along with portraits of Karl Marx and Lenin.

Amid the sounds of martial music, the announcers recall the highlights of the past five party congresses. They then point out the success of the preparatory work for the current congress, including the launching of various political drives to promote criticism and self-criticism and to solicit the contribution of public opinions to the party Central Committee's draft political report. They follow their narration with a roundup of achievements of various localities and unit in honor of the congress, which they say is being attended by "1,129 delegates from 40 provinces, special zones, and various zones directly subordinate to the central level."

On the presence of foreign delegations at the congress, the announcers report that "more than 30 delegations of fraternal communist parties, national and international organizations, and revolutionary movements" are on hand. They go on to list these delegations along with the names of their heads, starting with the CPSU, LPRP, KPRP, and other delegations.

At 0127, one announcer raises his voice to announce the arrival of the congress presidium, while pointing out that "all in the conference hall stand up and warmly applaud." He says: "We see that the presidium comprises Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, Comrade Pham Hung, Comrade Le Duc Tho, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, Comrade Do Muoi, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, Comrade Le Duc Anh, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, Comrade Tran Kien, Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, Comrade [name indistinct], Comrade Nguyen Ky Cam, Comrade Le Thanh Dao, Comrade Nguyen Van Tri, Comrade Ksor Kron, Comrade La Thang, Comrade Dam Quang Trung, Comrade Nguyen Chon, Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, Comrade Pham The Duyet, Comrade Vu Mao" and four other Vietnamese names drowned out by continuous applause and four Vietnamese names drowned out by continuous applause. According to the announcers, the presidium also includes the CPSU's Ligachev, the LPRP's Kaysone Phomvihan, the KPRP's Heng Samrin, and other "heads of the delegations of fraternal parties."

As the announcers finish reading the presidium name list, a band plays the Vietnamese national anthem, followed by the Internationale.

At 0130 GMT, without being introduced Pham Van Dong is heard announcing "Comrades, the sixth congress of the glorious CPV begins," which is greeted by loud applause. Pham Van Dong continues: "I would like to invite Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to read the opening speech." Nguyen Van Linh takes the floor and speaks for 14-minutes, concluding at 0147 GMT.

Pham Van Dong is then heard making another announcement, which is partly drowned out by loud and prolonged applause saying "[words indistinct] to read the political report before the congress."

At 0148 GMT, Truong Chinh begins reading what he describes as "only a summary of the report."

After Truong Chinh concludes the reading of his report at 0233 GMT amid prolonged applause, Pham Van Dong says, laughing heartily: "We will rest for a few minutes." While the session goes into recess, the station plays several revolutionary songs.

At 0312 GMT, the radio resumes its live coverage of the opening session of the sixth CPC congress. Again, Pham Van Dong takes the podium and says; "I would like to invite Comrade Vo Van Kiet to read the report on the "main orientations and tasks of socioeconomic development for the 1986-90 period. Please, Comrade Vo Van Kiet." Vo Van Kiet begins his 70-minute economic report at 0313 GMT. After Vo Van Kiet ends his report at 0423 GMT, Pham Van Dong takes the floor again and announces: "The morning session is now concluded. In the afternoon, we will resume our work at about 1400 [0900 GMT] or so." Then he corrects himself: "It will be at 1430, that is, 1430."

The radio ends its live coverage of the opening session of the Sixth CPV Congress at this point, with the announcer inviting listeners to follow the developments of the congress "at the daily 1800 [1100 GMT] newscasts."

Nguyen Van Linh's Opening Address

BK150529 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0133 GMT 15 Dec 86

["Opening speech" by Nguyen Van Linh, member of CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, at 15 December session of the Sixth CPV Congress at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] The Presidium, distinguished guests, and dear comrade delegates: To open this grand session, on behalf of the Presidium, I would like to extend my warmest greetings to the comrade delegates, outstanding party members elected by the congresses of the party organizations directly subordinate to the central level who typify the strength of solidarity and collective intellect of the party and who bring to the national congress the will and aspirations of our entire party and people. [applause]

Our congress warmly greets the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause]; warmly greets the LPRP delegation headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan [prolonged applause]; and warmly greets the LPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee. [prolonged applause]

We warmly welcome the delegations of various fraternal and friendly parties who have brought us warm friendship and militant solidarity for the cause of revolution, social progress, and the preservation of world peace. [applause]

Our congress respectfully turns our memory to great President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated and beloved leader whose thoughts and virtues will live forever in the cause of our people with a particularly profound and fresh educational and motivating force requiring that we look squarely at the truth and draw appropriate conclusions as stated in the Central Committee's Political Reprot to be presented by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh. [prolonged applause]

Our congress recalls the memory of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding pupil of President Ho Chi Minh who had served for several years as party general secretary and, together with the party Central Committee, had led the achievement of the people's national democratic revolution and had taken the entire country to socialism; a pure and respected internationalist militant of the international communist movement and the world; and a staunch communist who seved the people throughout his life. [applause]

Our congress recalls the memory of Comrades Nguyen Duy Trinh, Tran Quoc Hoan, Xuan Thuy, Hoang Van Thai, and Le Trong Tan. We recall the memory of other comrade members of the Central Committee and countless beloved party members, compatriots, and combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary cause from the fifth party congress up to this day. I propose that the congress observe 1 minute of silence in their memory. The minute of silence begins. It is over. Please be seated, comrades.

Over the past years, important achievements and victories have been recorded in the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland. In many places throughout the country, there have appeared highly promising talented youths, models of good management, and progressive units. These are flowers of socialism which have blossomed in increasing numbers in our country. For several months now, party organizations, people of all strata throughout the country, and overseas Vietnamese have stirred up a movement to turn toward the congress, to contribute opinions on the Central Committee's Draft Political Report, and to engage in emulation activities to score achievements to greet the congress.

Elated over these achievements, we must see even more clearly the reverse side of the situation, especially concerning the socioeconomic field, with the sluggishness in production, the confusion in distribution and circulation, the difficulties in the people's lives, the negative phenomena in several aspects of life, and the decline in the working people's confidence. These are things that our party as well as our people cannot accept. Certainly, we must, by all means, effect a change in the situation. In particular, we must stabilize the economy and society, make them healthy, and take them forward. [applause]

To change the situation, this sixth congress must mark our party's renovation of thinking, workstyle, organization, and cadres. This is a pressing demand of the country. It is also a characteristic of revolution, especially socialist revolution, a profound nature of Marxism-Leninism, and a necessary trend of the time which was eminently embodied by the great thoughts of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the party of great Lenin. [applause]

Only through renovation can we see correctly and completely the truth -- seeing new factors to develop and mistakes to correct -- so as to apply Marxism-Leninism satisfactorily in our country's situation; develop our nation's historic and revolutionary traditions; and mobilize the dynamism, creativity, and the endless capabilities of the laboring people who are exercising their collective mastery. This is to step up the three revolutions while carrying out socialist construction and national defense. In this way, we can firmly maintain the lofty and proud nature of our party, people, and regime while making this nature more diversified and beautiful so that it can bloom into new achievements, thus meeting our people's demands and keeping pace with our changing times.

To achieve this aim, we must struggle against the old-fashioned, the conservative, and procrastination as well as against dogmatism, subjectivism, hastiness, degradation, ideological deviation, and lingering out-dated habits. This is a hard revolutionary struggle taking place in all fields of activity and within each of us.

In its various reports presented at the congress, the CPV Central Committee has striven to concentrate the wisdom of the entire party and people on substantiating the party lines charted since the fourth and fifth congresses and on bringing forth policies and measures to generate new changes and renovations, chiefly in the three major economic programs -- grain and food, consumer goods, and export goods -- and in the motivation drive to purify and improve the combat strength of various party organizations, to purify and improve the managerial efficiency of the state apparatus, to dispel and eliminate all negative phenomena, to make all social relations healthy, and to achieve social equality.

Our congress will discuss and approve those reports of the party Central Committee and will elect a new party Central Committee. This reflects our party's tradition of remaining united and singleminded, its will to carry out renovation, and its determination to move forward to ensure its guidance in the successful implementation of the resolutions to be adopted at this congress. [applause]

Effecting a change in the entire revolutionary undertaking in the direction of renovation is a long process. We must continue patiently to think about, explore, experiment with, and gradually shape up new things positively and steadily. The country's situation requires our party to achieve growth, strengthen unity, join minds and actions, restore and consolidate the confidence and enthusiasm of the people, and encourage the revolutionary movement among the masses. [applause]

With our country's laboring people and our Vietnamese nation rich in revolutionary enthusiasm, courage, intelligence, and creativity, our people are certain to welcome joyfully the resolutions of the congress, translate them into revolutionary action, and struggle strenuously to achieve realistic results in all aspects of life. [applause]

During the people's national democratic revolution and during various wars of resistance, our performance was of historic and epochal significance. Over the past 10 years, we have been through a great deal and paid a high price for the knowledge and experience we now have, and we have matured with this. In the socialist revolution, while implementing the two tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland, our party and our people are certain to perform grandly, in a manner commensurate with the historic mandate of the nation. In the interests of our people, we will make our worthy contributions to the revolutionary undertaking and to peace and friendship among nations in this region and in the rest of the world. [applause]

With this confidence, may I solemnly declare the sixth national congress of delegates of our party open. [applause]

'Summary' of Political Report

BK150513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0148 GMT 15 Dec 86

["Summary" of Political Report read by Truong Chinh, CPV Central Committee General Secretary, at 15 December opening session of the Sixth CPV Congress at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi -- live]

[Text] Dear presidium, dear delegates, dear comrades and distinguished guests:

Comrades, first, I would like to inform you that as you have received the full version of the report, please take time to read it. Now, I am going to read its summary.

Since defeating the U.S. aggressors, completing the cause of national liberation, and realizing national reunification, our party has led the people throughout the country to advance to a new revolutionary stage -- that of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The past 5 years have been a period full of challenges. Besides the successes achieved, we have been guilty of a number of shortcomings and mistakes. The revolution in our country has gained new favorable factors, but it is now confronted by many serious difficulties.

In the process of preparing for this congress, comrades of the party and compatriots at home and abroad contributed numerous frank opinions to the party Central Committee's Draft Political Report and made numerous heart-felt suggestions. All the party, people, and Army are watching, waiting for the party's sixth congress to correctly assess the situation, review the valuable experience, and define the tasks, targets, policies, and measures designed to stabilize the situation and continue advancing the revolutionary undertaking. Our congress is duty-bound to do its best to meet the legitimate expectations of our compatriots and comrades.

To correctly assess the situation over the past 5 years and the actual situation at present, we must look squarely at the truth, correctly evaluate the truth, and clearly speak the truth. The successes achieved in socialist construction are important, and the victories recorded in the fight to defend the fatherland, safeguard political security, and discharge our internationalist duty are great. But the socioeconomic situation and the people's lives are still faced with serious difficulties and remain unstable. The general targets set forth by the fifth congress for the 5 years 1981-85 have yet to be realized. We frankly analyze and bravely admit the serious and long-lasting shortcomings and mistakes as concerns major viewpoints and policies, strategic guidance, and the organization of work. The main ideological factors leading to such mistakes consist of subjectivism, idealism, simplistic thinking and action, impatience, yielding to one's own wishes, the tendency to leave everything afloat and to relax, the failure to scrupulously observe the party's lines and principles, and the failure to firmly grasp objective laws and act accordingly. This is a bourgeois ideology that leans both to the left and right.

The mistakes and shortcomings suffered in the economic field, in socioeconomic leadership, originate from shortcomings in the party's ideological and organizational activities and in its cadre work. Responsibility for these shortcomings and mistakes rests first of all with the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and with the Council of Ministers. The party Central Committee would like to seriously criticize itself for its own shortcomings before the congress.

Proceeding from the realities of the revolution in past years, we can draw upon the following valuable lessons of experience:

First, in its entire process of activities, our party must be profoundly imbued with the idea of regarding the people as the base. In building and developing the laboring people's right to mastery, our party has no other purpose than struggling for the people's happiness as the masses are the ones who make history. Our people are very revolutionary and possess many valuable qualities. For more than half a century, they have fought constantly and experienced untold sacrifices and hardships.

They have always upheld their revolutionary heroism, worked diligently, and fought bravely for the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism. In a situation in which the party has committed mistakes and been guilty of shortcomings, the people still earnestly expect that the party will overcome its mistakes in taking the country forward. Our party cannot fail this expectation of the people.

Second, the party must always base itself on reality and must respect and act according to the objective law. The ability to perceive and act in accordance with the objective law constitutes a condition for ensuring the correct party leadership. To overcome its shortcomings and effect a change in the situation, our party must first of all renovate its perceptions and thinking. It must perceive correctly and act in accordance with the system of objective laws in which the particular laws of socialism are ever more strongly affecting the general course of development of society.

Third, we must know how to integrate the strength of the nation with the strength of our time under the new conditions. The socialist revolution in our country takes place during the period of transition to socialism on an international scale and in a situation in which the scientific-technical revolution is developing vigorously in the world. Therefore, in our entire process of revolution, we must pay particular attention to integrating traditional factors and epochal factors.

Fourth, we must build the party up to the level required by its political duty as a ruling party to lead the people in the socialist revolution.

The sixth congress must be a congress that marks a decisive turning point in enhancing the party's strength, increasing the party's prestige among the masses, and ensuring that the party surges forward to the level required by its new tasks.

Dear comrades: From the analysis of the domestic and international situation, we assert that our revolution must continue to implement the strategic tasks — building socialism successfully and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The socialist construction task must be placed at the forefront and we must strive to achieve the general goals in the initial stage, namely, stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in all respects and continuing to build those preconditions necessary for stepping up socialist industrialization in the ensuing stage. We have capabilities within our reach to carry out those tasks and objectives set for the initial stage of the transitional period.

To translate these capabilities into realities, it is most important that we renovate our socioeconomic policy aimed at developing the laborers' mastery role and enthusiasm and generating an enthusiastic mass movement to implement simultaneously the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific-technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution. All the economic polices must be aimed at exploiting quickly and effectively all existing and latent potentials of the economy. The guiding concept for such plans and policies consists of releasing all existing production potentials of the country, exploiting all its latent potentials, and making effective use of international aid in order to develop the production force vigorously while building and consolidating socialist production relations.

This guiding concept reflects the following major policy work and measures:

First, a rearrangement of the production structure and a major readjustment of the investment structure for the purpose of concentrating manpower and wealth on the three targeted programs: grain and food, consumer goods, and export goods. These programs will substantiate the course and the main content of socialist industrialization, namely, truly placing agriculture, including forestry and fishery, at the forefront, striving to develop light and small industries and handicrafts, continuing to build a number of heavy industry establishments and infrastructure, and integrating agriculture and light and heavy industries into a rational economic structure.

The formulation and implementation of these three targeted programs must be uniformly adapted to the concept of developing the commodity economy by employing and integrating the various economic components. We must boldly renovate our ways of thinking and doing things and definitely shift to a new direction in arranging the structure of production and the investment portfolio with the determination to regain the initiative in stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

Second, it is necessary to develop and consolidate the socialist production relations and correctly employ and transform other economic components. Our party considers the acceleration of socialist transformation a regular and continuous task to be performed throughout the transition period in suitable forms and with suitable steps so as to make production relations compatible with the characteristics and knowledge of the production forces and to promote their development. Socialist transformation in the first stage requires that the socialist economy, with the state-run sector being the mainstay, must strive to surge forward in all respects so as to assume a decisive role in the national economy. We recognize the long-term necessity of the small production commodity economy and the existence of the private capitalist economy and the petty bourgeoisie in a number of branches and trades belonging to the production and service sectors wherever they are needed in the country. For these economic components, we will apply the motto: Use for transformation and transform for better use.

Third, it is necessary to renovate the mechanism of economic management, resolutely eliminate bureaucratism and state subsidies, develop a mechanism of planning based on methods for economic accounting and socialist business, and correctly carry out democratic centralism. The new mechanism, with planning being the linchpin, fully and correctly employs the goods-money relations and brings into play the specific laws of socialism as part of the integrated whole of the laws governing the production of commodities.

This is a mechanism for economic management that employs chiefly economic methods in combination with administrative, educational, organizational, and judiciary measures. We must effect a division of managerial responsibilities according to the principle of democratic centralism, establish order and discipline in all areas of economic activities, consolidate the managerial apparatus, and renovate organizational and cadre work so as to make the apparatus streamlined, firm, strong, and effective and the contingent of cadres fully qualified and capable of meeting the requirements of management as practiced under the new mechanism.

Fourth, it is necessary to vigorously promote science and technology as a driving force, closely combine social and natural sciences with technological sciences, and gear all scientific and technological activities to the realization of socioeconomic, national defense, and security targets. We must reorganize the scientific and technological forces, increase investments along with renovating the mechanism of management so as to closely link science and technology with production and life, and develop the creativity of scientific and technological cadres while stepping up the mass movement to embark on science and technology.

Fifth, it is necessary to broaden and enhance the effectiveness of the external economy by effecting ever deeper and broader participation by our national economy in the international division of labor -- first of all and chiefly by broadening the division of labor and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries of the socialist community, and by enhancing economic integration with member-countries of CEMA and by expanding economic and scientific-technological relations with Third World countries, developed industrial countries, international organizations, and with private foreigners on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Efforts must be made to promote exports with a view to meeting the need for imports, and to encourage foreign countries, first of all socialist countries and overseas Vietnamese, to invest in our country under different forms -- from labor contract and joint business to direct investments made on suitable scales and under suitable forms.

It is necessary to increase the results of and step up scientific-technological cooperation in the training of cadres and workers, to send laborers and specialists to work on contract in foreign countries, and to develop transportation and other services to earn foreign currency.

Economic policies must be combined with social policies. It is necessary to strongly develop the human factor in socialist construction, resolutely carry out population planning, provide employment for the working people, and realize social equity. First of all, we must apply on an ever broader basis the principle of to each according to his work; develop a lifestyle and workstyle according to the law; consolidate order and discipline in all areas of social life; care for and meet the people's educational, cultural, and artistic needs; protect and improve the people's health; systematically effect a socialist social welfare policy; build families patterned after the new culture; and satisfactorily carry out the class and nationalities policies.

Comrades, in the fields of foreign relations, the task of our party and state is to make every effort to combine the strength of our nation with that of the era, to strive to firmly preserve peace in Indochina, to make positive contributions to firmly preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, to consolidate the special relations among the three Indochinese countries, to consolidate the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, to secure favorable international conditions for the cause of socialist construction and national defense while actively contributing to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Now as before, we always consider strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone in the foreign policy of our party and state. [prolonged applause] Once again we express full support for the internal and external policies adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause] On the basis of the Vietnam-Soviet Union Treaty of friendship and Cooperation, we will strive to ceaselessly improve the quality and effectiveness of cooperation in all domains in the interests of both countries. At the same time, we will strengthen coordination with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for peace and revolution in the world, first of all in the Asia-Pacific region. [applause]

The recent meeting of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the parties of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow marked a new step of development in raising the level of cooperation among socialist countries in all domains, particularly in the economic field. It served the cause of struggle and accelerated the progress of the fraternal countries. We are especially elated at the fact that the comrade leaders of the fraternal countries have affirmed the need to formulate a program aimed at improving the effectiveness of cooperation and assistance of CEMA for Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in conformity with the characteristics of each country. [applause]

[After a long pause Truong Chinh repeats the above paragraph.]

Depending on our capabilities, our country will strive to contribute to improving the efficiency of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the CEMA and join with fraternal countries in consolidating the cohesion and enhancing the strength and cooperation as well as developing the influence of the socialist community.

Our party profoundly conceives that developing and consolidating the cooperative and special relations between the three Indochinese countries, promoting unity and respecting each country's independence and sovereignty, and achieving comprehensive cooperation and mutual assistance in national construction and defense constitute a vital and evolutional law for all the three countries and the three fraternal peoples. [applause]

Through practical and effective measures, we will strive to develop the relations between our countries and Laos and Cambodia, trying to make each country and all three of the countries increasingly steadfast, foiling the enemy's divisive schemes and tricks. Our party will contribute positively to strengthening unity within the world communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, enhancing the cooperation between fraternal parties in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. [applause]

We will consistently and actively support the movement for liberation and independence of various nations, totally favor the lofty goals of the Nonaligned Movement, and do our utmost to contribute duly to the developments of the movement. [applause]

We will strongly support the heroic struggle of the working class and the peoples of various developed capitalist countries against the oppressive and exploitive yoke of monopolistic capitalism for the sake of peace, democracy, employment, and a better life. [applause]

We advocate and support the policy of peaceful coexistence among countries having different political and social policies. We support the Soviet Union's untiring efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and to establish a comprehensive international security system in military, political, economic, and social terms. [applause]

We highly value and totally support the Soviet Union's comprehensive Asia-Pacific peace plan presented by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, at Vladivostok [applause] as well as the plan to turn the Indian Ocean into a sea of peace as outlined in the joint Soviet-Indian communique last November. [applause]

We ceaselessly strengthen and broaden effective relations of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of India, a country occupying an especially important position in Asia and the world, and a great friend who has always reserved for our people fine sentiments and wholehearted support and assistance [applasue]

The Government and people of Vietnam unswervingly pay attention to and are resolved to do their best to restore freindship with the people of China and have put forth many proposals aimed at normalizing at an early date relations between our country and the PRC. Once again we officially declare that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with China at any time, at any level, and anywhere so as to normalize bilateral relations. [applause]

We fully support the PRK's stand to readily negotiate with opposition individuals and groups to realize national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal, criminal Pol Pot clique. Our policy is to continue the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia while, at the same time, standing ready to cooperate with all the parties concerned to reach a correct political solution in Cambodia. [applause]

The Vietnamese Government and people incessantly strive to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation with Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries, to establish relations of peaceful coexistence, and to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. [applause]

Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and imbued with the pure revolutionary thoughts and sentiments of great President Ho Chi Minh, our party will continue to hold high the banner of peace, national independence, and socialism; will harmoniously combine genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism; will firmly preserve independence and self-mastery; will strengthen international cooperation; and will actively fulfill national duty and satisfactorily discharge our international obligation toward the world's people. [applause]

Dear comrades: The domestic and foreign objectives and policies formulated by the party congress can be implemented only through the revolutionary acts of the masses. The revolution is an undertaking of the masses. This remains always an important lesson.

In fact, realities in the revolution have demonstrated that wherever the laboring people have a sense of mastery and can really exercise their mastery, a revolutionary movement will appear. The question of developing the laboring people's role in participating in economic and social management should be raised and correctly implemented right at the moment of preparing and deciding on the guidelines and policies.

We must get rid of the erroneous view that the mass-related task is merely a measure to organize and mobilize the people to implement the guidelines and policies. As regards those lines directly related to the livelihood of the people countrywide as well as in localities and primary units, all party committee echelons or the adminstration agencies must conduct a referendum among the people before making a decision.

The people knowing, debating, working, and controlling should constitute the daily pattern of the new society in order to reflect the regime in which the laboring people manage their own state. [applause]

These lines must be materialized and institutionalized by laws and organizations. All party committee echelons and the administration agencies must scrupulously implement these lines and create all conditions for the laboring people to exercise their mastery. The Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, and other mass organizations -- first of all the trade unions, the collectivized peasants association, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the women's union -- play a great role in mobilizing and organizing the people of all strata to participate in economic and social management.

In protecting citizens' legal benefits and in implementing the principles of social justice, the fatherland front and other mass organizations must be given favorable conditions and must renovate their operating procedures to fulfill their role well.

Developing socialist democracy and intensifying the effectiveness of state management by law constitute a unified entity. We must build and implement a system of state management to reflect the laboring people's mastery at all levels. All the agencies elected by the people from the national assembly and the State Council to the people's councils at all levels must maintain a close relationship with the people, and correctly implement the functions, duties, and rights stipulated by the constitution, especially in strengthening the legal system.

The activities of state agencies must be supervised. We must streamline the management and administration machinery from the central to local levels and villages, reduce unnecessary intermediate agencies, and not interfere deeply in the production and business of economic units. State management cadres from the highest rank to the grassroots-level cadres in city wards and villages must stay within the administrative management principles and systems, understand laws and their professions, and correctly discharge their duties. The appointment of cadres who lack or have no professional knowledge to leading and managerial positions of specialized agencies must be discontinued.

Dear comrades: The large scale and the complex nature of the tasks in the initial stage require our party to increase its leadership ability and its combative stength up to the level required by its tasks in the new stage. The party must renovate itself in various respects such as its thinking, especially its economic thinking. It must renovate itself organizationally and renovate its cadre work and its working attitude. To renovate its thinking, our party must firmly grasp the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism, live up to the valuable heritage on revolutionary thinking and theory of President Ho Chi Minh, of Comrade Le Duan, and of other leading comrades in the party, and acquire those theoretical achievements and those new, enriched experiences of fraternal parties and that scientific knowledge of our time. It must step up its theoretical studies and in a planned manner round up the socialist construction and national defense undertaking. This is to reach correct conclusions to do away with erroneous or outdated conceptions.

We must build a contingent of cadres capable of meeting requirements for renovation. To achieve this aim, we must first of all renovate our cadre work and specify the standards for qualities an abilities in accordance with the new requirements of the revolutionary undertaking. We must exercise correctly the principle of deomocratic centralism in evaluating and rearranging cadres and guard against the bad practice of bureaucracy and officialism. We must formulate plans to constantly prepare a contingent of succession cadres and must do away with the concept of the feudal class system as this may prevent the detection and promotion of young, outstanding cadres.

In rejuvenating the contingent of cadres, we must first of all check to see if cadres make any new changes in their thinking and if they stay close to and remain sensentive to realities and the masses' aspirations. We must correctly integrate older cadres with younger ones in order to ensure the continuity and succession character. Whoever fails to acquire the new concepts of the party and to concern himself with the interests of the people while paying attention only to his own interests will not be able to maintain his leadership position.

Renovating the working attitute is nothing more than exercising the four Leninist principles of which Uncle Ho has set a shining example for us to follow: Observing and exercising correctly the principle of democratic centralism, constantly stepping up self-criticism and criticism, bringing democracy into full play, maintaining and consolidating discipline within the party and the state apparatus while staying close to realities and the masses. [applause]

Educating and cultivating the qualities of party cadres and members must be regarded as a permanent duty of all party echelons from the central [echelon] down to party chapters. All party members, whatever their positions, are equal before the party rules and discipline. They must set good examples in their everyday life. The higher position one has, the greater the requirement for his exemplary actions. Both in their thoughts and actions, they must struggle positively against corruption and against special prerogatives and privileges. With his conscience as a communist, each party cadre and member must examine himself to see if he has led a healthy life and lived off his own labor. [applause]

The concept and action of running after money, of selfishness, acts of violating socialist assets and the people's interests, from stealing public assets to using public assets in bribing or for entertainment and internal distribution, must all be criticized and severely dealt with. [applause]

Following the party congress, there should be a plan to carry out the campaign to purify the party, overcome the corrupt phenomena in the state machinery, and dispel negativism in society. We must attentively preserve unity in the party's leading organs on the principle of democratic centralization. On this basis, we will strengthen solidarity in the entire party.

Our party resolves to do its utmost to preserve and develop the traditions of solidarity and unity within the party, correctly implementing President Ho Chi Minh's instructions that solidarity is an extremely valuable tradition of our party and people. You, comrades, from the central echelon to various party chapters, must preserve party solidarity and unity like the apple of your eye.

Dear comrades, the sixth party congress marks an important step in the renovation of our party in the fields of political, ideological, and organizational leadership. It holds great significance in further strengthening the bloc of solidarity and unity within the entire party.

Although we still have many difficulties ahead, our party and people have the necessary conditions to overcome them and continually advance the glorious revolutionary cause. Our party is a militant force that has matured politically and has acquired new experiences every day. Our nation is a revolutionary nation. Our people have been attached to the party in the long struggle, have defeated all the forces of aggression, have liberated and unified the country, and have built socialism. The valuable traditions of our party and people are that in the face of difficulties and ordeals, we have become all the more united in mind and heart to courageously fight for the country's independence and freedom and for the noble communist ideal.

In 1990, we will commemorate the 60th founding anniversary of the CPV, the 45th national day of the SRV, and the 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. Let all party members, people, and troops look forward to those days, continue to implement President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, stir up a seething movement for revolutionary acts with good results, and strive to emulate in fulfilling the 5-year 1986-90 plan.

I wish you, comrades, good health.

Thank you, Comrades! [applause]

Fraternal Parties' Greetings

BK151312 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] This afternoon, 15 December, the Sixth CPV Congress continued its work. The congress heard the statements of some delegations from the country and the greetings of heads of delegations of various fraternal parties;

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party committee and head of the delegation of the party organization of Hanoi Municipality; Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of its delegation; Comrade Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the party committee and head of the delegation of the party organization of Ho Chi Minh City; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and head of its delegation; Comrade Le Duc Anh, head of the delegation of the party organization of the Armed Forces; Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and head of its delegation; Comrade Jorge Risquet, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba; and Comrade Josef Czyrek, head of the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party.

'OLD GUARD' LEADERS REQUEST TO STEP DOWN

BK151324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Dec 15 (AFP) — Three members of the old guard of the Vietnamese leadership, including the Communist Party general secretary and prime minister, have asked to step down, the spokesman for the party congress said here Monday.

This disclosure followed the delivery of the policy report at the opening of the congress Monday, in which Vietnam's leadership was bluntly blamed for the failure to achieve goals set by the last congress.

Spokesman Le Xuan Dong said party General Secretary Turong Chinh, 79, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, 80, and party ideologue Le Duc Tho, 76, had asked to step down after 40 years at the top for reasons of health and age.

"The delegates have great respect for these comrades, who enjoy great popularity within the party and among the people. The congress will examine their requests and decide whether to keep them or let them go," he said. [passage omitted]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR DISCUSSES UMNO EXPANSION TO SABAH

BK151251 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says UMNO [United Malays National Organization] is not thinking of forming a government in Sabah. The expansion of the party to Sabah is at the request of many parties in the state, and the UMNO Supreme Council feels the time is right. The move will also help the Muslim community in Sabah, especially with the expansion of PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] to the state. He said PAS will bring along interpretations of Islam that can harm a multiracial society. He told a press conference in Kuching this would mean that nobody should be concerned about the move. He said two opposition parties from peninsular Malaysia -- PAS and DAP [Democratic Action Party] -- have also expanded to the state. UMNO has no wish to displace anyone. According to the prime minister, there are a lot of people in Sabah who do not have political affiliations, and they can become UMNO members.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said there are no indications that PBS [Parti Bersatu Sabah] will block the move. He also said UMNO had no intention to expand into Sarawak.

The prime minister refused to comment on a statement by the Singapore prime minster, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, on the visit of the Israelis president to Singapore recently.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir clarified his statement that voluntary organizations are involved in politics. He said a voluntary organization has no right to make political statement unles it is a political party. Political statements can be made on an individual basis. If an organization wants to be involved in politics, it should get a mandate from its members.

SINGAPORE

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER DIES 14 DEC

BK140719 Sinapore Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for national development, Mr Teh Cheang Wan, has died. A government spokesman said he was found dead in bed just before 0900 [0100 GMT] this morning. Mr. Teh has been treated for high blood pressure for the last 10 years. The prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and the first deputy prime minister, Goh Chok Tong visited Mr Teh's widow [passage indistinct].

LEE KUAN YEW ON VISIT BY ISRAEL'S HERZOG

BK150906 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister has revealed that though he agreed in principle two years ago to a visit by President Hayim Herzog of Israel, he did not know the once-postponed trip would take place last month until he read about it in the newspapers.

Had the decision been put before him again, together with data about recent sharp statements in Malaysia about Zionism, he would have postponed, but not cancelled, it.

This was because he would not wish to slight the Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who only two weeks before the visit was announced, spoke on Zionism in answer to a question in Parliament.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew said he took very seriously the views of Dr Mahathir, with whom he had developed a more mature and equable relationship only in the last eight years.

"But once it was announced, we could not, without horrendous consequences to ourselves and to our foreign policy, cancel it because of demonstrations in Malaysia," he said.

"It's not the way you behave if you want to be taken seriously."

Mr Lee made these points in reply to one of several questions raised after his talk last Friday to National University of Singapore students.

He said that like the questioner, he too had wanted to know if the reactions in Malaysia could have been anticipated, and the reply from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was that they could not.

The ministry's view was that the visit was a Singapore matter, not directed at anybody, though there was an admission that there had been those sharp statements about Zionism.

Mr Lee said that as a letter in last Friday's STRAITS TIMES pointed out, there had been five such statements between June and October.

"Unfortunately, the desk officer and the director in charge of that section came to the conclusion that, no, this was another average visit, another routine decision," he said.

"And they were misled or beguiled into believing it was a routine decision because two years ago, in November-December 1984, the decision was taken to agree to the visit.

"It was taken when Mr Rajaratnam was the minister and he had written to me and I said, yes, provided he is not visiting us alone and that he was visiting the region."

He felt that had the visit taken place in April or May 1985, there would not have been such a hard reaction but unfortunately, the Israelis called off the visit, and he did not know any more about it.

"And I did not know any more about it until I read it in the newspapers because the decision in principle had been given. So they took it as agreed at the highest level"

On his relationship with Dr Mahathir, Mr Lee said that as everyone old enough knew, they were very much opposed to each other when Singapore was in Malaysia.

In the last eight years, their ties became more mature and equable. Mr Lee decided that Dr Mahathir, who had come to accept Singapore as it was, was very likely to be Malaysia's Prime Minister.

"And I made a point of meeting him, talking to him, getting him to understand the changed circumstances in which we lived and the changed relationship between us, and managed to establish a good working relationship of confidence."

GOVERNMENT UPHOLDS BAN ON MARCOS' RETURN

HK151019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 15 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government Monday upheld an indefinite ban on deposed President Ferdinand Marcos's return from exile and agreed to quell communist insurgency with economic development, a spokesman said.

President Corazon Aquino called an emergency meeting of the cabinet following rumors that her predecessor might return from exile in the United States following the death of a sister.

The meeting also followed what commentators here called a propaganda coup by the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), a rebel alliance that entered into a 60-day ceasefire with the government Wednesday.

PAPER CLAIMS GENERAL VER RETURNED FROM HAWAII

HK140428 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Manila, Dec 14 (AFP) -- Former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver has reportedly arrived in the home province of Ferdinand Marcos, shortly after the deposed president said in a radio interview that he was coming home soon, newspapers said here Sunday. The BULLETIN TODAY newspaper also said the Bureau of Air Transport has closed down Laoag International Airport in Ilocos Norte Province to private aircraft amid persistent rumors here that Mr. Marcos would be returning to the Philippines sometime in December to visit his ailing mother.

President Corazon Aquino cancelled the passports of Mr. Marcos, his family and close aides shortly after they fled to Hawaii following a largely peaceful uprising in February which toppled the former president.

Military spokesmen in Manila would not comment on the reports, but the regional commander of Ilocos Norte dismissed them as "mere rumors spread by Marcos loyalists," the papers added. Aviation officials could not be contacted for comment, but airport station control staffers in Manila said the officials have cleared Philippine Air Lines commercial flights to Laoag.

International airlines have been warned to be on the lookout for passengers resembling the Marcoses, who have reportedly bought tickets for their possible return to the country, the BULLETIN added.

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Report From Cagayan

HK130024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Another apparent NPA violation of the truce was reported from Penablance, Cagayan. Cagayan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander said 20 heavily-armed NPA guerillas swooped down on Barangay (Kibal) on December 11, 1 day after the cease-fire began. They killed a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] and kidnapped two others. Penablance Mayor Washington de Gunod said the rebels declared they have the authority under the truce to disarm all CHDF members.

Army Attacked in Aklan

HK151051 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] It was reported that the New People's Army in Western Visayas committed a major violation of the cease-fire. According to a military report received at Camp Lapu Lapu, Cebu City earlier, an Army detachment in Madalag, Aklan was attacked by no less than 100 NPA guerrillas. The attack was immediately reported by Brigadier General Domingo Rio, Western Visayas military commander, to Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos. Ramos went to Camp Lapu Lapu in order to convene military commanders of the Visayas.

According to Rio, the attack began at 0600 this morning, and as of noon, the fighting was still going on. The detachment had 19 soldiers fron the 7th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army. This is the first major encounter between the military and the NPA since the 60 day cease-fire period went into effect.

Still in the Visayas, Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina of the Central Visayan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary] -- [Integrated National Police] command warned that he would order the arrest and even the shooting of rebels attempting to stage rallies in violation of the cease-fire accord. At an anticommunist rally in Cebu City, Abenina stressed that he would not allow anyone, whether military or rebel, to violate the law. According to Abenina, he received a report from Dumaguete City claiming that the NPA from that area planned to hold a rally and a show of force. He said that he had told the Dumaguete City soldiers to stop any attempt to disregard the cease-fire.

Davao Incident Reported

HK121057 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] A Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) member was gunned down in broad daylight yesterday by an unidentified armed man in what the military believed could be the second cease-fire violation in Davao del Sur.

A report from the Davao del Sur Constabulary Command to the Regional Command 11 which was monitored by the Philippine Constabulary [PC] Operation Center last night identified the fatality as Romeo Arriscado, a member of the Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur CHDF.

Arriscado, the Davao PC command said, was gunned down in Barangay Coronan, Sta. Cruz.

At press time last night, police investigators could not yet determined the identity of the assailant and the motive of the killing.

The Davao incident yesterday came hours after a similar violent incident occurred in Davao City where a man was killed and several others were wounded when pro-ceasefire marchers were fired at by still unidentified persons.

The attackers, according to witnesses, were armed with Armalite rifles.

The marcher who was shot dead was identified as Frank Rodrigo Fuentes, while wounded seriously were Efren Puyo, Jaime Molato, 15, Cesar Sarusos, 32, and Rogelio Agapay.

Committee To Probe Incidents

HK121049 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 12 Dec 86

[Text] The National Cease-Fire Committee [NCC] will definitely investigate the incident that took place in Davao City on the first day of the cease-fire period in order to confirm whether there was a violation of the peace agreement. In this connection, the NCC announced that it would issue guidelines on critical issues of the cease-fire this week.

At a press conference given yesterday the NCC and the government panel at the State Accounting and Auditing Office in Diliman, Quezon City, it was announced that the NCC will give priority to the creation of a provincial and regional cease-fire committee in Region 2 in order to investigate the incident that resulted in one dead and two injured. The committee is presently being formed.

Ileto Reiterates Warning

HK121513 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The need to define what "population centers" are became more evident yesterday when Defense Minister Rafael Ileto restated his position that armed rebels entering such centers would be arrested, while chief rebel negotiator Satur Ocampo showed up with about 80 armed guerrillas in such an area in Bataan.

The government and the National Democratic Front [NDF] panels have yet to agree on the definition of "population centers" from which armed rebels are banned.

In a statement, Ileto expressed optimism that the truce would hold and could be extended.

At the same time, however, he repeated his warning that rebels who "flagrantly" display arms in populated areas could be arrested by government forces.

Such arrests, he said, are permitted under the peace pact which took effect last Thursday.

Ileto was quoted as saying that the military would not try to disarm rebels "unless they carry or display their arms flagrantly in populated areas where they could scare people or coerce people into joining them."

"If they (the rebels) insist, they will have to be arrested like ordinary criminals," he said.

Ocampo, however, pressed the issue in Samal, Bataan, where an NDF rally he addressed included about 80 armed communist guerrillas.

Ocampo said he was aware that the presence of the rebels in a town of 15,000 may be claimed by the government as an act of hostility, the first violation, if ever, of the ceasefire agreement.

He, however, said that the rally attended by a few hundred people was meant "not to claim anything but to express their support for the movement."

"We will argue that we did not go beyond bounds in showing armed NPA's in the area," Ocampo said, as he described the place where the rally was held as "our area."

He said there were many areas, especially in Central Luzon, where the NPA are in the towns. Therefore, he continued, "our defintions (of what population centers are) must be based on realities."

Ocampo said the presence of armed rebels in the town was meant "to prove" this point.

COMMITTEE CONTINUES TALKS ON CEASE-FIRE GUIDELINES

HK150747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] The 5-man National Cease-Fire Committee will meet again in order to finalize discussions of guidelines for the 60 day cease-fire in the country. This committee will tackle the definition of population center to be jointly observed by the military and the rebels. Committee Chairman Bishop Antonio Fortich said that aside from the definition, the guidelines are 95 percent complete now. He also said that the committee will discuss important parts of the investigation into the incident in Samal, Bataan which they began yesterday. This barangay was the site of an NDF rally which according to the military was a violation of the truce accord because it was attended by armed NPA rebels.

REBELS IN CEBU NAME PRIEST AS CHIEF NEGOTIATOR

HK121123 Guezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Dec 86 p 16

[Excerpt] Cebu City -- The National Democratic Front-Cebu [NDF-Cebu] has named a Catholic priest as its chief negotiator signifying its readiness to dialog with the provincial government for the local implementation of the Nov. 27 ceasefire agreement.

The appointment of Father Rustico Tan, was announced Wednesday by NDF spokesperson Adora Sales during a rally in the downtown centers celebrating the anniversary of International Human Rights Day.

Raising a clenched fist before some 10,000 peasants, workers, and students, Tan proposed to the provincial government five talking points namely:

The joint interpretation of the memorandum of agreement on safety and immunity guarantees and physical centers and facilities;

The memorandum of agreement on preliminary ceasefire;

Security and immunity guarantees for the 18 local NDF negotiators, staff and security contingents;

Setting up of physical centers and facilities and;

Formation of the local ceasefire committee and the conduct of the military during the 50-day ceasefire period. [passage omitted]

CEASE-FIRE NEGOTIATORS MEET 'TO EASE TENSIONS'

HK130710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Philippine Government and communist rebel negotiators joined hands Saturday to ease tensions over alleged violations of their precarious three-day-old truce.

In a written joint statement issued after their first meeting since the ceasefire began Wednesday, the panels declared the truce intact and called on their respective forces to keep sober and support the peace efforts.

This followed charges of violations over the killing of a left-wing truce supporter alledgely by right-wing vigilantes during a march on the southern city of Davao Wednesday, and a show of armed might by rebel guerrillas Thursday near a U.S. military base.

"In spite of the incidents of the last few days, and comments emanating from both sides, the (National Democratic Front, NDF, and government) panels firmly believe that the substance of the preliminary agreement has not in any way been broken," the joint statement said.

"Pertinent incidents have been referred to the National Ceasefire Committee for appropriate action," it said, referring to a five-member body led by Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Fortich set up to monitor truce observance.

"The two panels reiterate their firm commitment to uphold the ceasefire and call on the forces of both sides to continue observing sobriety and support the peace efforts," the statement concluded.

In an apparent effort to avoid further misunderstanding, members of the NDF and government panels refused to be interviewed after their two-hour meeting at the headquarters of the National Ceasefire Committee.

"The two sides met just to clear the air," rebel negotiator Antonio Zumel said.

The Forthich Committee, which is empowered to apply sanctions, continued meeting after the panels broke up. [passage omitted]

RAMOS ORDER HALT TO COMMUNIST PROPGANDA

HK121307 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] At least 13 battalions of soldiers were ordered yesterday by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to arrest not the communist guerrillas but the spread of the communist ideology even as Metro Manila mayors declared their own war against the communists' rampant violation not of the ceasefire but of local ordinances prohibiting the "wanton" spread of (communist) graffiti splattered all over the walls and fences along the city's main roads.

Ramos' order for troops to shift from a shooting to a propaganda warfare came two days after the 60-day ceasefire took effect last December 10.

As of late yesterday afternoon, the Philippine Constabulary Operation Center, which also monitors the ceasefire, received no report of violations.

Ramos told Regional Unified Command (RUC) chiefs all over the country to organize at least one battalion in their respective areas of responsibility (AOR) to undertake solely "tailor-cut impact projects" as part of the military's "intensified" campaign to deprive the communist of civilian support.

The intensified civil-military operation while the ceasefire is on, Ramos said, would be undertaken down to the barangay level by the provincial commands.

Ramos, however, cautioned troops to maintain battle preparedness, saying while assigned troops are busy with such civic action programs other soldiers must provide the former security from possible ceasefire violators.

Ramos said "to win the support of the people to the government" impact projects must be designed to help improve a particular community's quality of life.

As this developed, Col. Honesto Isleta, armed forces spokesman, released a statement on behalf of the Metro Manila mayors who complained that the wanton spread of communist graffiti in the city will cost a "sizable amount of public and private money" just to clean up the "dirty work." Isleta quoted the mayors as saying "while propaganda is not a hostile act and not violative of the ceasefire, graffiti are a violation of local ordinances and may be considered vandalism and abuse of the freedom of expression."

SANCHEZ RESIGNS, AQUINO ISSUES STATEMENT

HK140456 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The country still has no labor minister to replace Augusto Sanchez. President Aquino yesterday formally accepted the resignation of Minister Sanchez, but the president put off until the end of the year the announcement on the replacement of Sanchez. Press Secretary Benigno read the president's statement:

[Begin recording] Mr Sanchez has just written to me, quote, urgently asking, unquote, that his resignation be accepted to end the, quote, endless speculation, unquote, from which, quote, nothing good will result, unquote.

I appreciate this gesture of cooperation. I have decided that the change in the Ministry of Labor should take place at the end of the year. At that time, I will announce the replacement of Minister Sanchez. But here and now, I should like to gratefully acknowledge his contributions and achievements during his term as labor minister. [end recording]

Benigno said the recommendation of the KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno] and the TUCP [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines] for the retention of Sanchez did not affect the president's decision. He said Mrs Aquino had already made her choice.

The cabinet revamp stops with Sanchez. [passage omitted]